The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of P. W. & E. W. Gillet is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. Gillett succeeds to all rights and titles, will collect all accounts and continue the business of said firm at same place, 38, 40, 42, and 44 Michigan-av.

P. W. GILLET.
E. W. GILLETT.
Chicago, Jan. 16, 1880.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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P. W. GILLET.

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The firm of M. Born & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

MOSES BORN.
OSCAR ROSENTHAL.
Chicago, Jan. 15, 1880.

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COLLAPSED.

Such Is the Condition of the Fusionist Plot in Maine.

The Republicans Fully Sustained by the Entire Supreme Bench,

Whose Opinion Is Accompanied by Several Pertinent Moral Lessons.

The Ranks of the Conspirators Broken by this Last Judicial Volley,

And Many of Them Announce Their Intention to Surrender.

The Farce Continued Yesterday by the Election of Smith as Governor,

And That Gentleman Discharges His Inaugural at the People.

Lamson's Staff Struts Its Brief Hour and Then Gives Way to Smith.

The Republicans Will Meet To-Day and Begin Regular Legislative Business.

SUPREME COURT OPINION.

THE REPUBLICANS SUSTAINED ON ALL POINTS.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 16.—The following document will be forwarded by the Supreme Judicial Court to-morrow morning, addressed to the Hon. Joseph A. Locke, President of the Senate, and the Hon. George E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 16, 1880.—The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court have the honor to submit the following answers to the interrogatories proposed, and based upon the accompanying statement of facts:

QUESTION 1.

Have the Governor and the Council the right, under the Constitution, to summon a person to attend and take a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who, by the official returns under the decision of the Court, does not appear to be elected, but defeated or not voted for, or would such summons be merely void as exceeding the powers of the Governor and Council under the Constitution?

Answer—An election has been had by the electors of this State. The right of the several persons voted for depends upon the votes cast in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State. It was the duty of the Governor and Council thus to declare it. Any other declaration is unauthorized and void. The Governor and Council examined the returns and undertook to declare the result as they appeared by the returns. Various questions involving the true construction of the Constitution and statutes relating thereto arose, and the Governor by virtue of his constitutional prerogative called upon this Court for its opinion upon the questions propounded. By the provision of the Constitution, the Court was required to expound and construe the provisions of the Constitution and statutes involved. It gave full answers to these questions. The opinion of the Court was thus obtained in one of the modes provided in the Constitution for an authoritative determination of "important questions of law." The law thus determined is the conclusive guide of the Governor and Council in the performance of their ministerial duties. Any action on their part in determining the vote as it appears by the returns in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and the law thus declared is a usurpation of authority and must be held void. It only remains to apply those principles to the subjects embraced in the questions propounded. The Governor and Council have no right to summon a person to attend and take his seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who, by the returns before them, was not voted for, or, being voted for, was defeated. To summon one for whom no votes had been cast would be a deliberate violation of official duty. To summon those whom the returns show were not elected would be equally such a violation. Either would be intruders without right into the legislative body. The summonses thus given would be void, as in excess of any powers conferred by the Constitution. Grant this power and the right of the people to elect their officers is at an end.

QUESTIONS 2, 3, AND 4.

Has the holder of any such summons the right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of either House to the exclusion of members rightfully elected, as shown by said return, under decision of the Court, or does such right rest in said last-named members to the exclusion of the members summoned from the same district?

If the summons were issued under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted to Lewis Voter, of the Farmington District; Daniel Snow, of Skowhegan; Alfred Cushman, of Ashland; James O. White, of Jay; Leonard H. Beale, of Lisbon; Osgood N. Bradbury, of Stoneham; George W. Johnson, of New Sharon; Lincoln H. Leighton, of Cherryfield; Aaron H. Woodcock, of Vanceboro; Harper Alber, of Fairfield; and Joshua L. Jordan, of Searsport, would such summons give either of the above-named persons the right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the House, or would such right rest in Cyrus H. Thomas, of the Farmington District; Hiram S. Stewart, of the Skowhegan District; John Burnham, of the Ashland District; John R. Eaton, of the Jay District; William H. Thomas, of the Lisbon District; A. F. Andrews, of the Stoneham District; David N. Norton, of the New Sharon District; Henry C. Baker, of the Cherryfield District; Charles A. Rolf, of the Vanceboro District; K. B. Cole, of the Fairfield District; and Robert French, of the Searsport District, to the exclusion of persons summoned from those districts?

If the summonses were issued under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted to Daniel W. True, of Cumberland County; Edward A. Gibbs, of Cumberland County; William R. Field, of Cumberland County; Rudolphus P. Thompson, of Franklin County; James R. Talbot, of Washington County; John Q. Dennett, of York County; and Ira S. Sibley, of York County, would such summonses give either of the above-named persons the right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the Senate, or would such right rest in Andrew Hayes, of Cumberland County; Daniel Duran, of Cumberland County; Henry C. Brewer, of Cumberland County; George A. Fernand, of Franklin County; Albon Bradford, of Washington County; and George R. Wakefield, of York County, to the exclusion of the persons summoned from the same districts?

Answers.—The second, third, and fourth questions may be answered together. The answer to the first question covers much of the ground embraced by these questions. Holders of summonses which are void for reason that the Governor and Council failed to correctly perform the constitutional obligation resting upon them have no right to take part in the organization or in any subsequent proceedings of the House to which they are wrongfully certificated. They are not, in fact, members; but the members rightfully elected, as shown by the official returns, and the opinion of the Court upon the propositions heretofore by the Governor presented to the Court, are entitled to appear and act in the organization of the Houses to which they belong, unless the House and Senate, in judging of the election and qualification of members, shall determine to the contrary. A member without a summons, who appears to claim his seat, is prima facie entitled to equal consideration with a member who has a summons. He is not to be deprived of the position belonging to him on account of dereliction of those whose duty it was to have given him the usual summons. The absence of that evidence may be supplied by other evidence of membership. The House and the Senate have the same right to consider and determine whether in the first instance such persons appear to have been elected, and finally whether they were in fact elected, as they have of any and all persons who appear for the purpose of composing their respective bodies. Under the facts recited in the statement submitted to us, we are of opinion that Lewis Voter and associates first named in the question there were not entitled to act, and that Cyrus A. Thomas and associates lastly named in question were entitled to act in the House as members, and that Daniel W. True and those first named in question 4 are not entitled to act, and that Andrew Howes, and others with him named, were entitled to act as members of the Senate. In neither case did the Senate or House itself act upon the question of their membership. Both the Senate and House (meaning the bodies assembled to be organized as such) were debarred from any action thereon by the conduct of the presiding Secretary and Clerk. The assumption of such officers, that no question should be entertained relative to the right of persons whose names are not upon the rolls furnished by the Secretary of State, but were claimants of seats, was unwarrantable. The Statute of 1869 embodied in the Revised statutes (Chap. 2, Sec. 25) cannot preclude either the Senate or House from amending and completing the rolls of membership according to the facts. Each House has a constitutional right to organize itself. The form provided for aid and convenience in effecting the organization does not confer upon a temporarily presiding officer such conclusive power. We have not failed to carefully consider the act of 1869 (C. 67, incorporated into R. S. C. 2, C. H. 25), and so far as it declares that "no person shall be allowed to vote or take part in the organization of either branch of the Legislature as a member unless his name appears upon the certified roll of that branch of the Legislature in which he claims to act," we think it clearly repugnant to the Constitution, which declares that each House shall be judge of the election and qualification of its own members. It aims to control the action of each within its constitutional powers till after a full organization with a majority determined and fixed by the Governor and Council. By their action in granting certificates to men not appearing to be elected, or refusing to grant certificates to men clearly elected, they may constitute each House with a majority to suit their own purposes, thus strangling and overthrowing the popular will as honestly expressed by ballot. The doctrine of that act gives to the Executive Department power to rob the people of the Legislature they have chosen, and force upon them one to serve its own purposes. It poisons the very fountains of legislation, and tends to corrupt the Legislative Department of the Government. It strikes a death-blow at the heart of popular government, and renders its foundation and great bulwark, the will of the people as expressed by the ballot, a farce. Each House has the same power and is charged with the same duty to declare the election of its own members and organize in any legitimate way as before the passage of that act.

QUESTION 5.

Does the same rule apply when the member summoned appears by the returns to be elected only because of some error in the name or initials of the candidate not summoned, which error is corrected by law under the decision of the Court, and the official records state the name and initials correctly under the facts of the Lincoln Senatorial District and the Representative Districts of Exeter, Newcastle, Gouldsboro, Weston, and Robertson, as recited, or when the member summoned appears to be elected only by rejecting the returns of one town because unsigned by the Town Clerk, though a duly attested copy of the record of said town is reasonably offered as a substitute and rejected, under the facts as recited?

Answer—In answers of Jan. 3, 1880, this Court held that in cases like those stated in this question, it is the duty of the Governor and Council to hear evidence, and determine whether the record or return is correct; and, if they determined the record to be correct, to receive it, or a duly certified copy of it, to correct the return as is provided in Chap. 212 of the acts of 1877. But in such case they are required to determine an issue of fact whether the record or return is correct, and, so far as their action is concerned in determining that fact, we think their determination is conclusive, subject, of course, to be reversed by the House. If, however, they should refuse to hear evidence and determine the question, and should by reason of such refusal issue a summons to a candidate not elected, the case would fall under the rule above stated.

QUESTION 6.

If the summons described in Question 1 be void, and the persons holding such summons take part in the organization of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, and without the votes of such persons there are less than sixteen members in the Senate and less than seventy-six members in the House voting for and against the officers of the so-called Senate or House, have such bodies any legal organization or officers?

Answer—If the objection was made to the admissibility of illegally-summoned persons, as set forth in the statement presented us, and the House took no action thereon, then an organization of the House or Senate in the manner described in this question would be illegal and void. The Court expressed an opinion on the former occasion that the Senate could organize with less than a quorum of members (15 Maine, 563). Where less than a quorum were elected, a condition of things that might happen when it required a majority of votes to elect Senators. That decision met the necessities of that occasion; but the doctrine of that case cannot apply when a quorum is in fact elected.

QUESTION 7.

Without such legal organization in either House or Senate, or without the sixteen members in the Senate and the seventy-six members in the House present and voting on a given measure, can any valid law be enacted, any legal officer be chosen, or any business whatever be legally done except to adjourn, and, if any business, what business?

Answer—Without a legal organization formed, and legal officers chosen by seventy-six members present and voting in the House of Representatives, and by sixteen members present and voting in the Senate, upon a given measure, no officers can be chosen, nor law passed, nor business done except to adjourn. No less than seventy-six members can constitute a quorum of the House of Representatives, nor can less than sixteen members, now that a plurality elects, constitute a quorum of Senate, nor can either House without a legal organization formed and without legal officers chosen compel the attendance of absent members. It is the House or Senate, when formed and organized, that has power to compel such attendance, and it is not within the power of persons who are merely members-elect to do so. The attendance may, under our Constitution, be compelled by such penalties as each House may provide. Until a legal organization has been effected there is no House to provide penalties for such purpose. Until a legal organization is completed there is no officer in either House to issue a warrant against absent members. No such power was committed or intended to be committed into the hands of persons not comprising and acting as an organized and completed House. It has frequently happened in our own history that legislative bodies have been delayed days, and sometimes weeks, without being able to complete an organization for want of a quorum.

QUESTION 8.

Without a legal organization formed, a legal officer chosen by seventy-six members present and voting in the House of Representatives and sixteen members present and voting in the Senate, can either House compel the attendance of absent members?

Answer—Not if the attention of the House is called to the fact that such persons are illegally summoned, and objection is reasonably made to the counting of such persons for the purpose of making up a quorum, and the House does not act upon the question of their admissibility. By the Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 5, "The Senate shall on the first Wednesday of January annually determine who are elected by a plurality of votes to be Senators in each district."

QUESTIONS 10, 11, AND 12.

Can the Governor and Council legally administer the qualifying oath to members-elect of the House of Representatives when on a yea and nay vote, as shown by the record, only seventy-three members, both sides inclusive, vote on a motion to request the attendance of the Governor and Council for that purpose?

Can a valid organization of the House be made under the Revised Statutes, Chap. 2, Sec. 33, when, under the facts as stated in Question 10, a protest was entered at the time that no quorum was manifest on a yea and nay vote, and notwithstanding that protest the Clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and the Governor appeared and administered the oath?

Can the Governor and Council legally administer the qualifying oaths to members-elect of the Senate when only twenty members, both sides inclusive, vote on the motion to request their presence for that purpose, and of that twenty, eight, though summoned, did not appear to be elected by the official returns, etc., and were not in fact elected?

Answer—These three questions, referring to the qualification of members by the administration of the required oath, may be answered together. By the Constitution, the oath is to be taken and subscribed in the presence of the Governor and Council. By Statute R. S. C. 2, Sec. 28, the Clerk of the preceding House shall preside until the Representatives-elect "shall be qualified and elect a Speaker, and if no quorum appear he shall preside, and the Representatives-elect present shall adjourn from day to day until a quorum appear and are qualified and a Speaker is elected." Thus it will be seen that, while by statute the Clerk is to preside until a quorum shall appear and be qualified, it is not provided either in the Constitution or statute that a less number than a quorum shall not be qualified. Nor can a yea and nay vote on motion to request the attendance of the Governor and Council for the purpose of administering the oath be deemed of any importance. If the Governor and Council had appeared without a motion or a vote, their authority would have been the same. We therefore answer that qualifying oaths under the Constitution or statute may be administered to members-elect of either branch in any numbers, though a quorum must appear and be qualified before proceeding to an election of a Speaker, and if the whole number of votes for Speaker is less than a quorum, and there is nothing upon the record to show that a quorum was present and acting, there would be no election.

QUESTION 13.

At what date in the year 1880 do the terms of office of the following State officers, elected in January, 1879, expire?—the Governor, the Executive Council, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Adjutant-General.

Answer—The Governor's term of office and also that of his Council expired at midnight following the first Wednesday of January, 1880. The term of the other officers mentioned in this question will expire when their several successors are elected, as provided in the Constitution.

QUESTIONS 14, 24, AND 25.

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired or their offices vacated, and there is neither Governor nor Council, can members-elect of the Senate and House of Representatives be legally qualified before a magistrate, appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, under a dedimus potestatum, by virtue of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 2, Secs. 85-86, or by any other provision of law?

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, the Acting-President of the Senate having refused to qualify the duly summoned members-elect, and the acting House of Representatives, made up of sixty-two members legally summoned and fourteen others summoned, but not in fact elected, and not appearing to be elected by the official returns under the decision of the Court, refuse to admit to seats the fourteen members-elect specified, or the nine additional members-elect specified in question 19, or the nine additional members-elect specified in question 20, or any one of them, can the seventy-six members specified by question No. 19, or the eighty-five members specified by question No. 20, after being called to order by one of their members, and a roll of the members-elect read, as they appear by the official returns, be qualified before a dedimus justice, and thus constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives?

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, and the acting Senate made up of twelve members legally summoned and eight others summoned, but not in fact elected, and not appearing to be elected by the official returns, under the decision of the Court, refuse to admit to seats the seven members who were in fact elected, and who appeared to be elected by the official returns and decisions of the Court, can the seven members thus denied seats, acting with the eleven members-elect, duly summoned, after being called to order by one of their members, and a roll of the official returns and decision of the Court read, be qualified before a dedimus justice, and thus constitute and organize a legal Senate?

Answer—To the fourteenth, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth questions proposed, we answer as follows: In the general provisions of the Constitution, Art. 9, certain oaths or affirmations are prescribed for persons elected, appointed, or commissioned to offices therein mentioned. It appears that those before whom the prescribed oaths were to be administered refused to act, and that now there is no existing Governor and Council before whom they can be administered. The oath is prescribed. The terms are the essential. Its binding force depends upon its terms, not on the magistrate by whom it is administered. If there is no Governor and Council, or, being a Governor and Council, they refuse to administer the oath to one representative or to all, for there can be a refusal to all equally as to one, what is the result? Is anarchy to triumph? Can the Government be destroyed or its action paralyzed because there is no Governor and Council before whom the prescribed oath is to be taken? We think not. The prescribed oath, from the necessity of the case, may be taken before a Magistrate authorized to administer oaths. The Members must be sworn before they can act. It is by their action that a Governor and Council thereafter is to be elected and the Government continued. It cannot be presumed that the framers of the Constitution had in contemplation that the oath had better not be administered at all than by any other officer than the one designated therein. This is one of the most reliable tests by which to distinguish a directory from a mandatory provision. (State vs. Smith, 67 Maine, 328.)

QUESTION 15.

When the term of one Governor has expired by law, and no successor has been chosen, can the President of the Senate become Acting Governor if at his election twenty votes only are cast for and against him, and these twenty votes are made up as described in question twelve?

Answer—Our reply to the fifteenth question is in the negative, that one whose only title to the Presidency of the Senate is by virtue of such an election cannot become the acting Governor, because he is not the legal President of the Senate. If of the twenty voting at such choice of President of the Senate eight did not appear to be elected by the official returns under the Constitution and decision of the Court, and were not, in fact, elected, there was then no legal quorum, and could be no valid election of permanent officers, notwithstanding the eight had been summoned by the Governor and Council. Without a legal quorum, and with these eight participating in the proceedings to the exclusion of those rightfully elected in their places, there could be no valid election of President of the Senate to proceed with the organization of the Senate without first determining and declaring its own membership. When attention was properly called to the fact that persons were present and acting without right, and that members were excluded, the Secretary refusing to entertain the motion for the correction of the roll, and refusing to allow an appeal from his ruling, and the Senate taking no action, although a protest was made, was illegal and void.

QUESTION 16.

Can a legally-chosen President of the Senate become Acting Governor until he has legally qualified as such in addition to his qualification as President of the Senate?

Can such qualifying oaths be legally administered by a President pro tem. of the Senate in joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives when less than seventy-six members of the House are present or voting on a motion to proceed to a joint convention?

Answers—Under the letter of the Constitution it is at least doubtful whether the President of the Senate is required to take a new oath before exercising the office of Governor when that office has become vacant in a manner specified therein. The practice, since the organization of the State, has, we believe, been uniform against requiring such new oath, and to such practical interpretation of the Constitution, in the absence of express provision or manifest intention to the contrary, we think the effect should be given.

To the sixteenth question we reply, that a legally-chosen President of the Senate may become acting Governor without the administration of any other qualifying oath than that which is taken in the office of Senator. The answer to the sixteenth question tenders a reply to seventeenth unnecessary.

QUESTION 18.

When twelve persons are legally elected members of the House of Representatives from the five cities of Portland, Lewiston, Rockland, Bath, and Saco,—and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns and by the decision of the Court on the facts recited in the statement submitted,—have those twelve members-elect the right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House without a summons from the Governor and Council, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

Answer—To the eighteenth question we answer as follows: It appears from the statement of facts that members from the five cities of Portland, Lewiston, Rockland, Bath, and Saco were duly elected, as well as by the returns before the Governor and Council. That by law a summons should of right have been issued to them; that in fact no summons was issued, and that their names were not borne on the roll certified to the House as provided by R. S. W. C. 2, Sec. 25. A motion was seasonably made that these members appearing by the returns before the House to have been duly elected, should be permitted to participate in its organization, but the Assistant Clerk refused to put the motion, and to entertain an appeal. By the Constitution the returns were before the House. By those returns the Representatives above-named appeared to be elected; their seats were not contested. The Governor and Council could not without violation of their constitutional duty neglect to issue to them a summons, nor the Secretary of State to place their names on the certified roll, which it was his duty to furnish. The Governor and Council could not legally withhold their summonses from those appearing to be elected. They could not order a summons to some appearing to be elected and withhold it from others. If they could it would be in their power to select from the members appearing to be elected those who should not take part in the organization of the House. Sec. 25, Revised Statutes, Chap. 2, restricts the vote to those whose names are borne on the certified roll. The restriction of the vote to those only whose names are thus borne is at variance with the Constitution in so far as it restricts and permits the action of the House to those whom the Governor and Council may select, and not to those appearing to be chosen, and to those the House may determine members. The twelve members had a right to act in the organization of the House. Their election was patent on the inspection of the returns. The House in no way denied their right. The question whether their names should be added to the roll was not submitted to its determination, upon the facts set forth. They appeared to be, and were elected, and it is not to be presumed that the House, knowing such facts, would have prohibited their acting if the Clerk had permitted the question to be put. These members had the right to take part in the organization of the House until it should otherwise determine.

QUESTION 19.

Can the House of Representatives legally organize or act under a certified roll containing 139 names only, and giving no Representative to the five cities of Portland, Rockland, Lewiston, Bath, and Saco, under the facts as stated in question eighteen, without admitting at once the twelve members from said cities?

Answer—The House cannot legally organize or act under a certified roll of 139 names only, and giving no representation to the five cities named; provided representatives from the cities appeaed and claimed their seats, and the House took no action whatever upon the question of their right to participate in the organization, the Clerk refusing to entertain a motion made for that purpose and refusing to entertain an appeal from his ruling thereon.

QUESTION 20.

When persons are legally elected members of the House from the Representative Districts of Skowhegan and Farmington, and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns, and by decision of the Court as recited in the statement submitted for these districts, have these members-elect the right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House without a summons, the persons summoned having returned their summonses and declined to serve on the ground that they were not elected?

Answer—To the question we answer in the affirmative, unless the House has acted upon the question of their right to act as members and determine to the contrary.

QUESTION 21 AND 22.

Can the eleven members duly elected and summoned, and seven other members not summoned, but appearing to be elected by the plurality of all the votes returned, under the requirements of the Constitution and decision of the Court, constitute and organize a legal Senate, provided said eight members each received for Senator a plurality of all the votes cast, and the official records as well as the returns show that fact?

Can sixty-two duly summoned members-elect of the House of Representatives, together with twelve members not summoned from the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bath, Saco, and Rockland, and two members-elect not summoned from the towns of Farmington and Skowhegan, constitute or organize a legal House of Representatives when the fourteen members above enumerated were in fact elected, and that fact appears by the official returns and by the decision of the Court, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

Answer—It is the opinion of the Court that questions twenty-one and twenty-two may be conveniently answered together. Our answer is this: Circumstances may exist which will justify and render legal such an organization of the Senate and such an organization of the House. We think such organization would be justified and rendered legal by the existence of such circumstances as we have recited in the statement stated of facts submitted to us, and that such organizations effected under such circumstances would constitute a legal Legislature, competent to perform all functions Constitutionally belonging to that portion of our Government. Tumult and violence are not requistes to the due assertion of legal rights. They should be avoided whenever it is possible to do so. They can never be justified except in cases of extremest necessity. Such peaceful modes of organization are far preferable than resort to violence. No rights should be lost by those who reasonably assert them, and appeal to the constitutional tribunals instead of resorting to force.

QUESTION 23.

Can the seventy-six members-elect enumerated in question nineteen constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives, together with nine other members elected who were in fact elected, and appear by the official returns and by the decision of the courts to be elected, though the nine seats aforesaid are claimed by other candidates who were summoned by the Governor and Council, but were not in fact elected, and do not appear to be elected by said official returns under decisions of the Court?

Answer—It will follow from the answers to Questions 21 and 22 that this question, for the reasons and upon circumstances thus referred to, must be answered also in the affirmative.

QUESTION 26.

When a person has received a summons as a member of the House of Representatives, and returns the same to the Governor before the assembling of the Legislature, and resigns his seat, is it competent for him to recall and cancel that resignation after the Legislature has assembled and organized, or can he be compelled to attend as a member?

Answer—"One who under such circumstances, returns his summons and resigns his seat, thereby makes a vacancy in the House which is to assemble, which vacancy may be filled by a new election. [Provisions of Art. IV., Part I, Sec. 6, of the Constitution.] That steps may be taken by municipal officers to that end, it is necessary to regard such resignation as irrevocable. If, when once made, it could be recalled at will, municipal officers could never know what seat was vacated by resignation. One who has thus resigned cannot be compelled to attend as a member. He is no longer a member. The language of the Court, touching the power of the House to compel the attendance of their members, in the constitutional opinion given in 35 Maine 363, applies only to those who, without vacating their seats, absent themselves from the sessions of the body to which they were elected. It would be alike contrary to the spirit of our institutions and detrimental to public policy to hold that a man might be compelled to accept an office of such a character. We, therefore, answer the question in the negative.

QUESTION 27.

In case the official returns of the votes cast for Governor should be lost, concealed, or inaccessible by accident or fraud, is it competent to count the votes for Governor by using the certified copies of the official record of the several cities, towns, and plantations in this State?

Answer—In our recent answer to the questions presented by the Governor, we said in substance: One object of the constitutional requirement of the record of the vote to be made at the same time and authenticated in like manner with the return was to guard against the possible result of a mistake, accident, or fraud in the official returns of votes. When such returns of the vote for Governor are lost, concealed, or inaccessible by accident or fraud the result of the election may be ascertained by using the certified copy of the official records mentioned in the question. Neither the carlessness or turpitude of officers charged with making, or het custody of returns can be suffered to defeat the will of the people as expressed in the election, so long as the Legislature can ascertain it from the records thus made. True, the Constitution provides that the Secretary of State shall, on the first Wednesday of January, lay lists before the Senate and House of Representatives; but this provision is directory, and a failure to comply with it cannot defeat the right of the Legislature to ascertain and declare the result of the election. When the framers of our Constitution, and our legislators have taken such pains to pepetuate the evidence of votes cast, and guard that evidence against the effect not only of accident, but human fallibility or perfidy, it is not to be thrown away because the Secretary of State fails or is unable to comply with this direction. The Constitution is to be construed when practicable in all its parts, not so as to thwart, but to advance, its main object, the continuance and orderly conduct of the Government by a people. We answer the question in the affirmative.

The questions before us are attested in the usual mode, and purport to come from organized bodies. They are of the utmost importance. Our answers are entirely based on the assumption of the existence of the facts as therein set forth. We cannot decline an answer, if we would. In a case like the present, the remarks of Chief-Justice Marshall in Cohens vs. Virginia are peculiarly applicable. "It is most true," he says, "that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not, but it is equally true that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The Judiciary cannot, as the Legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We can't pass it by because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts or whatever difficulties a case may be amended, we must decide it if it be brought before us. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that which is not given; the one or the other would be treason to the Constitution. Questions may occur which we would gladly avoid, but we can't avoid them.

JOHN APPLETON,
CHARLES W. WALTON,
WILLIAM G. BARROWS,
CHARLES DANFORTH,
JOHN A. PETERS,
ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
JOSEPH W. SYMONDS.

To Joseph A. Lock, President of the Senate, and George E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAMBERLAIN REMOVED.

SMITH'S ORDER REVOKING CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMAND.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—An Augusta special to the *Herald* says: The whole aspect of affairs has changed, and hopes of a peaceable solution of the dispute by the decision of the Supreme Court are blown to the winds by the action taken by the Fusionists to-night. Soon after the points of the decision were received from Bangor, leading Fusionists had a consultation with Gov. Smith and his staff, and before 10 o'clock

THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS ISSUED:

STATE OF MAINE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16, 1880.—*Special Order No. 2:* General order No. 4, dated Nov. 1, 1879, assigning Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain to the command of the Volunteer Militia, is hereby revoked.

General order No. 12, dated Jan. 5, 1880, assigning Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain to duty as Commander of the First Division of Maine Militia, and requiring commanding officers of all militia organizations of the State of Maine to report to him, is hereby revoked.

Special Order No. 45, dated Jan. 5, directing Gen. Chamberlain to protect the public property and institutions of the State, is hereby revoked.

The commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State are required to report to the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSEPH L. SMITH.

THIS ORDER WAS TAKEN

to Gen. Chamberlain by Gens. Folsom and Black, of the Governor's staff. The General received it, and replied that he would return his answer in the morning. Thus the matter rests. From what Chamberlain has said, it is easy to infer what action he is likely to take in the matter.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN SENT

to commanding officers of every military company in the State, signed by Joseph L. Smith, announcing that Chamberlain is relieved from command, and directing them to obey no orders except from Smith. It is likely that Smith will neglect no means to assert his authority. The Republicans will be as little inclined to yield as their opponents.

THE POSITION OF GEN. CHAMBERLAIN

is most unenviable, but it is believed the affair will eventuate by noon to-morrow, but in what manner it is impossible to predict.

SMITH.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE ALLEGED GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—Following are the principal points in Gov. Smith's message:

In the opening it refers to the blessings which have been conferred on the State by Providence, plentiful harvests and peace being enumerated among them. The duty of the Legislature is set forth as determined by the rule of strict and earnest endeavor to comply with the will of the people and promote the welfare of the State. Taking that as a guide, he continues: "So long as we do not seek to evade or oppose its evident requirements, or to exceed the power it has conferred,

WE CANNOT GO ASTRAY,

or at least be deprived of the consciousness of an honest endeavor to subserve the best interests of our fellow-citizens."

Not having had sufficient opportunity to examine the State reports, he refrained from making suggestions referring to the departments, but refers to the increasing depression in industrial, commercial, and manufacturing interests. He regards the present improvement as but temporary, and considers as a prime evil the depression in the Maine shipbuilding interests, to which the attention of the Legislature is invited, as well as the down-trodden condition of the laboring classes.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction are overtaxation, privileged systems of finance, extravagant administration, subsidies for the benefit of the few at the expense of many, etc. The Legislature may meet upon the common ground of economy and retrenchment. Much was done by the last Legislature to

REDUCE TAXATION,

which has become a burden on the State and Nation, and the message reviews this evil at length.

Other topics of the message relate to education, and the question of temperance as affected by the present laws, some of which should be changed. The abolition of the Land-Agent's office is recommended, and the payment of the State bonds falling due this year, the Governor suggests, should be apportioned over this year and the two following years.

"The charges of violence and intimidation in the various State elections I would refer to as a matter that causes great anxiety in every patriotic breast. Even in our own State there are like charges of fraudulent and oppressive means employed to control the action of the voters, supported by evidence too strong and direct to admit of reasonable doubt that such is the lamentable fact; and, further, it is notorious to deny that, not content with the employment of such criminal methods as are charged in our elections, there was devised, and actually put in operation, a scheme to overawe and intimidate our late Chief Magistrate in the constitutional and legal discharge of the duties of his high office. The firm and dignified manner in which he and his councilors, under the abuse and indignities heaped upon them, discharged the responsible duties in conformity with the Constitution, laws, and precedents established by his predecessors in office, is worthy of and will receive the highest encomium of all citizens who truly have the welfare of the State at heart. The practical denial of the free right of suffrage or undue influence over the exercise of that right, whether effected by bribes, by actual or threatened personal violence, or by threats of withdrawal of employment or patronage, is equally reprehensible.

"I would recommend that you first see that our own laws are so framed as to protect the purity of the ballot-box in our own State; and, second, that you express by declaratory resolve the convictions of this Legislature in that behalf."

The balance of the message refers to National finances, and favors the stopping of contraction and the increase of the circulating medium, and is mainly devoted to an exposition of the greenback financial policy as applied to our National currency.

A DAY OF EVENTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The *Advertiser's* Augusta special says: This has been a day of events, and Maine has another Governor whom Gen. Chamberlain will not recognize until the courts so ordain. It was Maj. Smith's desire to postpone his inauguration till his status was fully determined, but the Legislature could not longer wait, and so the ceremonies took place. Many Republicans came in, and the floor of the hall was well filled. Maj. Smith is a better lumberman than orator, therefore his reading of the message—that had been prepared for him quite carefully—was rather tedious, and did not have a tendency to pin any one to the floor. Smith is a gentleman of sterling common sense, and is not going to

RUSH INTO ANY SCHEME

blocked out for him by the hot heads. It was only at the last moment that he consented to be qualified to-day. The howl of the Pillsbury clan for "blood" meets with no favor from the Governor-elect, and the events of to-day could not have been brought about had the Radicals not been persistent. When the House arbitrarily ousted Dr. Butler, of Vassalboro, from his seat, even though he had received a large Republican majority, and put in his place William Murray, the Democratic-Fusionists did not care to make a division of the House, because not over seventy members were present. When the names for Governor, to be sent up, were selected, several Fusionists voted, and their votes were counted in order to bring up the total vote to seventy-six,—just exactly a quorum. This is only one of a long series of outrages which have marked the course of the conspiracy from its inception.

AT THE CAPITOL.

THE FUSION HOUSE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—At 11:50 the House sent a message to the Senate informing it that Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon had been selected. It was moved to receive the message and proceed to vote.

Senator Strickland remarked that this was a legally constituted body in his belief, but should the proposed action be proved illegal, he wished it understood it would bind no one. He was in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and not in favor of resistance.

A committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Governor. The vote resulted in the unanimous choice of Joseph L. Smith, eighteen votes being cast.

THE INAUGURATION.

Smith will be inaugurated this afternoon. A good deal of hard feeling is manifested.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILORS.

In the Convention of both branches, the following gentlemen were chosen Executive Council: First District, Edwin C. Moody, York; Second District, Charles H. Chase, Portland; Third District, John B. Redmon, Ellsworth; Fourth District, Henry H. Priest, Vassalboro; Fifth District, William M. Rust, Belfast; Sixth District, John B. Foster, Bangor; Seventh District, Charles D. Whidden, Calais.

SMITH'S PROGRAM.

Although Joseph L. Smith has been chosen Governor, he will not issue any orders that will conflict with the position of Gen. Chamberlain. He is not a rash man, and will see to it that his position is fully sustained by the Courts before proceeding to action. He will await the decision of the Courts on the questions before them before taking a single step that will interfere with the orders of Gen. Chamberlain.

NOT RECOGNIZED.

Maj. Smith will not be recognized as Governor by Gen. Chamberlain.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The *Herald's* Augusta special says: "The Senate and House met at 10 a. m. In the House the first business taken up was the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring William Murray, Fusionist, of Vassalboro, entitled to a seat instead of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, Republican. The report was accepted, but a reconsideration was moved, because Perry, of Camden, wished a full explanation of the cause. Mr. Dickey, from the Committee, stated that no check-list was used at the election; that the notice of the meeting was not legal; that one of the Assessors passed the ballot-box out of doors to allow a sick man in a carriage to vote; and that there were sundry other reasons why the action was not legal. The motion to reconsider failed, and Murray was escorted to the Executive Chamber to take the oath. Murray's admission brings the number of the members of the House present up to seventy-seven, according to the count of the tellers.

"The House voted to send the names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon to the Senate. The number of votes was seventy-six.

"The report of the Committee on Gubernatorial votes having been read and accepted in the Senate, it was sent to the House, where similar action was taken. Mr. Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved to suspend the rules so that the House might fix the time for a choice of four candidates for Governor to be sent up

TO BE VOTED FOR.

"The Senate motion was carried, and, on motion of Mr. Springfield, the order was adopted fixing the time at 11:15.

"Ingalls, of Wiscasset, thought the action unadvisable so long as there was a doubt of the legality of the House. He believed such action ought to be deferred.

"Plaisted, of Lincoln, took the opposit view. He reviewed the situation, and believed the time had come for immediate action. He made a severe attack upon Gen. Chamberlain for declining to recognize Lamson as the acting Governor, and held the General responsible for the present condition of affairs.

"At the conclusion of Plaisted's remarks, which extended past the time set for the choice of candidates, he declared himself resolved to stand by the legality of this House so long as a drop of blood remained in his veins. The sentiment was loudly applauded.

"McLaughlin, of Carmel, by general consent, made a brief speech indorsing his views.

"Swan, of Minot, moved, and the House ordered a committee of five to be appointed, to receive, sort, and count the votes for candidates to be sent to the Senate, and the Speaker appointed the Committee, who at once proceeded to their duty. The names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon were the only ones printed on the ballots, and the reports of the Committee showed that Smith and Garcelon had 76 votes. The announcement was greeted with applause, and the report of the Committee adopted.

'GOV.' SMITH.

"The Senate unanimously elected Joseph L. Smith Governor, he receiving 18 votes."

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN TO BE REMOVED.

An Augusta special says it is reported on good authority that an Executive order has been prepared relieving Gen. Chamberlain from his command. The order will be served this afternoon. The General has as yet no intimation to that effect.

Both branches reassembled at 4 p. m. The Committee appointed to wait upon J. L. Smith and inform him of his election reported Smith's acceptance.

At 4:30 a joint convention was formed in the Hall of the House for the purpose of administering the oath.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and forthwith Smith appeared, accompanied by the heads of Departments, outgoing Council, and Adjutant-General. The oath was administered by Acting-President Ellis, of the Senate, the proclamation made by the Secretary of State, and Gov. Smith then delivered his message.

THE FARCE CONTINUED.

Another joint convention was formed, and the State officers chosen as follows: P. A. Sawyer, Secretary of State; Charles A. White, Treasurer; W. H. McLellan, Attorney-General; M. M. Folsom, Adjutant-General.

Both branches adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN.

HE GUARANTEES FAIR PLAY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—Gen. Chamberlain has issued the following order:

"WHEREAS, Exciting rumors, which I believe to be entirely without foundation, are spread among the people, that the State-House is to be held by one party as against another, or is to be attacked by persons in the interest of some political party to gain possession of it for the purpose of excluding members-elect from Legislative Hall, this is to give assurance that the rights and privileges of all parties shall be protected with complete impartiality. The halls are for the uses of the members-elect to the Legislature, and shall be held inviolate for these uses. I give no credence to the reports that either party would stoop to such tricks, or be rash enough to use violence to determine questions of right. But, to allay any doubt or fear of this, I hereby give my personal guarantee that all rights shall be respected, and attempts to gain unfair advantage shall not be permitted."

TO-DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—The Republican Senators and Representativas will meet tomorrow afternoon at the State-House, and, should the opinion of the Court sustain their position, they will continue the work of legislation. Many Fusion members will be glad when the matter culminates and the suspense is broken, and will participate with the Republicans.

Lamson, President of the Senate, addressed the following to Gen. Chamberlain:

To Maj.-Gen. Chamberlain: I guarantee that the body which assembled in the House of Representatives on Monday last and adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow, the the body which met in the Senate Chamber and adjourned to the same time to-morrow, can meet at that time in their respective Houses without any interference from any party.

JAMES D. LAMSON.

THREE COMPANIES OF MILITIA

are under orders from Gen. Chamberlain, but will not be brought to the city unless needed.

The Capital Guards, of this city, are ordered to appear at their armory at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

REJOICING.

Dispatches were received in this city this evening stating that the Supreme Court had solidly sustained the Republicans in every position. Hundreds of Republicans are in the city, and there is great rejoicing among them. The Fusionists are correspondingly depressed. There are some here who are urging the Fusionists to resist the Court, go forward, and impeach the Judges, but many Fusionists announce their intention to yield. Twenty are known to be in favor of submitting. There is a division in their ranks.

THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—The examination of the alleged bribery cases was continued to-day. Swan, of Minot, member of the House, repeated in greater detail the statements previously made by him in regard to the methods adopted by Wallace R. White to induce him to stay away from the House or resign his seat.

Solon Chase corroborated Swan's testimony in regard to the latter's interviews with him on the subject of the transaction with Wallace White.

Moses Harriman testified, and repeated the substance of his statement and affidavit previously published.

Jame O. White, member of the Legislature and cousin of Wallace R. White, testified as to the letters advising him he had better go home and not attend the Legislature, and offering him $1,000 to absent himself. He also detailed the method employed by Swan and himself to involve and expose his cousin.

Bartholomew Wentworth testified to an attempt to bribe him by Charles E. Ricker, of North Berwick.

Albert Cushman, member of the House, testified to the effort of his son and Llewellyn Powers to keep him away from the Legislature, telling him he could get more money than by attending the session.

Noah Barker, Senator, corroborated Cushman's testimony.

INCIDENTAL.

SMITH SURPRISED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—An Augusta special to the *Herald* states the action of the Legislature was a surprise to Smith, who, in an interview, expressed his opinion that the election would not take place to-day. He felt plainly the gravity of the situation, and, while he has the ambition to be Governor of Maine, he wants to be the constitutionally-chosen one, and will discountenance all precipitate action. He evidently would have preferred to have had to-day's action postponed, at least until the Court's decision was known. He thought there was too much reckless talk by the hot-headed men, and that it is not all confined to one side. Some of those who were counseling resistance to the legal authority of the State had little idea what they were saying. The general impression gathered from Maj. Smith's remarks was that, should he qualify to-day, he will not be likely to perform any executive acts that he can possibly avoid before the Court is heard from.

A CURIOUS FACT

came to light during the ballot in convention for members of the Executive Council. The printed ballots misspelled the names of two candidates. Edward C. Moody was called "Edwin," and J. B. Redman's name was changed to "Redmon." The errors were not discovered until the Committee had retired and counted the votes, but before they reported a new ballot was ordered.

THE COUNCILORS-ELECT.

The whole number of votes cast for Councilors was ninety-two. Edward C. Moody, York; Charles H. Chase, Portland; John B. Redman, Ellsworth; Henry A. Priest, Vassalboro; William M. Rust, Belfast; John B. Foster, Bangor, and Charles R. Whidden, of Calais, each received ninety-two votes, and were declared elected. The Convention then dissolved, and at 1:30 both Houses took a recess until 4.

The caucus to nominate other State officers will be held at 2:30 this afternoon.

PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—Moody, Chase, and Foster, of the newly-elected members of the Executive Council, were members of Gov. Garcelon's Council. Redman is a young Ellsworth lawyer, and belongs to the Democratic wing of the party. Charles R. Whidden, aged about 30, edits the Greenback paper at Calais, and was formerly a Republican. Priest is a lawyer, and Greenbacker of Republican antecedents. Rust owns the *Progressive Age*, the Republican organ of Waldo County until last year, when Rust went into the Greenback movement. He was formerly in the House, and has held other offices. The others are new men, and have not had any experience at Augusta.

HOBSON'S IDEA.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—In the first proceedings of the Senate, Mr. Hobson presented a resolution reciting it as the duty of Congress to restrict the appointing power by placing the election of Postmasters in the hands of the people, and placing the appointment of other Government officers with the Legislatures of the several States where the officers were located, and to take such other immediate action as may be necessary to prevent the use of money in elections, prevent intimidation, and secure to every person the unrestricted right and privilege of expressing his opinion at the ballot-box without fear of molestation or bribery.

THE MILITARY IN READINESS.

At 5 this morning the Richards Light Infantry of Gardner had orders to appear at their armory at 9 this morning. The men were gathering there early this morning. There was no disturbance at the State-House last night. No one is admitted without a pass to-day.

LAMSON'S STAFF.

Acting-Governor Lamson to-day appointed a staff, which includes Maj. M. M. Folsom, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Gen. Clark S. Edwards, of Bethel, Inspector-General; Dr. Piper, of Thomaston, Surgeon-General; Maj. J. W. Channing, of Fairfield, Dr. Horace Davis, of Biddeford, Capt. R. W. Black, of Augusta, and Col. J. W. Black, of Auburn, Aids; and Maj. J. W. French, of Eastport, Military Secretary.

DECLINED.

H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor, was offered the position of Judge-Advocate General, but declined.

POSTPONED.

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 16.—The Directors of the Lockwood Company to-day unanimously voted that "in the present condition of matters pertaining to the Government of this State, we cannot ask capitalists to join us in the erection of a new mill, and that that question will be indefinitly postponed."

WISCONSIN.

WASHBURNE THE FAVORIT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 14.—A further sojourn of three months in this State confirms the opinion I have already expressed in your paper as to the Wisconsin Republicans' choice for their next Presidential candidate. The sentiment in favor of Washburne is growing stronger every day, and, if the delegation from this State to the National Convention does not show it, it will not express the views of the people it is sent to represent. Gen. Grant is mentioned with respect and gratitude, but the remark is universally made that the country has bestowed its highest honors on him both in war and peace, and that the recent demonstrations show the high esteem in which he is still held, and that with this he should be content. They refer to party declarations of 1876, and say that, though the language then used may be so construed as not to offer any objection to a third reëlection after a term has elapsed, they did not so understand it, and consider the present Grant agitation as a violation of the pledges then made. The people want a man with clean hands and an untarnished record; one whose loyalty has been tested and found not wanting; with no friends to reward or enemies to punish; with no odor of rings or stock speculations clinging to his garments; one who will rule with moderation but firmness; who will be the President of the whole country, who will know no party lines in the execution of the law; who will conduct the affairs of the Nation in an economical but not penny-wise and pound-foolish manner. They think Elihu B. Washburne is such a man, and can control not only the united support of his own party, but a larger per cent of the conservative vote of the opposition party and the entire German vote of the United States, without regard to past party affiliations. The man we have named for second place—Senator Edmunds—stands without a peer as a constitutional lawyer and a statesman, one who would preside over the Senate in a manner not excelled by any man in the Nation, and who, if called to the Presidential chair, would fill it with wisdom and justice. It remains to be seen whether the next Republican standard-bearer will be the choice of the people or the officeseeking politicians. Yours truly,

ELWOOD MOORE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Efforts are being made to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention in this city this year, and the officers of the permanent exhibition have made a tender of the free use of the building, and a number of well-known gentlemen, headed by Jere McKibben, of the Girard House, offer the Democratic National Executive Committee the use of the Academy of Music for whatever time the Convention may need it. These tenders have been made to the Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, the Pennsylvania representative in the National Executive Committee. He will lay them before that body when it meets to locate the State Convention Feb. 22, in Washington.

THE GREENBACKERS.

THEIR PRESIDENTIAL PLANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Since the Convention of the Greenback-Labor party in this city the Greenback members of Congress are more free in declaring the purpose of the Greenbackers to nominate an independent candidate for the Presidency, and some of them declare that it is certain that the nomination will be given to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, who, they say, will rally to his support all the Greenbackers and labor organizations of the country. These two organizations have, they say, a mutual understanding that will enable them to work together harmoniously in the Presidential campaign. They assert that the people not in the secret of their organization have little idea of the great support that such a ticket will receive in the country, and they are confident of securing for it a sufficient number of Electoral votes to throw the election into the House, where they expect, by combination with the Democratic party, to secure the election of Butler to the Presidency, as the only certain means of defeating the election of the Republican candidate, which, of course, would not be agreeable to the Democrats.

THE BLATHERSKITE

Kearney Delivers One of His Peculiar Harangues to a New York Audience.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Dennis Kearney drew an audience to-night that crowded the large hall of Cooper Union. The people were mainly of the rough and working classes. On being introduced, Kearney said: "I desire to call your attention to the platform to-night. You don't find on it any bald-headed, hot-pated, honorable bilks and bummers to disgrace the intelligence of this audience." This provoked shouts of laughter. Being urged, against his expectations, to make a speech in New York, he had chosen as his subject: "The Coming Empire and Downfall of the Republic," and should use language suited to himself. "My expression," he continued, "will not rest easy on the sordid stomachs of the robber-class who live on Murray Hill." After paying C. P. Huntington's compliments to James Gordon Bennett, he said, being constantly interrupted by laughter: "And next comes Jay Gould, the lean, lantern-jawed, lop-sided pelican, the shark-snooted cormorant; look at him as he crawls through Wall street, crunching the bones of his victims. [Laughter.] This is another of American aristocrats who wants Grant and the Empire. I have done thus far with these three pusillanimous, miserably wretched ——, who pale into contempt before the colossal railroad highwayman and robber, that bloody figure of carnage and ruin who dines upon the carcasses of his victims, and whose mansions are built and cemented by the wails, and tears, and cries, and blood [laughter] of widows and orphans who perish of starvation. I refer to the thief Vanderbilt. [Laughter and cries of "Good."] He, too, wants an empire. Next on the list is Cyrus W. Field, who dispenses gilded religion to $400,000,000 every Sunday. Last, though not least, is the devil-fish—political devil-fish—with false teeth, false wig, false heart, and false gizzard [shouts of laughter]. He has got no soul; he is a —— fraud, the banner fraud, that cipher fraud, the election fraud, the fraud of all frauds—Sam Tilden [roars of laughter and applause], who stands or sits in his office like a gray old spider, with his suckers spread out all along the continent, fixing and oiling the machine. You may seem astonished to think that Tilden wants an empire, but he is one of those play actors in this great drama, and all his kind are being used with a perfect understanding that the Republican nominee will be inaugurated, even if not elected. My advice to you is not to pay any taxes. [Applause.] Let these thieves go to work as you do." Kearney advised the people to vote for themselves and organize with that object. After expressing the belief that every daily newspaper in the city is an Imperialist organ, he made another raid on the "bludgeon murderers, flunkies, stock-gamblers, white-livered National-bank slashing, Shylockian vagabonds, hell-born and hell-bound thieves, brainless snobs, and nasty frauds,—the filthy, nasty polecats of the Union, Union League, Lotos, Knickerbocker, and University Clubs, and all their feeble-legged, drunken, red-eyed, lop-eared, moldy-headed vampires, and small-brained, lunch fiends, whose bloated and pestiferous persons poison where they move and fester where they sit." He continued in this style to the end, amid great laughter and applause.

FAILURES AND PROSPERITY.

The Business Failures in the United States Last Year—Encouraging Signs—The Outlook—Comparisons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—No more conclusive proof of the healthful condition of business throughout the country is afforded than by the notable decrease in the number of mercantile failures during 1879. An elaborate table of statistics upon this subject, presented by Dunbar, Low & Co. in their annual circular, affords interesting and valuable information. Last year there were 6,658 failures, against 10,478 in 1878; a decrease of 3,820. In the amount of liabilities the decrease is most marked. This amount in 1879 was $98,149,052, as against $234,381,132 in 1878; a decrease of $136,234,080. The geographical distribution of these failures and percentage in each locality afford figures from which interesting comparisons may be made. The figures for 1879 show that in the Western States only one trader in every 159 failed; in the Middle States, one in every 100; in the Southern States, one in every 93; in the Eastern States, one in every 85; and on the Pacific Slope, one in every 45. These percentages are worth studying, as indicating more clearly than anything else, perhaps, the locality in which the chances of a business man meeting with success are greatest, as well as the section in which the condition of trade has the most rapidly improved.

As compared with those of 1878 the figures clearly illustrate the uniformity of improvement in Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, while a gain apparent in Western States is at once so marked as to indicate a great stride in commercial solidity in that section. After surveying the commercial horizon, the firm say: "A fear has been felt by some that the activity in trade, and especially the advance in values, could not be maintained, and that the improvement in business generally was not of sufficiently gradual growth to be lasting, but as the months go by signs of reaction seem less and less marked. Speculation, it is true, has been indulged in as regards numerous articles, and at one time bid fair to become destructive, but it was not allowed to go far enough to seriously increase production or to disturb domestic or foreign trade, and the year closed with numerous encouraging signs of steadiness in the extent and character of trade, and also firmness in prices which are consistent only with a healthy demand. Bank returns from the clearing-houses of twenty-two leading cities through which the banks settle their balances indicate that the volume of trade for December was larger by nearly 50 per cent than for the same month in 1878, and the percentage of increased business over 1878 was even greater in that month than for any other month in the year. Considering the activity of the preceding three months, and the fact that speculative operations were largely restricted, the showing for the last month of the year is significant. The ability of the country to buy and pay for all merchandise manufactured and imported need not be doubted in the face of its productive power and what it has to sell, as indicated by the increased volume and variety of its exports."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived—Steamship Greece, from London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Steamers Wyoming and Glencoe, from New York, have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16. — Arrived—Massachusetts, from Boston.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

FOREIGN.

Process-Servers in County Mayo, Ireland, Roughly Handled.

Much Excitement Caused by the Russo-German Quarrel in Poland.

A Deep-Seated Jealousy Existing Between the Two Armies.

The Hungarian Riots Believed to Be Due to the Internationalists.

Outline of the French Ministerial Statement to the Chambers.

It Is Generally Approved, as a Temperate and Conservative Document.

IRELAND.

THE AFFAIR AT KILMINA.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—In the affair at Kilmina some of the more belligerent mistook the attitude of the soldiers for cowardice, and taunted and hooted at them. The soldiers finally retreated with fixed bayonets and the charges still in their rifles. It is observed that the constabulary undertake the protection of the process-servers with great reluctance, and protect them as little as possible consistently with their duty. The Irish constabulary, although one of the most effective organizations in the world of its kind, is made from the people, and the fact is becoming more and more apparent that the disaffection so prevalent through the country is also fully shared by them.

NORTHCOTE.

Cable Special to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in speaking at Stroud yesterday, defended the foreign policy of the Government. The condition of Ireland, he said, was engaging the earnest attention of the Government, who had instructed the Irish authorities to exceed their powers if necessary to relieve the distress, promising them a bill of indemnity.

LOWTHER.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was present at to-day's Cabinet council.

WILL BE DROPPED.

It is again reported that the trials of Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan for sedition are to be dropped.

ANOTHER STORY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—Writs were served on Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, indicted for sedition, being returnable to-day. They attended the Crown office and were informed they had still four days before surrendering. The proceedings connected with their surrender will be formal and private. Many formalities, probably occupying a week, must be observed before the trials can commence.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The Irish relief fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough amounts to £19,000.

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The police escorting process-servers at Kilmina, County Mayo, were severely maltreated last night and obliged to retreat, though they had rifles loaded and bayonets fixed. Several police were cut about the face. The process-servers had their clothing torn, and the processes were captured by the mob.

DISTURBANCES.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The inclement weather is aggravating the distress, and deaths from want and exposure on the highways are becoming alarmingly frequent. Several such cases have been reported from Cahirciveen, Bandon, Clanakilty, and other towns within the past few days, and if the weather does not become more favorable many more will doubtless have to be reported.

Mobs still patrol the streets carrying black flags and demanding bread.

The evictions at Knockricard are being renewed, and the bloody fighting of last week between the peasantry of this mountainous district and the constabulary is likely to be repeated.

Riots are everywhere reported, and the police force is daily increased, and is yet thought to be inadequate to the present troubles.

The Duchess of Marlborough fund for the relief of distressed Ireland now amounts to £19,000 sterling.

HUNGARY.

RIOTING AT PESTH.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Rioting was renewed in Pesth last night on a formidable scale. The gas-lamps in the streets, in front of the Casino Club House, were broken, and shots from revolvers were fired at the police. One policeman was wounded. Twenty-one rioters were arrested.

A correspondent writes that the last and worst of the Pesth mobs is composed entirely of laborers and roughs, and hint that the International Society is believed to be at the bottom of the mischief.

The newspapers, of all shades of opinion, denounce the authors of the tumult. Five students, who participated in the demonstration the first day, have published a declaration disclaiming any connection with the rioting.

A correspondent declares that it is extremely doubtful who fired the fatal shots but the belief is that they proceeded from the rioters themselves. Certainly, he says, no orders were given the troops to fire.

ARRESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Pesth dispatch reports that forty persons, mostly boys, have been arrested. They confessed they had been bribed to make a disturbance. It is the general belief that the back of the movement has been broken.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Vienna correspondent reports that should Herr Verhovay, the journalist who was wounded by Baron Majthenyi in the duel which recently took place at Pesth, die, there is reason to fear that a great public demonstration will be attempted at his funeral.

A Vienna dispatch says that Count Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council, suddenly left for Pesth Friday, in consequence of rumors that the populace would storm the club of the nobility in that city to-night.

FRANCE.

BRILLIANT GATHERING.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The formal reception of Hippolite Adolphe Taine into the Academy was attended by a brilliant gathering of scientists and men of letters.

CENSURED.

De Bandry D'Asson, Member for Vendee, in the course of his attack on the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said: "The Government being in a state of political bankruptcy, its motto of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' should be replaced by 'Servility, Rapacity, and Iniquity.'" For this language a vote of censure was passed on him.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Ministerial statement was read in the Chambers to-day. It is to the effect that the change in the Cabinet does not indicate the abandonment of the prudent policy, which is most suitable to the internal affairs of France, but that it indicates that France may henceforth advance with decision in the path of necessary reforms and successive improvements. The Government will apply itself to the realization of these reforms without precipitation or vacillation, and it relies upon the energetic support of the Chambers. It says events have raised a certain number of questions which cannot be left in suspense without injuring the interests of the country. For each one of these the Government intends to bring forward a solution. This declaration was much cheered by the Left.

The statement further announced that the Government would ask the Senate to vote the bills relative to public instruction already adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and which should be completed by a law upon primary instruction, drafted in conformity with the wishes of the country. It would be the duty of the Government to make good selections of the heads of the administrative staffs and bring firm and vigilant action to bear daily upon all lower officials.

The Ministerial statement then continues: "We shall adhere to the bill of our predecessors relative to the right of public meeting, and we will introduce the Press bill, based upon the broadest views of freedom, but not proclaiming impunity, because we regard it as unwise to expose the Republic to the attacks and outrages which no Government ever tolerated."

It then mentions the vast program of public works, the settlement of the customs system, and completion of the army organization as tasks accomplished which will worthily crown the labors of the present Legislature.

The statement concludes: "As for ourselves, as faithful executors of your decisions, we shall apply the law with such moderation, impartiality, and liberal spirit as will procure for the nation the indispensable blessings of peace and tranquillity. We shall be firm, but conciliatory, because we desire not to exclude, but reclaim. [Cheers from the Left and ironical laughter from the Right.] We desire to found a Republic into which all good Frenchmen may eventually enter. You will aid us in this noble task, so that, when your legislative period terminates, you will have the right to say, and the voice of the people will repeat after you, that the time has been well spent, and you will have deserved well of your country."

The statement was well received, especially in the Chamber of Deputies. It makes no reference to the foreign policy.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Senate elected life Senator Barthelmy St. Hilaire (Republican) as the Fourth Vice-President.

NOTABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Paris dispatch points out the fact that one of the leading features of the Ministerial program is its silence about the plenary amnesty question.

RUSSIA.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Special Cable.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Notwithstanding all the peaceful professions of Russia, she is secretly continuing her preparation for war. The Directors of her rifle manufactories have been directed by the War Office quietly to prepare as many breech-loaders as possible; therefore 70,000 will be made at Sestromier, 80,000 at Lsevsez, and 50,000 abroad. A very trustworthy correspondent, who has just visited all the larger towns in Russian Poland on his way via Warsaw and Wilna to Riga, writes that not only all the larger towns in that district, but also places which previously had either a small garrison or none at all, are now crowded by troops of all arms. This is chiefly the case in respect to those places lying west of Warsaw on the route from Czenstochow to Wilna and Dunaburg. In three Governments bordering upon Germany and Austria, viz.: Warsaw, Wilna, and Kieff, are quartered nineteen foot and nine horse divisions, besides a great force of fully-equipped batteries, and they are being constantly increased by fresh arrivals.

CONTRADICTION OF SENSATIONAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The *Invalide Russe* contradicts the sensational telegrams relative to the alleged Russian military preparations on the western frontier, and points out that only last December Russia's love of peace caused her to reduce her army to below a peace footing. Further peace measures and a further reduction of the army, that journal says, are contemplated.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Berlin correspondent says he is in a position to state upon the highest authority that news has been received from Persia, announcing the second defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans, in consequence of which the Russians were compelled to evacuate Tchikislow and take refuge in their ships. The exact details of the affair are not yet received.

SPAIN.

GONZALES.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Counsel employed to defend Gonzales, who lately attempted the life of King Alfonso, have demanded an examination of their client's mental condition.

IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Colonies, replying to the arguments of the abolition bill, maintained the exercise of certain control by masters over blacks, after emancipation, did not amount to a perpetuation of their slavery. He deplored the abstention of some Cuban Deputies from participation in the sessions while Cuban questions are being discussed, and promised to grant liberty to the press of Cuba.

LAND-SLIP.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—A land-slip destroyed the village of Alcala Del Jucar, in the Province of Albacete. Several persons were killed and fifty families made homeless.

POLAND.

THE AFFAIR AT KALISCHE.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The reports of the disagreeable affair between the Russian and Prussian officers at Kalische, Poland, are fully confirmed, and excite strong comment in military circles. The Russians became so excited that they actually drew their swords on their guests, and bloodshed was only prevented by the intervention of the Russian Colonel, who conducted the Prussians to his own quarters and ordered an escort of thirty hussars to conduct them to the frontier, as he feared the Russian officers would lay in ambuscade for them. Profuse apologies will doubtless be made at St. Petersburg, but the affair illustrates the feeling prevalent in Russian military circles.

A semi-official newspaper, the *Post*, says: "What has occurred shows the sentiments of the Russian army regarding Germany, and which, in view of the army influence on the Russian polity, will, sooner or later, according to opportunity, be translated into actions."

A CANARD.

The Commander of the Fifth Prussian Corps telegraphs from Posen that the reported quarrel between the Russian and German army-officers at Kalische, Poland, never occurred, and that the entire story is pure fabrication. The *Hamburger Correspondent* (newspaper) is responsible for the publication.

TURKEY.

THE ALBANIAN CONFLICT.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The Turkish Ambassador here has received the following explanation regarding the recent conflict in Albania: "The Montenegrins attacked a village near Plava and took 200 head of cattle. Next day they advanced towards Gusinje and Plava, when the Albanians attacked them and drove them across the frontier. The Albanians lost forty killed and sixty wounded."

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Powers have been invited to send representatives to Albania to investigate affairs there, with a view to the permanent pacification of Albania and Montenegro.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Immediately after the Cabinet Council yesterday summonses were issued for another meeting to-day.

DIED.

John Tarr, Conservative member of the House of Commons for Liverpool, is dead.

KILLED AND INJURED ON A RAILWAY.

In a railway collision at Southport, Lancashire, three persons were killed and twenty injured.

BEET-SUGAR.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Official returns from France showing a decrease of 53,000 tons in the production of beet-sugar in December compared with the same time in 1878, caused more inquiry here for Austrian.

AFGHANISTAN.

DEFEAT OF 5,000 MOHMUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.—The 5,000 Mohmunds who crossed the Cabul River, near Dakka, have been completely defeated. Gen. Doran arrived from Lundi-Kotal too late to cut off their retreat.

VARIOUS.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Berlin dispatch reports Bismarck much improved in health.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

A Rome dispatch says the *Liberta* believes it is in a position to assert that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the Vatican.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman's Views on the Refunding Propositions,

Explaining Why He Deems the Four Per Cents Most Advisable.

Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill Still Being Argued in Committee.

Gov. Anthony Gives His Testimony in the Ingalls Investigation.

Ouray to Be Sent to Colorado After the "Star" Indians.

He Prefers Killing Them Off to Bringing Them to Washington.

Outline of a Constitutional Amendment Regarding Presidential Elections.

REFUNDING.

SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—In answer to the questions regarding the refunding operations, the Secretary of the Treasury said to-day: "If the 3.65 per cent bond could be sold at par, I should be in favor of refunding at that rate; but I do not believe that bonds bearing that rate of interest can be sold at par, especially in so large an amount as will be necessary to refund our maturing bonds. Congress has never authorized bonds to be sold at less than par, and I do not believe it ever will. England has sold her 3 per cents as low as 60 cents, but the United States never has sold bonds below par. I do not believe it ought to do so, for that would increase the public debt. As for issuing a part of the new bonds in small denominations, I think that should be done, as the $10 certificates were sold last summer. I believe that any refunding bill that is passed will cotain that provision. The idea that 3.65 interest is easy to compute has been greatly exaggerated. It would be almost impossible to pay quarterly interest on a $10 bond at that rate.

IT WOULD BE HARD

to calculate the quarterly interest on a $50 bond. Four per cent is much easier computed. It is just 1 per cent for every quarter, or three months." The Secretary does not seem at all uneasy in regard to his refunding bill, and believes that it will pass.

Fernando Wood said to-day that he felt quite gratified at the favor in which his 3½ per cent bill was received by the Ways and Means Committee, and that he was quite hopeful of its success. Gen. Garfield, who is one of the strongest members of the Committee, however, has just returned from Ohio, and at the next meeting of the Committee will, it is believed, oppose the bill. Gen. Garfield is said to indorse Sherman's opinion that it will be impracticable for the Government to sell 3½ per cent bonds at par. Mr. Chittenden, of New York, expressed the opinion that if Fernando Wood's bill is enacted into a law it would result in stopping the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Chittenden thinks that the effect of the law would be to compel Secretary Sherman to pay gold for bonds, and that, as a consequence, the Treasury would be drained of its gold and would have only silver with which to redeem greenbacks.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—From the developments of the last few days it is quite clear that the Democrats of the Senate Elections Committee have decided, or will decide, not to admit Spofford to Kellogg's seat. It is not clear, however, what their decision will be. As to the unseating of Kellogg, probably a majority of the Democrats of the Committee would favor that, but it is known that there are some Democrats in the Senate, of influence, who consider that question as settled as adjudicated, and would not permit themselves to be coerced into indorsing a movement to oust Kellogg. Whatever the decision is, it is quite probable that a long debate in the Senate will follow.

TESTIMONY IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—In the Spofford-Kellogg case to-day, L. B. Hubbard contradicted De Lacey's statement that he (Hubbard) was present and saw an envelope placed upon De Lacey's desk in the Louisiana House of Representatives, which De Lacey swore contained $150, and which he said was intended to influence his vote for Kellogg as United States Senator.

Senator Kellogg's counsel asked that the testimony of E. L. Weber be stricken from the record, or he be compelled to come here and submit to a cross-examination. The question was held under advisement.

Senator Kellogg submitted a letter claiming the right to introduce additional testimony in rebuttal of any original testimony that may be hereafter offered by Spofford, and also claiming the right to testify on his own behalf when all the evidence is in. Without deciding the question, the further consideration of the case was postponed till Monday.

THE INDIANS.

OURAY TO GO BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Ouray had a second interview with Secretary Schurz today. It has been about determined to send Ouray, Jack, and one other chief back to Colorado, in charge of an agent, for the purpose of bringing on, if possible, the twelve Ute murderers, or as many of them as can be induced to come. As there is no law by which these Indians can be tried or punished after they come here, it is believed by those who are informed in Indian matters that the intention is to play upon the fears of the Indians with a view to get as good terms as possible. Ouray has persisted from the first that he has no power to bring in these Indians.

HE ASSURES THE SECRETARY

that he cannot compel them unless he can kill them first, which he is perfectly willing to undertake.

After to-day the embargo on the Utes will be removed, and they will be allowed to see visitors. This would seem to indicate that all that was hoped to be accomplished by secret negotiation has been accomplished already.

It is understood that Gen. Hatch is already on the way, or about to start from the Indian country, with a second delegation of Southern Utes, who will come here in a few days. It is not likely that they will be allowed to go home until they have come to some agreement by which their present lands are to be given up.

THE INDIAN COMMITTEE

will resume its investigation to-morrow. Gen. Fisk and W. M. Leeds, ex-Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, will be present, and Commissioner Hayt has asked to be allowed to attend the meetings. It seems probable that the inquiry may take a wide range, reaching, possibly, the charges made by Fisk against Hayt in reference to the Washington silver mine on the San Carlos Reservation. Mr. Thompson, a former Indian Agent, H. C. Olney, editor of the Lake City *Silver World*, and Peck, a lawyer of the same town, are also summoned as witnesses. The sessions will at first be secret, but the difficulty of maintaining secrecy in a case of this kind is so difficult that the doors will probably be thrown open to the public within a few days.

GETTING UNEASY.

A gentleman who has seen the Ute delegation to-day says they are very restive at their practical confinement; that with two or three exceptions they have not been ten feet from their hotel since they were here; and that several of them have expressed an earnest desire to go home. Ouray's wife is quite seriously sick of gastric fever, and requires the constant attention of a physician.

There was a hearing before the Indian Commission to-day on the bill of Representative Pound for the relief of the Chippewa (Wis.) Indians. No action was taken.

GEN. ADAMS EXPLAINS.

Gen. Adams says of the story circulated by ex-Gov. Hunt that he (Adams) while Indian Agent swindled the Utes in a cattle transaction, that it is a pure fabrication, invented by Hunt out of pure malignity. The transaction occurred in 1869, and consisted in the sale to the Utes of a lot of milch cows alleged to be of good American milking breeds. They turned out to be Texas stock, very poor, and almost worthless. At that time Adams was not connected with the Indian service. In 1872 he became Gov. McCook's private secretary. In 1874 a committee of Congress investigated the charges which were brought against Gov. McCook, whose nomination for reappointment to the Governorship was then before the Senate for confirmation. The investigation failed to show any guilt on the part of McCook, who was accordingly confirmed. The Indian Agent at the time was a Lieutenant in the army, afterwards dismissed from the service. The amount involved in this alleged swindle was about $2,000. Who actually pocketed the proceeds of the fraud the investigation did not show. Gen. Adams says that Hunt, who was and is a bitter personal enemy of McCook's, does not scruple to abuse him (Adams), inasmuch as he is a brother-in-law of the late Governor.

NEW MINISTERS.

THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND RUSSIA SELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The President signed the nominations of the new Ministers to England and Russia yesterday, and sent them to the Senate; but, before Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, reached the Capitol with the message, the Senate adjourned until Monday, and the nominations were returned to the White House. Every one who knows about these appointments declines to disclose the names of the new Ministers, but it is definitly known that both of them are promotions of gentlemen already on the diplomatic service, and who have filled with credit the positions they now hold. Mr. Evarts explains the preservation of the secret after the nominations have been actually signed by saying that possibly there may yet be some reason to make a change in one of the nominations before Monday. In this connection

THERE IS A RUMOR

that one of the gentlemen promoted has not signified his willingness to accept the new place, and it is possible that a definit decision may be received from him before noon on Monday. If he should positively decline before that time his name would not then be sent to the Senate. Perhaps Mr. Evarts may have adopted the policy which Gen. Grant did at the time of the selection of Attorney-General Williams for the Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. That nomination was also made out and sent to the Senate on Friday, after it had adjourned. Several Senators approached Gen. Grant to learn who had been selected, when Gen. Grant, with a great deal of positiveness, declined to tell, saying: "No, sir; to-day is Friday; the nominations cannot be sent in until Monday. That would give the newspapers two digs at the nominations, and that would be enough to kill the best man in America."

NATIONAL BANKS.

EXPIRATION OF CHARTERS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The following is the date of expiration of charters of Indiana National Banks:

Location of Banks.	*Date of Articles of Association.*	*Time.*
First, Fort Wayne	June 22, 1863	19 years.
First, Richmond	June 13, 1863	19 years.
First, Lafayette	July 1, 1863	19 years.
First, Evansville	July 31, 1863	19 years.
First, Centreville	July 25, 1863	19 years.
First, Kendallville	July 28, 1863	19 years.
First, Terre Haute	Aug. 3, 1863	19 years.
First, Indianapolis	Aug. 8, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Cambridge City	Aug. 25, 1863	19 years.
Second, Franklin	Sept. 7, 1863	19 years.
First, Warsaw	Sept. 22, 1863	19 years.
First, Lawrenceburg	Sept. 12, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Valparaiso	Oct. 12, 1863	19 years.
First, Madison	Oct. 24, 1863	19 years.
First, South Bend	Sept. 5, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Wabash	Nov. 18, 1863	19 years.
First, Huntington	Sept. 26, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Danville	Dec. 11, 1863	19 years.
First, Elkhart	Jan. 19, 1864	20 years.
First, Greencastle	Dec. 12, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Vevay	March 17, 1864	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Greensburg	Dec. 10, 1863	19 years.
First, Peru	Jan. 1, 1864	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Mount Vernon	March 3, 1864	Feb. 25, 1883.
First, Laporte	Dec. 1, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883.

INGALLS.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The first witness called in the Ingalls case to-day was ex-Gov. Anthony, of Kansas. Counsel for the memorialists stated that they intended to prove by this witness that a member of the Legislature named McClintock had told Gov. Anthony he had been offered money by Ingalls' friends to vote for Ingalls, and that he had kept the money over night, but, suffering from remorse, he had returned it the next day and voted against Ingalls. Gov. Anthony's evidence on this point was ruled inadmissible by the Committee, a majority of whom held, substantially, that the charge of bribery against Senator Ingalls could not be sustained by hearsay evidence of this sort.

Gov. Anthony further testified that about the time of the election he was approached by H. C. Dawes, who said he had been sent by Senator Ingalls to interview Anthony, and that if Anthony would withdraw his name and retire from the contest for the Senatorship he would place the resignation of the Postmaster at Leavenworth in Anthony's hands, and that Ingalls would use his influence to secure the appointment of any person Anthony might choose to nominate for the position. This proposition Gov. Anthony said he rejected then and there.

At the conclusion of his examination Gov. Anthony, who is now in contempt before the Senate for refusing to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee at Topeka, explained to the Committee his reason for this refusal. It was, he said, simply because he had been a competitor in the Kansas Legislature for the position now held by Senator Ingalls, and he did not believe it a fair or honorable thing to do to come forward and testify in the case until he was compelled to do so by order of the Senate.

This explanation seemed to be entirely satisfactory to the Committee, which then adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Sub-Committee of the House Select Committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President today decided to report favorably to the full Committee the joint resolution introduced by Representative Bicknell providing for an amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice-President. A meeting of the full Committee will be called early next week, and the report of the Sub-Committee will probable be adopted without amendment, and the resolution be favorably reported to the House.

The proposed amendment contemplates the election of President and Vice-President by the people of the several States, and prescribes the manner of counting the votes and determining questions of contest. The Electoral votes and fractions thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the number of the State's Electoral votes, and dividing the product by the sum of all the votes given in the State for President, and the quotient shall be the number of Electoral votes and fraction thereof to be assigned to such person, using for such fraction three decimals only.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to the election of Vice-President. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible as Vice-President.

In case of contest in any State as to the election of President or Vice-President, the same may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, in accordance with its laws; the decision thereof shall be by it certified and transmitted, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The Electoral votes shall be counted by the two Houses as certified, unless rejected by both Houses; but if there be a certificate of decision by the highest judicial tribunal of any State upon a contested election therein, the Electoral votes of such State shall be counted in accordance with such decision unless the same be overruled by both Houses. If there be no such certificate of decision, the contested votes from any State shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein. If there be more than one certificate of Electoral votes from any State and no such judicial decision, or if there be more than one such decision from any State, in either case that certificate of Electoral votes, or that decision which shall be held by both Houses to be made by rightful authority shall be conclusive, and the votes shall be counted accordingly, unless rejected by both Houses.

The above are the main points of difference between the present mode and that prescribed by the proposed constitutional amendment.

THE POSTSCRIPT.

"BONING" POPULARITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—"Mr. Evarts is the worst executive officer the State Department has known for many years." This assertion was made recently in my presence by an entirely trustworthy and judicious person, the subject of conversation being the Canadian Fishery snarl and the dilatoriness of the Department in coming to any conclusion with reference to it. I have no personal knowledge of Mr. Evarts and his methods of transacting business, but it is certainly remarkable that, with all the advantages of the cable and many months to devote to the subject since the last session, no conclusion should have been arrived at by this time. (This, I am officially informed, is the case.) The State Department is proverbially disposed to cultivate the good will of Great Britain. Why it should be so a great number of patriotic American citizens are unable to perceive. This country owes little or nothing to Great Britain. It was settled by fugitives from British injustice, systematically oppressed and despoiled as long as it remained under British rule, insulted and bullied after the peace and before the War of 1812, embarrassed by the threat of British intervention during the Civil War, and cheated in every possible manner from the foundation of our Government to the present day. If there were no other historical instance of British greed, the action of that Government in the matter of the Halifax award would be sufficient. The naming of a Belgian ward of Queen Victoria for the umpire, and the mode adopted of convincing his reason by arguments addressed to his belly, were quite characteristic of the skillful diplomatists of Great Britain. But they are not reasons, one would think, for deferring further to the convenience of Lord Salisbury and Sir Edward Thornton.

THE DINNER FUND.

It is about time that the dinner fund of Great Britain should cease to influence American legislation. No doubt it is pleasant for the Secretary of State and the Honorable Senate to dine sumptuously with the British Minister, but the 45,000,000 other citizens who do not enjoy that privilege would like to have public questions discussed afterwards precisely as if there had been no dining or wining. Sir Edward Thornton himself adores the nobility of his native land, and hates equality; and he has infected with British snobbery and toadyism a certain portion of polite Washington society. To this fact may be attributed the tenderness of the State Department in all its diplomatic dealings with Great Britain. The American Government is made to appear constantly afraid of hurting British feeling, whereas the majority of the American people do not care a fig for the good or ill feeling of Great Britain, and only demand that she shall stand her distance and accord us our rights—all of them—promptly and fully. The British dinner fund worked havoc enough at Halifax. Our Commissioner had no such resource, and that little bit of parsimony, or want of forethought, cost us $5,500,000. The British Commissioner's account, on the other hand, would present something like this appearance.

Dr. To expenses of ten dinners to Mr. Del Fosse, alleged umpire, at $500 each	$ 5,000
Cr. To award of Del Fosse	5,500,000
Balance to credit of British Commissioner	$5,495,000

"GO STUDY PENNSYLVANIA."

The manifest intention of the Pennsylvania politicians to lead the way in the nomination of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and to force their man upon the country, reminds me of the similar and successful attempt in the case of Andrew Jackson. Pennsylvania broke up the Congressional caucus, and was the first State after Tennessee (which, being Jackson's native State, was thought to be prejudiced) to name old Hickory for the Presidency. In the third volume of Parton's Jackson, page 28, you will find the following:

> The general pooh-pooh with which the announcement of Jackson's nomination by Tennessee had been received in the East and North was very soon changed into apprehension, which fast became consternation. For lo! the great State of Pennsylvania began to show the most unequivocal preference for the "military chieftain." . . . The action of Pennsylvania changed everything. The Crawford men tried to keep up their original pooh-pooh, but deceived nobody.

It was Pennsylvania, again, that first proposed Jackson for reëlection through an open letter signed by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, but really prepared for them to sign by the most intimate friends of the President; and Pennsylvania and New York, in obedience to the wishes of President Jackson, confirmed the choice of his successor, Martin Van Buren. In view of the present aspect of Pennsylvania politics, Parton's description of the politics of that State is amusing:

> Go, my son, study Pennsylvania, should be the advice of a parent launching his offspring into the sea of American politics. Pennsylvania, large, solid, heavy, and central, is the ballast State of the Union. Pennsylvania represents the "general average" of sense and feeling. An event that thrills Ohio, drives New England mad, and New York frantic only ruffles, and that but for a moment, Pennsylvania's ample and placid countenance. Can you move Pennsylvania? Then you are masters of the situation.

To this add Sec. 12 of Parton's burlesque "Code of a New York Politician," which applies as well to the Senators from New York and Pennsylvania to-day as it did fifty years ago to Van Buren:

> A great State influence is the preliminary and price of national distinction. No man can be great in Washington who is not master of his own State. A man who is master of a State can have the choice of his pickings at Washington.

There you have in a nutshell the secret reason for the existence of the "machine," and it may be possible to infer from the whole discussion of the historian how far the action of Pennsylvania is likely to influence the action of the next Republican National Convention. Don Cameron has, apparently, read Parton; and when he called his State Convention for an unprecedentedly early day he meant business.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

has been an object of pretty constant attack during the past week. Insignificant members, who believe they would be significant if it were not for some fortuitous circumstances, are extremely anxious to reduce the powers of this great Committee. Nobody can say that the Committee has been derelict or unfaithful, and it is generally admitted that among its members may be found some of the ablest members of the House. But its assailants, moved to a considerable extent by motives of jealousy and envy, wish to see its powers distributed.

I wish the practice in relation to appropriation bills of our House of Representatives might be compared to that of the House of Commons. All money-bills are considered there in Committees of the Whole House, called respectively the Committee on Supplies and the Committee on Ways and Means. (See Macy's "Parliamentary Law.") We have transferred these names carelessly to select committees composed of fifteen members each. Here, as there, appropriation bills are considered in Committee of the Whole; but the preparation of the bills and the management of them in Committee of the Whole is very different in the two countries. There each bill is presented and cared for by the Cabinet Minister having charge of the subject; here a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee discharges that duty. Thus the Appropriations Committee is slowly absorbing the powers of the House, and becoming in part a managing committee and in part a Cabinet on the floor of the House, each sub-committee holding the place of a Minister. This may be deemed another argument in favor of Mr. Pendleton's constitutional amendment giving members of the Cabinet the right to present and advocate in persons the appropriation bills for their respective Departments.

As to the expediency of the proposed distribution of the powers of the Appropriation Committee there can be little doubt. It would increase the appropriations, in the opinion of such judges as Fernando Wood and James A. Garfield, by $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually; and it would prevent anything like an harmonious budget. So long as the Appropriation Committee is compelled to discharge the duties of a Cabinet as well as those which properly belong to it, it should be entirely unhampered and unrestricted. The existence of a managing committee, composed of the ablest men of both parties on the floor of the House, is assuredly not such an unmixed evil as some people seem to suppose. I spent an hour in the Library of Congress this morning looking up the subject; and, after listening to the debates this afternoon, I wished that some of the members had been equally diligent.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REAGAN BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The hearing on the Reagan bill was resumed by the House Commerce Committee this morning, Mr. J. K. Cowen, counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Road, opposing the Reagan bill. Mr. Cowen devoted his attention chiefly to the fourth section of the bill. He claimed that the effect of the bill would be to discriminate in favor of towns within a State and against those lying immediately outside of it. Now that the Committee has opened its doors to railroad companies it seems difficult to close them. Some of the members are becoming a little sensitive, and say that it is about time to stop the hearing, as nothing has yet been said publicly in the Committee except against the bill. Mr. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, in behalf of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, will address the Committee on Monday, and Gen. John F. Farnsworth may oppose the bill on Tuesday on behalf of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road.

POSTAL ORDERS.

The interchange of money orders between the United States and France, Great Britain, and Germany, under recently concluded conventions, will commence on the 1st of April next. The increase in the money-order business with foreign countries during the last fiscal year was $192,658, or about 10 per cent. During the quarter which ended Dec. 31, 1879, there was a great increase in the international money-order business as compared with that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the exchange of money orders with Great Britain this increase amounted to $159,840, or about 58 per cent; and in the exchange with Germany, to $34,370, or about 15 per cent.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The constitutional right of petition is being made a weapon of attack by the pension claim agents upon the proposed reorganization of the pension system planned by Commissioner Bentley. Remonstrances against the passage of the bill embodying this plan of reorganization have been sent out by the pension claim agents from Washington by mail, and, in some instances, by special agents, for signature, and two or three of these documents are presented to the Senate nearly every day. They are all alike in phraseology, and simply embody the views of the claim agents, the pensioner, as a rule, deferring in such matters to the opinion of his attorney. As the reorganization has for one of its chief objects to make the pensioner independent of the claim agent, the animus of the opposition is readily seen.

INTERNATIONAL FISH SHOW.

The management of the International Exhibition of European Fish Culturists, to be held next April, in Berlin, have sent a pressing invitation to Prof. Baird, asking him to make an exhibition on the part of the United States. The United States Fish Commission is regarded abroad as the most thorough and practical institution of the kind in the world, and Prof. Baird is somewhat embarrassed by his inability to accept the invitation so complimentary to the Commission of which he is the head. It is understood that Representative Deuster, of Wisconsin, will introduce a bill at once, appropriating $20,000 for the purpose of making casts of fishes, models, etc., under Prof. Baird's direction, so that a suitable exhibition of the work accomplished by the American Fish Commission may be made at Berlin. Prof. Baird will await action upon this measure before accepting or rejecting the invitation.

ACQUIRING THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Department of State expresses surprise that no young men are acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese language from the Professors of Chinese at Harvard and at Yale College, that they may be qualified to act as Secretary of Legation at Pekin, or as interpreters to the United States Consulates in the Flowery Kingdom. Sensible students know that were they to qualify themselves for these positions and then obtain them, they would at any time be subject to dismissal; that the needy relative of some Congressman, or some political favorit of the Administration, might have the place and draw the salary. When we have our diplomatic and consular corps governed by Civil Service rules it will be an object for young men to qualify themselves for positions in it, but not before.

DISTRICT POLITICS.

An attempt to revive political life in this District is being made here to-day by some meetings in what were formerly the old wards or precincts, and held for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

It is probable that William F. Davis, of McLeansborough, will be appointed Supervisor of the Census in the Illinois District instead of William R. Brown.

ON A VISIT.

Ald. George B. Swift, of Chicago, partner of Representative Davis, of Chicago, is making a social visit here.

THE RECORD.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number, rank, names, and annual pay of every officer on the retired list of the army. Adopted.

The Speaker then called Committees for reports of private nature.

Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill refunding to the State of Georgia $35,000 expended for common defense in 1777. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums of money covered into the Treasury from the proceeds of the sale of lands for direct taxes in South Carolina. Adopted.

A bill passed donating condemned bronze cannon to the Morton Monument Association of Indiana.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the President of the Academy of Science transmitting a report relative to the prevention of epidemic diseases. Referred.

Mr. Morton presented the petition of the Central and South America Cable Company, asking aid, in the form of a contract for Government messages, to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Central and South America, via the Gulf of Mexico, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was one returning to Charles Clinton, late Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, the sum of $5,800, being the amount stolen from him in 1871, and refunded by him to the United States. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Price, Cannon, Kiefer, and others, on the ground that it was not shown that due care had been taken to guard the money from robbers, and was advocated by Messrs. Carlisle, Dunnell, Garfield, Tucker, and others, who asserted that a reasonable degree of care had been observed.

A somewhat extended debate followed, confined principally to the question whether Congress should act upon any such case as the one now under discussion, or whether the principle should be established that no relief should be extended to any bonded officer of the Government for losses sustained by him in the discharge of his official duty.

Finally a vote was reached, and the Committee refused—63 to 72—to report the bill favorably to the House.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

TRICKS OF BEGGARS.

Mendicancy as a Profession—Those Who Torture Themselves, Swallow Old Iron, Get Run Over, Go Without Eating, Live in a Trance, and Do Other Odd Things Rather than Work.

London Standard.

A very curious tribe of beggars is that whose members torture themselves, not out of view and to excite sympathy when the deed is done by exhibiting the results, but in the sight of everybody who chooses to look on, and just to draw contributions by the oddity of the performance. This is one of the oldest and most widespread of mendicant tricks, only in other days and in distant lands the beggar tried, and still tries, to dignify the practice by attaching to it high religious motive and meaning. So it used to be with the Ascetics, Eremites, and Pillar Saints of Old Christendom; and so it is still with the Phila Fakeers of Hindostan and the Dervishes of Islam. In our own land, however, we have grown too civilized and skeptical for any such thing to pass muster as a specimen of heroic holiness. Here self-torturing in public is merely practiced for the purpose of pandering to that love of what is wonderful common to vulgar minds, and to that still baser love of what is cruel, which is just as common. Anybody walking along the towing-path of the Isis, between Folly Bridge and Iffley, on any of the summer days which idle Oxford devotes to rowing matches during the University vacation, will see plenty of beggar self-torture, in one of its mildest forms, ere he has been half an hour by the river-side. He will notice in all directions young mendicants flinging themselves headlong into the water, clothes and all, for the sake of a few coppers. Going round the public houses of the same city he will observe abundance of torture of stomach and nerve by extraordinary feats of drinking. The writer has seen such beggars practice in many other places, but never so frequently as in Oxford,—a fact which, perhaps, may be accounted for by the number of thoughtless and well-to-do youths who crowd the places during term time. A fellow will walk into one of these taverns, when it is full, and make an offer, which is seldom refused, to gulp down at a single draught a pot of ale every ten minutes, for an hour or even longer,—the pay being a shilling or two and the ale,—often for the ale alone; and a second, who does not care for ale, will undertake to deposit a pint of strong spirits in his stomach, at the rate of a glass every five minutes, at a similar price. Moreover, all these swillers are prepared to repeat the performance after sleeping a couple of hours in a hayloft. There used to be Oxford taverns, each of which retained one of these extraordinary beer and spirit bibbers as a special attraction. Such people invariably come to a premature end, and often in form to attract public attention, as when some unaccustomed performance in their special line slays them on the spot. Akin to the drinking beggars are those who gorge enormous quantities of food—often raw, and occasionally of strange sort—at a moment's notice, and for a stipulated sum. Not long ago a fellow of this kind was maintained by the landlord of a wayside tavern in Bucks, sheerly on account of his inordinate voracity, which drew customers from all sides to witness its action. This devourer would make nothing of eating a dozen dinners in succession, and as fast as they could be prepared, and only for the sake of the food, which was paid for by the sightseer. He, however, was cleaner in his beastly practices than many other professional gorgers who have come under my notice, since what he fed on had to be of good quality and properly cooked. I have met with fellows who make a point of eating a portion of every meal taken in public raw, and one in particular in the outskirts of Birmingham—an abominable scoundrel—who used to delight the low-lived brutes of his neighborhood by capping every gorging performance with what he called "chawing up" a live fowl or rabbit.

The strangest of all these people, however, are those who haunt the water-side taverns of large seaports, in order to astonish Jack by swallowing such "unconsidered trifles" as the shanks of clay pipes, horn buttons, and even small nails properly blunted. I have known a swallower of this kind who, in seeking to outdo himself, actually "bolted" a clasp-knife, and lived to boast of the achievement! Such people are given at times to using this ostrich-like capacity of gullet and stomach in another way than as a begging exhibition, by picking up and transferring to their entrails small articles of jewelry and stray gold and silver coins. I knew a beggar in Liverpool who acquired quite a renown by his doings in this way. He used to make a practice of going from tavern to tavern, where, sidling his way up to the counter, he would watch his opportunity to snatch up and swallow the first sixpence that was placed within his reach. The trick done, he would take to his heels with a crowd after him, some shouting, more laughing, and everybody, save the victim, in high delight. In nine cases out of ten he would get clear off. The pursuer would be tripped up by some sympathizing vagabond or another, and so lose sight of the fugitive; or a short run with the grinning mob would awaken him to the ludicrousness of the whole thing, and tickle his risibility far too much to allow him to continue the chase. Even when the swallowing knave happened to be caught, and given into custody, the consequences were never serious. He had the repute of being half-witted, and, therefore, always escaped with the smallest possible modicum of punishment. Other mendicants make a living by showing how much pain they can inflict on themselves, or undergo at the hands of others, without wincing. And a great amount of cruelty is perpetrated on these wretches by the fellows whom they seek to interest. One of this class of beggars that I saw had the tips of his ears seared away by frequent touches of the tap-room poker heated red hot; another would bare his calves and run half a dozen pins into them to the heads; a third would strike his knuckles with all his force against a wall; a fourth was given to suspending himself in a halter by the chin for minutes at a time, and there were others who would bear to be half roasted, doubled up into excruciating positions, or to have nauseous drugs poured down their throats. And all this was done and suffered, and with an appearance of jollity too, for the sake of the drinks and the coppers that were to follow. I have even met with a fellow in Lancashire who was always ready to lay his head face downward on the road, and let the wheel of a light cart run over it for a small consideration. There was a spice of trickery in the act, indeed, but still it was perilous enough. He used to lay his skull between two loose bricks or paving-stones, and thus escape the first shock of the wheel and a good deal of the pressure; and, the head being an uncommonly thick one, the rest mattered little. Still, I have seen that same head strapped up in all directions in consequence of wounds received in the performance of its owner's special feat. Poor old "Mug George" he was called, from his former occupation of hawking crockery-ware, and his one trick will still be in the memory of old natives of Liverpool. The police of the town had special orders to look after him, but it was impossible to prevent the drunken ruffians of his acquaintance from tempting him to place his life in jeopardy thus. There is another class of exceptional beggar concerning which I must be very reticent indeed. I can say little more of their doings than that they are specially designed to gratify the most depraved curiosity. These beggars are essentially night-birds, who may be noticed in all quarters of all large towns, and in a good many small ones also, prowling about the most disreputable haunts, and popping in their heads now and again to see if the right sort of company has assembled. The most innocent of their tricks, which I saw repeated twice—once in a noted house at Shadwell, and again in a den in St. Peter street, Westminster—is for a female to walk into a tap-room, shrouded from head to heel in a large cloak, and—having made a collection and barred the door for the time—fling off the cloak and dance round the room in the costume of Eve.

By far the most exceptional beggar I ever encountered—the only one, indeed, claiming to be really wonderful,—is to be seen—as for eight or nine years past—about eleven miles from where I write. I have heard of several such during the last thirty-five years, as the Irish fasting man Bernard Cavanagh, and the Welsh fasting girl, but never had the fortune to meet any but her. Still, I ought to be satisfied, for much more is claimed for her than was claimed for either of the two just mentioned. It is asserted that not only has she spent a great portion of her life in one long unbroken trance, but that not a single morsel of solid food has passed her lips during the whole of that time. In addition, the imposture has remained undetected all these years, and promises so to remain undetected for a good many years longer. The scene is a remarkably pretty village, within about an hour's drive of a much-frequented summer-resort. I forbear to designate the exact spot, because I have no wish to swell the crowd of idle visitors who make this piece of trickery very lucrative indeed to those who carry it on. Perhaps I had better begin at the beginning, and tell how it was got up. Between nine and ten years ago a farm laborer, of no good repute, lost, I cannot write his wife, since there is something more than a doubt about the character of the connection, but the woman who passed as his wife. He was left with two daughters, one about 12, and the other a little older, and both so like that they were hardly to be distinguished. Shortly afterward he made a "broomstick marriage"—as irregular connections are called in that quarter—with a kindred being, a short, stout, resolute-looking woman, with a wicked countenance, unpleasant antecedents, and a mighty capacity for beer-bibbing. She came of a family that had already played off a case of trance, with a good deal of profit to all concerned, until it came to a premature end by the party exhibited becoming dissatisfied with her part, and still, more with her share of the proceeds, and so refusing to perform any longer. This affair took place a great many years ago, and dwells only in the remembrance of the very oldest inhabitants. There can be little doubt, however, that it suggested the trance at present in progress. Directly after the "broomstick" marriage it was proclaimed that the younger of the laborer's daughters had fallen into the lethargy in which she still remains. A great noise was made about the affair, and much attention was drawn to it, especially as it was announced that the disease "ran in the blood," and that some day or other—nobody could tell when—the girl would recover her senses, speak a few words,—wonderful, of course,—and incontinently give up the ghost, all after the fashion of her ancestors, who had been similarly "taken." People came from all quarters to behold, and not a few of the comers entertained and still entertain the desire and hope of being present at the promised revival. I paid a visit to the place on a remarkably stormy day in 1878. The weather was a succession of squalls and heavy showers, and the village is situated in an out-of-the-way agricultural district, seven miles from the nearest town and railway station. On the whole a more uninviting day for such an excursion, or a more uninviting excursion for such a day, could hardly be selected. Nevertheless, there was no break in the stream of visitors that day.

I had to wait my turn for half an hour at least before being introduced to the presence of the wonder. The visitors also were mostly of a good class, among them being one or two of the medical profession. At length my turn came, and the landlady beckoned me forward. I advanced, and she placed her sturdy stature across the stairs, barring progress. She did not ask for anything, neither did she hold out her hand, but her attitude meant clearly that nobody would be allowed to pass without making some payment. This, it is well understood, must be in proportion to the rank of the visitor,—a peasant or an artisan being allowed to see the sight for a few pence, while those of higher grade are expected to give silver at least. The day of my visit was unusually boisterous, but for all that the takings here must have amounted several pounds. On the whole, I do not think I shall be at all exaggerating if I estimate the revenue of this particular imposture—for such I am sure it is—at quite £300 pounds a year. Having purchased the right of way, I was led to the show-room. I need not describe the details of this familiar imposition. On going down-stairs I saw the sister, the picture of the other in all things, notably in features and complexion. It was easy to understand that the two might change places from time to time. Besides, there was a good deal about the place and its tenants to impress me disagreeably; everything smacked of imposture. But it must be admitted that it is well carried out, considering the quality of the people. They will allow no one to interfere with their management of the sleeping girl, or to place a finger on her except under their own supervision. They refuse all the offers of benevolence, would not allow her to enter a hospital, or to be attended by a professional nurse. They exhibit her, and that is all. Authoritative interference they defy, because, as the woman explained it to myself, they "asks nothin' from nobody; people gives if they likes; and so neither the parish nor the police dare meddle with them." The family is not liked by the leading people about, who entertain an opinion concerning the case much the same as my own. Most of the mere villagers, however, and notably its small tradesmen, are stanch believers,—in fact, they find it to their interest to cry up the whole thing, since there are few of them who do not derive benefit in one way or another from the everlasting flow of visitors.

SUICIDE.

Vincent B. Bell Shoots Himself in a Saloon—A Singular Circumstance—Other Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—This afternoon Vincent B. Bell, a brother of Digby V. Bell, Collector of Customs at Detroit, committed suicide in Tom Mathews' saloon on State street, by shooting himself through the head. Bell was alone in a small room on the right hand side of the back part of the saloon, and there were no witnesses to the act. In the saloon at the time were Mr. Mathews' bartenders, all of whom were alarmed by the report of a revolver, and rushed hurriedly to the back room. Bell entered the saloon early this forenoon, and seated himself in the room where the deed was committed, remaining closeted alone, reading daily papers. He made no complaints, and seemed to be in his usual spirits and health. His demeanor was natural, and he gave no evidence of premeditated self-destruction. At the moment when the fatal bullet spead on its deadly mission he was sitting in a chair by an open window with his feet comfortably elevated upon a table, and was smoking a cigar. He had his hat and overcoat on, and his position was one which indicated ease and comfort. The weapon was a Smith and Wesson revolver, 32 calibre. The ball entered his head close to the right temple and passed completely through, killing him instantly. Bell was a man of fine physical appearance, only 33 years old. He came to Detroit a few years ago from Lawrence, Kas., where he was employed in a railroad office. On the promotion of his brother to the Collectorship, Vincent was made his deputy, a position which he held until recently displaced by the appointment of George W. Partridge, formerly private secretary to Zachariah Chandler. This was undoubtedly the immediate cause of his tragic fate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 16.—A case of probable suicide was brought to light in this city to-day by the identification of a young lady's hat found on the bank of the river on the 5th inst. as belonging to Kittie Schoel, a woman of 20 years, who disappeared from her home on the 4th, and has not since been seen. More than a year ago the girl's parents refused to allow her to keep company with a certain young man, and at that time she threatened to drown herself. She finally carried the threat into execution. The girl must have thrown herself into a hole in the ice and pushed herself under. Her body has not yet been found.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railroad Work—Winter Weather—Deaths from Exposure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—A Victoria dispatch of the 11th says: The announcement that Oppenheimer, Onderdonk & Co. have secured three sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway gives general satisfaction here, and the newspapers approve of it warmly, it being understood that Chinese labor will be excluded from the work, and that domestic manufactures and productions will be largely increased. Great preparations are in progress for spring business.

Heavy storms and intense cold continues. The snow at Yale is reported to be ten feet deep. Stock is suffering greatly in the interior, and business everywhere is at a standstill. Friday afternoon a remarkable wind-storm from the northwest continued. Throughout night the cold was intense. Two persons in this city were caught in the storm and nearly perished before assistance came.

Within the past few days, under orders from Ottawa, inquiries have been set on foot to ascertain the capacity of the city and country to furnish supplies for railway contractors. Leading workingmen, foundrymen, boot and shoe and other manufacturers, importers, farmers, and stock-raisers have been interviewed on the subject, and the result of the inquiries has been forwarded to Ottawa. It is understood the report is eminently satisfactory.

A Seattle dispatch of the 12th says: The depth of the snow up to this morning has reached fifty-two inches. It is raining now, and the snow is settling rapidly. In this place the weight of the snow demolished two warehouses, three blacksmith shops, and one mill. Outbuildings and awnings are much damaged.

At Olympia, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Steilacoom, Snohomish, and several mill ports considerable damage has occurred, the amount of which, as also throughout the farming districts, cannot be definitly ascertained. Two deaths have so far been reported.

A clerk in a store, Ezra Meeker, at Suyallup, on Wednesday night started out to take some provisions to a destitute family, and, getting lost, perished in the snow. The body was found next morning. A man named Mason, of Portland, started from Kalama afoot over the North Pacific Railway for Tacoma. His body was found Sunday near Yelm Station standing erect in the snow up to his waist.

MINERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—There is no change in the coal miners' strike. Several manufacturers' establishments are experiencing trouble in consequence of want of fuel. The Sligo mills and all of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mills are shut down, also one of the glass factories on the South Side. Several others will suspend if the strike runs into next week. Coal is retailing at 14 cents, a price never before reached in this market.

DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—Ira P. Bacon and the two brothers Ryan, who were arrested some weeks ago on a charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of John Ralf, who died in the Dane County Jail immediately after being incarcerated, were discharged today.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. Haverly.........Proprietor and Manager.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE, Bellini's Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino.........Signor Campanini
Il Conte Rodolpho.........Signor Del Puente
Lisa.........Mlle. Robiati
Teresa.........Mme. Lablache
Amina.........Mlle. Marie Marimon
(Her third appearance.)
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sig. Arditi.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY EVE., Jan. 17, Gounod's Opera,
FAUST.
Faust.........Signor Runcio
Mephistopheles.........Signor Del Puente
Valentino.........[illegible]
Wagner.........[illegible]
Siebel.........[illegible]
Martha.........Mme. Lablache
Margherita.........Mlle. Alwina Valleria
Sunday Evening, Jan. 18—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER," in which the Principal Artists and the full Orchestra and Chorus will appear. See Special Advertisement.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo, Signor Brignoli (his second appearance); Enrico Aston, Signor Galassi; Raimondo, Signor Monti, and Lucia, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, Verdi's Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
Il Duca, Signor Campanini; Rigoletto, Signor Galassi; Sparafucile, [illegible]; Monterone, Signor Monti; Maddalena, Miss Annie Louise Cary; Gilda, Mme Emilie Ambre.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, Verdi's chef d'œuvre,
AIDA.
Mme. Emilie Ambre as Aida.
THURSDAY, Jan. 22, Meyerbeer's Opera,
DINORAH.
Mlle. Marimon as Dinorah.
FRIDAY, Jan. 23, Ambroise Thomas' Opera,
MIGNON.
Mme. Emilie Ambre as Mignon.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE Saturday, Jan. 24, in which Mlle. Marie Marimon will appear. Saturday Night, Jan. 24—Last Night of the Opera.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager.
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, Rossini's
"STABAT MATER,"
Together with a Grand Miscellaneous CONCERT, in which the Principal Artists will appear supported by the Full Orchestra and Chorus of
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor Arditi.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Stabat Mater Dolorosa—Chorus.
Air—"Cujus Animam." Signor Brignoli.
Duet—"Quis est Homo." Mlle. Alwina Valleria and Miss A. L. Cary.
Air—"Pro Peccatis." Signor Galassi.
Air—"Eia! Mater." Herr Behrens and Chorus.
Quartette—"Sancta Mater." Mlle. Alwina Valleria, Miss A. L. Cary, Signori Brignoli and Galassi.
Air—"Fac ut portem." Miss A. L. Cary.
Air—"Inflammatus." Mlle. Alwina Valleria, and Chorus.
Quartette—"Quando Corpus." Mlle. Alwina Valleria, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Brignoli, and Herr Behrens.
Amen—Chorus Finale. Mlle. Alwina Valleria, Miss A. L. Cary, Signori Brignoli, Galassi, and Chorus.
A short interval.
PART II.
Morceau a la Gavotte—"L'Ingenue" (by desire). Arditi
By the Orchestra.
"Ave Maria".........Gounod
Mme. Emilie Ambre.
Chorus—"O Signore".........Verdi
By the Chorus.
Ballad (by desire)—"Good By, Sweetheart"......Hatton
Signor Brignoli.
Swedish Melodies.........[illegible]
Herr Behrens.
Grand March—"Le Prophete".........Meyerbeer
By the Orchestra.
The following prices will be charged:
Parquette and Parquette Circle.........$2.00
Balcony Chairs and Balcony Sofas.........1.50
Family Circle.........1.00
Gallery.........[illegible]
General admission.........1.00
For the convenience of those living at a distance, the Box Office will be open from 10 until 4.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Saturday Matinee at 2 and Evening at 8,
Farewell Performances of
COLLIER'S UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMBINATION IN THE
BANKER'S DAUGHTER!
Sunday Evening, Jan. 18—Miss DICKIE LINGARD.
Monday Even'g, Jan. 19—Miss ADELE BELGARDE.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Continued undoubted success of Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN and Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS in the new adaptation entitled
UNDER THE ARCH;
Or, The Love That Lives.
The same people come again and again to see the OLD CHICAGO FAVORITE. Crowding the Theatre to overflowing. Matinee to-day (Saturday) at 2 p. m.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last appearances of Mr. and Mrs. D. E.
BANDMANN.
Matinee and Night.
NARCISSE.
Next week Chas Reade's Great Drama, DRINK! Entire Cast as at Boston Theatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 19.
MISS ADELE
BELGARDE,
Under the management of H. J. SARGENT, with full dramatic company.
[illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
G. W. SPRAGUE.........Proprietor and Manager
Monday, Jan. 12, and Every Night during the week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Entire Change of Bill and Unequaled Variety Programme. [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Next Week, Chas. Reade's New Drama,
DRINK.
BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bandmann. "Narcisse." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Collier Combination. "The Banker's Daughter." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Her Majesty's Opera Company. Afternoon, "La Sonnambula." Evening, "Faust."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Frank E. Aiken. "Under the Arch; or, The Love That Lives." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

OURAY is to be sent back to Colorado to bring in the White River butchers and ravishers. He declares he has no power to do this unless he kills them first, which is, perhaps, the very reason why he is to be sent after the fiends. It would be a mighty good reason, anyhow.

IT is now believed that the Senate will not vote to give to Spofford Kellogg's seat, though it may expel the latter. To do so, however, would be to establish a most dangerous precedent, and there are several prudent men among the majority who will not sanction such a step.

THE celebrated murder trial at New Haven, Conn., was given to the jury yesterday, after a charge by the presiding Judge which occupied two hours in delivery, and was manifestly adverse to the accused, of whose guilt the Court was evidently well convinced. The case has occupied three months in trial, and will, it is thought, terminate in a disagreement by the jury.

THE report of a recent altercation in Poland between Russian and Prussian army officers, which was said to have nearly terminated in an assault by the Russians with drawn swords, is now declared to be a pure fabrication, no such difficulty having occurred. The newspaper which invented the yarn had the satisfaction of seeing it very widely printed and the probable international complications arising out of the affair very gravely discussed.

THERE seems to be a prospect that the necessarily-postponed reception of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon in Chicago will take place on the 12th of next month, as the Indianapolis Committee, with a generous appreciation of the great advantages to the movement to be expected as the result of such a demonstration as Chicago will organize if afforded a fair opportunity, have expressed their willingness to exchange dates. By this arrangement Mr. Parnell would go to Indianapolis on the 20th inst., and come to Chicago on the 12th of February. It is an arrangement greatly to be desired.

THE situation in Ireland grows more critical with each day's news. In some districts starvation is staring the poor laborers and their families in the face. In others, they are thronging to the work-houses for relief. In still others, private charity has had to come to the rescue, though it is insufficient to cope with the distress. Meanwhile the Government seems to be doing nothing to remove the original causes of the distress or to help the miserable condition of the tenants. It is so eager to sustain the greedy, avaricious landlords that it gives little attention to the suffering people. If the fifty or sixty millions of dollars which have been wrenched from the Irish were in their hands they would not now be in their wretched plight. Whatever excuses may be offered by the Tories or by the indorsers of British rule, the whole question reverts to this point,—namely: that if the Irish tenants had not been robbed they would now have something to eat.

Two remarkable cases of crime are chronicled in our columns this morning as occurring in Chicago yesterday. First in importance, because of the taking of human life, was the murder of Jacob Müller at the door of his premises on Archer avenue early yesterday morning by some person or persons wholly unknown, and likely to remain so forever, as there is not the slightest clew to their identity. The motive of the crime remains equally a mystery, as the murdered man had no enemies, and there is no element of gain or plunder in the affair. Not less startling is the daring robbery in daylight of the paymaster of a wealthy corporation driving along the street with the money intended to pay off the Company's employés. Here was a crime in which were embraced the possibilities of murder, as the highwaymen showed themselves ready to shoot down any person who should interfere with their proceedings. Both events are calculated to shake public faith in the security of life or property.

DURING several years THE TRIBUNE strongly urged upon the people of Illinois and the adjoining States whose lands lacked natural drainage and were rendered largely uncultivable because of standing water to adopt the system of tile-drainage. Since that time tile-drainage has come so largely into use that a dozen or more extensive establishments have gone into operation in this State to manufacture tiles. There are now many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles of these tiles in use in Illinois and adjacent States, and there has been time enough to test the efficacy of the system, not only in carrying off the water but in the recovery of the wet, marshy, and unproductive lands. THE TRIBUNE would take it as a favor if persons who have adopted tile-drainage, either on a limited or more extensive scale, would write to us the facts concerning its success. Let each writer state his own experience briefly, giving the results and the surrounding circumstances. From this collection of the practical experience of many, others may profit.

WE print this morning the full decision of the Supreme Court of Maine in answer to the application of the Republican majority of the Legislature for an adjudication as to the legality of the organization of the Republicans as a Legislature, and as to the legality of the Rump Legislature in organizing and transacting business without a quorum of members in either body. For the clearer presentment of the grave questions involved in this important case, we have reproduced the interrogatories submitted by the Republicans, and the answers of the Court are given immediately below. The result is the complete vindication of the Republicans and the absolute discomfiture of the Fusion conspirators who attempt to violate law and justice alike for the furtherance of base partisan ends. All that has been claimed by the friends of fair play and honest-dealing is awarded by these answers, and there is not the shadow of law to uphold the would-be stealers of the people's franchises. The Rump Legislature is declared to be an illegal body, and every act performed since its organization is in consequence held to be illegal and void. With this clear and comprehensive enunciation of the Constitution and the laws by the only tribunal competent to pass upon these questions the Republicans are equipped with all necessary power and authority to assert their rights and take possession of the State Government, to the administration of which they were called by the voice of the people through the ballot-box. They are now masters of the situation, and are legally and morally justified in sweeping aside, with force if need be, the Rump Government sought to be established by the conspirators. Maj. Smith, who was designated as Governor by the illegal body of Fusionists yesterday, must now refuse to take the oath of office, and unless his views and character have been misconstrued he will promptly bow in obedience to the highest power of the State, and decline to assume an office to which he has no claim whatever. The question in Maine has been settled in the best and most peaceful manner thus far, and if disturbance shall follow it will be because the Democrats and Greenbackers attempt to overthrow the only legal State Government. In such a case they will undoubtedly be treated as revolutionists, and overcome by the forces available in every State for the enforcement of law and the suppression of disorder.

"PARTURIUNT MONTES," ETC.

"Still-born" is the epitaph that ought to be written on the back of the Bayard resolution. It comes before the Senate scarce half made-up, and that so lamely that the dogs would bark at it if it was worth their while. It would have been less humiliating to the putative paternity of this scheme for the demonetization of greenbacks if the resolution had been allowed to die a natural death in the committee-room. After an *accouchement* of several weeks' duration, it was found impossible to secure a certificate of birth from a majority of the Finance Committee, though a clear majority of that Committee belong to the old-school, hard-money practice. Beck, Allison, Ferry, and Voorhees voted against it, and Jones, who would also have voted against it, was absent. As Mr. Bayard and the Wall-street godfathers could secure but four votes, the resolution failed in committee, and then the matter should have been permitted to rest. But Mr. Bayard was so anxious to bring his bantling before the country that he suggested the unusual course of recording the vote of the absent Senator Jones against the resolution, in order by this means to have the resolution reported adversely. This gave Mr. Bayard the coveted opportunity for making a minority report, in which Kernan alone was willing to join unconditionally. Messrs. Morrill and Wallace were not prepared to commit themselves to an absolute and immediate abandonment of all legal-tender paper currency, and hence they merely indorsed a qualified assent to a possible suspension of the legal-tender clause at some time in the future.

It is in this humiliating shape that Mr. Bayard's resolution is presented for discussion, and Mr. Bayard himself confesses that there is no hope for its passage. This is a very different condition from that in which the resolution was first introduced with a grand flourish of trumpets. It was to be a winged horse on which Mr. Bayard was to ride into the White House, and it has become a mere hobby. It was to be the bond of union between Wall street and the South, which was to secure for Mr. Bayard and the Democratic party the Electoral votes of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, which, with those of Indiana and the Solid South, were to elect him President. It was not merely to unite the Democrats, but to create confusion and dismay among the Republicans. It has done neither. All that Mr. Bayard has succeeded in accomplishing—and that in an irregular way—is to furnish the opportunity for a long, tedious, and unprofitable debate, which can have no other influence than that exercised by a useless and damaging agitation. It is not now expected that the status of the greenback will be changed, but it is designed that the public time and public attention shall be taken up with a discussion that may disturb public confidence in the present currency system and unsettle business, but cannot possibly serve the public interests. In giving the project for the demonetization of greenbacks this direction, Mr. Bayard has done no more than the veriest demagog or rankest fanatic in Congress can do at any time he desires to agitate any pet theories.

The most significant circumstance attending the miscarriage of the Bayard resolution is the demonstrated impotence of the Wall-street organs and their apish imitators in the West. The movement for the demonetization of the greenbacks had the united support of the "great papers" of New York. They buried all partisan differences, and the Republican press and the Democratic press pulled together in the interest of the gold-clique. Not a day passed but editorial broadsides were fired at Congress in support of this scheme. All the energy and all the ability of the New York newspapers were concentrated to secure a favorable consideration of the Bayard resolution; hence the failure of that resolution is notably their failure. They have failed to point out how the proposed demonetization of greenbacks is to be of any benefit to the business of the country. They have failed to indicate how the repeal of the legal-tender function is to make the greenbacks a better, safer, or more useful currency than they are in their present condition. They have failed to demonstrate that the finance system of the country or the National credit will be improved by the proposed change. They have failed to show that the greenbacks, after emasculation, will be an efficient agent to avert panics or to allay panics. They have failed to convince thinking men that the Government and the banks can protect themselves against a run for coin, or protect the people against the cornering and locking-up of the single and insufficient legal-tender to which they propose to reduce the country. They have failed to persuade Congress that there is any popular demand for interference in the present currency system, or that the proposed change will meet with popular approval if it be made. After prostituting all the brains of the New York newspapers to the service of the money-lenders, the united press of the metropolis —the "big guns"—have shot wide of the mark, and must share with Mr. Bayard the humiliation of his defeat.

There is probably no way for escaping the infliction of Mr. Bayard's speech on the legal-tender question, nor the other speeches which the agents of the gold-clique will make. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the discussion will afford certain demagogs on the other side the opportunity they are always ready to improve for bringing forward their heresies, which are as menacing to public confidence and business stability as the machinations of the money-lenders. There is reason to believe, however, that between these two extreme factions the common sense of the American people is sufficiently represented in Congress to maintain the present uniform and equable currency system, which has stimulated new enterprise and opened the road to new prosperity. Meanwhile, the agitation which Mr. Bayard has endeavored to inaugurate has dwindled to such small proportions that its only practical effect will be to eliminate him completely from the Presidential race.

THE TARIFF DUTIES ON STEEL RAILS.

We have repeatedly called attention to the extraordinary high prices demanded and exacted by the iron and steel manufacturers in this country; the average advance in the prices of all articles, not dependent mainly on steel or iron, has not been over 30 per cent. The advance in prices of iron and steel ranges from 80 to 300 per cent. As these articles are essentials to most other manufactures and to every branch of productive industry, the exactions of the one industry have become crushing and oppressive to all others. A few figures will exhibit the change that has taken place in prices since last June:

	June 1, 1879.	*Jan. 15, 1880.*
American pig No. 1, per ton	$17.50	$40.00
American iron rails, per ton	36.00	65.00
American steel rails, per ton	55.00	80.00
Nails, per keg	1.75	5.00

The duty on pig iron is $7 per ton, and on steel rails $28 per ton. The American producers are confessedly unable to meet the American demand, and the result is that iron and steel have to be imported. The demand being greater than the supply, the price of all steel rails is the price demanded by the American manufacturers. The price of steel rails in England is the price demanded in the United States, less the cost of transportation and the duty. Consequently the price of steel rails at the mills in England is about $32 per ton less than the price at the mills in the United States. The consumers of steel in this country are, therefore, paying $28 per ton more for steel rails landed in this country than they would pay if the duty on steel rails were abolished. The tax, therefore, at the present prices of iron is paid by and collected from consumers, not only on all the steel rails made in this country, but also on all the steel rails imported from other countries.

There are 80,000 miles of railway in the United States, and in 1879 there were over 4,000 miles of new railway constructed. The demand for rails, and especially for steel rails, is incessant and increasing. A tax on railway construction is a tax on transportation and upon the merchandise transported. The agriculture of the United States is directly affected by the cost of transportation. All it produces has to be carried to market; all it receives in exchange is taxed on its transportation. The present tax of $28 per ton on steel rails is an unnecessary tax upon the products of the soil, a tax upon the whole industry of the country for the special benefit of a few persons and corporations. Gov. Gear, of Iowa, in his message delivered a day or two ago, gave voice to the universal sentiment of the people of that State, and of the West generally, when he urged a request to Congress to repeal the duty on steel rails. He said:

> "To a State whose products are in the main agricultural, as are those of Iowa, anything which enhances the cost of railways, thereby, even incidentally, in the least degree increasing the expense of the transportation of her products to the seaboard, which is her great market, is a question of great interest to all. In view of their greater strength and durability, which lessen the cost of replacement, all the great trunk railway lines of the country are adopting Bessemer-steel rails. The manufacture of this class of rails in the United States is controlled by a combination of not exceeding—I think—ten firms in number. This combination is protected by a high and specific tariff, which prevents the importation of foreign rails to any extent, thereby increasing the cost of the railways of the country. Without discussing the tariff question in all its bearings, it may well be considered whether it is wise legislation, by a tariff exceptional in its character, to put immense profits into the pockets of a monopoly composed of but few persons at the expense, indirectly, not only of Iowa farmers, but of the whole West. It would, therefore, be well to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to examine into this subject with a view to removing, by Congressional legislation, any discrimination which may be found to exist in the tariff on steel rails against the interests of Iowa producers."

On this question there is no division of parties in the West, nor at the South. The tax on steel rails is equivalent to a direct tax on the farming lands, to collect from them at the rate of $28 per ton for steel rails over and above the price at which such rails are now offered for sale.

The Republican party is no longer responsible for the legislation of the country. The duty on steel and iron during the six years following the panic was of little concern, because both articles were produced in this country and sold at prices that forbade foreign competition. Foreign pig iron ceased to be imported except in small quantities of particular qualities for specific purposes. The American manufacturers were able to produce all that was wanted, and to reap a profit at prices that did not admit of foreign competition. But now this tax has become an extortion, a robbery of the product of labor, a confiscation of the earnings of industry, and one which Congress should promptly repeal.

The time for this repeal is now. The Democratic party is in possession of all the machinery of legislation. It has a controlling majority in both branches of Congress, it controls all the committees, it is in a position to pass this law without delay, and thus give relief to the whole industries of the country. The Democratic party is desirous of an issue for the Presidential campaign, and the Democratic party has an immense following because of its supposed hostility to protection. The advocates for qualified free trade, and of a tariff for revenue, cling to the Democratic party because of its traditional policy of unrestricted trade; the party that framed the tariff of 1846 and of 1857 was able to command the support and confidence of the American people, despite even its pro-slaveryism. Half the present following of the Democratic party adheres to that party because they hope, through it, to see a revision of the tariff and a return to sound principles of revenue taxation.

There is an immense following in the Republican party opposed to protection as a policy, and opposed to protection as exemplified in the present most abominable tariff. The entire element of the Republican party recruited from the Democracy is opposed to protection as a policy.

Now, why not the Democratic party make the repeal of this tax on steel rails a leading measure of legislation at this session? Has that party any desire to gratify, conciliate, and win the confidence of the American people? Here is an oppressive tax, oppressing the whole agricultural interests of the country; its exactions reach every merchant, and every trader, and every workman in the country. Its repeal would be hailed by the whole people with gratitude, and why not the Democratic majority in Congress pass the repealing law? Where are the Democratic leaders who have for years denounced the protective policy? Where are the Coxes, the Woods, the Morrisons, the Pendletons, the Voorheeses, the Becks, and the Bayards, that not one of them has the courage and the consistency to propose the repeal of this tax on steel rails? Had Mr. Bayard and Mr. Kernan, instead of proposing to demonetize the greenbacks, proposed the repeal of the tax on steel rails, they would have created a boom in the popular mind that would have extended from one end of the country to the other. If, instead of attempting to repeal honest Election laws, and attempting to tinker and destroy the only specie-paying currency we have had for a generation, they had proposed to repeal or reduce the tax on all iron and steel,—now prime necessaries of all industry,—they would be hailed by the country as men having the principles and the courage of statesmen. There is not a farmer in the land who needs nails for his fences, for his house, or for his barn who would not thank the men, and whose heart would not warm to the men, who had the courage to strike down the most oppressive taxation that was ever imposed on the industry of a free people. Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Morrison, and the other Democratic leaders, with both Houses of Congress under their control, and backed by a large Republican vote, prefer to cater to the money-shavers, money-lenders, the stock-gamblers, and the syndicates of Wall street, rather than say one word or do one act in the interest of the farmers and the whole industrial population of the country outside of Wall street. The Republican Governor, and the Republican Legislature, and the Republican people of the Republican State of Iowa have brought this intolerable tax upon their industry to the attention of Congress, and asked its repeal. Is there a respectable leader of the Democratic party in Congress who will revive the only surviving policy of that party which has never failed to command support of the American people when standing on its own merits, and so force it upon Congress that some action must be taken thereon? Such a Democrat, who can force his party to do an honest and beneficent act of legislation, or, failing to bring his party to that point, will expose its hypocrisy and its slavish support of monopoly, will deserve and receive the applause of his grateful countrymen of all classes and shades of political opinion. Will Mr. Bayard drop his wild scheme of demonetizing greenbacks and force his party to action on the issue of repealing the tax on steel rails?

HARPER'S WEEKLY CHANGING FRONT.

Harper's Weekly, in the current number, devotes a column of its space to an effort to show that the two great political parties of the country are equally patriotic. Speaking of the ordinary political canvass, it says:

> "Blackguardism is called vigor, and lying passes for cleverness; and when all is over, and the hyenas have been defeated, and victory perches upon the banner of the tigers, the course of affairs proceeds as before, and the loudest of the orators would wink if you congratulated him upon the escape of the State and the country from the awful peril that he declared to be so imminent."

But did "the course of affairs proceed as before" in 1861, when the hyenas were defeated and victory perched upon the banner of the tigers? Did not the tigers (Republicans) find, when they assumed control of the Government, that the "hyenas" (Democrats) had "scattered the navy, paralyzed the army, and knocked the bottom out of the Treasury"? And did not the "hyenas" (Democrats) very soon "break up the Union in anarchy"? The *Weekly* says there are certain legitimate differences between the two political parties,—differences of composition, tendency, spirit, intelligence, and tradition. "But," it says, "it is not legitimate, because it is not true, to allege that the peaceful continuity of the Government depends upon the success of this or of that party." The *Weekly* admits, in the event of the Government being threatened, that questions of mere administration must be postponed. It admits that "there is a great deal of smothered ill-feeling, a tradition of the War, and that it is found wholly and only in the Democratic party." And it admits that this latter fact constitutes a sound reason for opposing the success of the Democratic party. But it declares that "it is no reason whatever for asserting that Democratic success would be the triumph of a new rebellion." This is bad logic. Why should a smothered ill-feeling, existing wholly within the Democratic party, presumably against the Government of the Nation, constitute a sound reason for opposing the success of that party if in it there is no tendency whatever to precipitate a new rebellion? If the smothered ill-feeling means nothing, how is a sound reason for opposition to it to be logically based upon it? On the other hand, if it means anything, it means just what the *Weekly* vehemently asserts it does not mean.

Let us glance backward a moment. Less than a year ago the Democratic party in Congress threatened to starve the National Government to death. *Harper's Weekly* may reply: "That was to gain a political point; it didn't carry its threat into effect." True. But what was the political point sought to be gained? It was the abolition of National supervision of Congressional elections in order to enable the Democratic party to pack the Lower House of Congress with fraudulently-elected members. The Democratic Congress which threatened to starve the Government to death except upon condition of being permitted to indulge in free frauds at the ballot-box contained a dozen Democratic members chosen by the grossest outrages upon the rights of Republican citizens. This is one of the ways in which the smothered ill-feeling of the Democratic party against the National Government showed itself. The majority of the Democratic party of the country consists of Southrons. They control Democratic policies. And there is isn't a Southern Democratic statesman in or out of Congress who will not, being driven to the wall, reassert the very doctrine of State-rights which brought about the Rebellion. The South went to war on the ground of the sovereignty of the States; and no sooner were the States brought into subjection to the Union than Southern Democratic leaders made the sovereignty of the States the corner-stone of the Democratic theory of the Government. In the face of this fact it is utterly illogical to claim that Democratic success would not tend to "the triumph of a new rebellion."

The perpetuity of the National Government depends upon the will of the people expressed at the polls. Who dares say that it is not endangered by flagrant violations of the Election laws in the States? Does *Harper's Weekly* dispute the proposition that there are three or four States (South) now under control of the Democratic party which, if fair elections, without intimidation, were held, would be in the control of the Republican party? And, if not, what, in the opinion of the *Weekly*, is the object of the Democratic party in controlling States by fraud? To secure local self-government by the whites merely? If that were the sole object the Congressional elections might be left free and fair. But the Democrats in Congress fought months to secure fraudulent elections of Congressmen, and threatened to starve the Government to death as the penalty of the refusal of Republicans to consent to the removal of Supervisors. There must have been, in the language of Mr. Tilden, "an important object to be attained" by so fierce a contest. Was it not plainly the control of Congress by fraud? And is it to be expected that a party which seeks power at every sacrifice of honor, right, and justice would use it for any but base purposes? The Democratic party consented to the disruption of the Government once; why not again? Under these circumstances it is an injustice to the Republican party to place the Democratic party on an equal footing with it on the score of patriotism and fidelity to the Union. The Democratic doctrine of State-sovereignty menaces the Nation, and the party which cherishes it is unworthy to rule the Nation.

THE LATEST FOLLY IN MAINE.

The Maine Fusionists were guilty of their crowning act of folly yesterday by pretending to choose Joseph L. Smith Governor of the State. It was ridiculous enough for "Acting-Governor" Lamson to gravely go through the farce of appointing a military staff when he has not succeeded in "acting" Governor in any other particular. But this absurd performance was completely eclipsed by the Rump Legislature when it went through the forms of electing a regular Executive. The Rump House met and elected by unanimous vote to present to the Senate the two names of Smith and Garcelon; then the Rump Senate met and chose by unanimous vote the name of Smith; then the two Rumps met in joint convention, and unanimously elected an Executive Council. Having done all this, the situation remains precisely what it was before the comedy was played.

The Fusion House claimed the right to proceed with its part of the election of Governor by reason of having seventy-six "members," or just a quorum. In order to get this quorum, the Rump had gone further than Garcelon and his Council went. The Rump proceeded, without testimony or investigation, to unseat two Republicans who had regular certificates from Garcelon, and who had already been recognized and admitted as regular members, in order to make room for two additional Democratic conspirators who had received no certificates. In other words, members who were not elected voted to admit other members who were not elected and to unseat other members who were elected, as a means for obtaining a "lawful" quorum. Never was legislative government brought into such utter contempt as by these proceedings. If it were possible for them to prevail, popular government would become the laughing-stock of the world.

This new act in the conspiracy is really of very little consequence, except as illustrating the depravity and desperation of those concerned in it. It matters not whether the bogus "Gov." Smith shall attempt to exercise the Executive functions pending the decision of the Supreme Court, or refrain from that additional folly. Gen. Chamberlain is still in complete command of the situation, and there is no danger that he will surrender it. If Smith recognizes this fact and holds aloof, well and good; if he attempts to dispute the ground with Chamberlain, he will be worsted. That is all there is of it. There is not a reasonable doubt but the *status quo* will be maintained until the Supreme Court shall have judicially determined the rights of the contending factions, and the man Smith, who was defeated by over 20,000 votes in the State, will be powerless to disturb the situation. The Republicans have at all times been willing to submit to the decision of the Court. The Democrats *must* do so, however unwilling they may be, if the decision shall again be adverse to their preposterous claim. The Democratic party of the country will find it difficult to extract any comfort from this situation. It has encouraged and abetted an infamous attempt to strike down electoral government in order to secure a partisan advantage, and success or failure in such an undertaking will be equally fatal to its ambition.

THE well-known philanthropist and former merchant-prince, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has gone out of business, leaving his affairs at the mercy of an English liquidator. Last summer the Liverpool house of the Stuarts became involved through English transactions, and thereby the house in Philadelphia was forced into liquidation. All its obligations, however, except such as sprang directly from its connection with the English house, have been met. George H. Stuart was born in Ireland in 1816, and came to this country in 1835. He was an ardent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a warm supporter of the missionary cause, and is a Manager and Vice-President of the American Sunday-School Union. But his best-known philanthropic work was done when he was the head of the United States Christian Commission during the Rebellion. He raised $6,000,000 to supply the soldiers with spiritual and material comforts. On one occasion, after the battle of Gettysburg, he telegraphed to Boston, "Can I draw on you for $10,000 at sight?" The telegram was posted in the Boston Exchange, and in half an hour the answer came back, "Draw for $60,000." Mr. Stuart in 1868 was suspended by the General Synod of his Church on the charge of having sung hymns and communed with members of other evangelical denominations. This act of discipline was widely condemned, and led to a suspension of their relations with the Synod of a number of Presbyteries. Mr. Stuart was a Director in many insurance and trust companies. Since 1873 he has been President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, which is the only salaried office in his possession.

A PANAMA correspondent of the New York *World* has obtained a copy of the contract between M. De Lesseps and M. Bonaparte-Wyse, from whom M. De Lesseps took over his arrangement with the Colombian Government. Under this contract M. De Lesseps is to have two years more in which to organize his company for constructing the Canal of Chagres. The capital of the company is limited to 400,000,000 of francs, or $80,000,000. M. Bonaparte-Wyse is to receive 1,000,000 of francs on the formation of the company, and 4,000,000 more in one month's time after one-half the capital shall have been subscribed. He is also to have 5,000,000 more in the stock of the company. In case of the death of M. De Lesseps, his son is to succeed to the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges under the contract.

ONE of the unsolved problems of American society is the just and honest assessment and collection of taxes. No other branch of evolution has been slower and more unsatisfactory than this. The true theory is to tax every species of property for what it is worth, but there is a constant effort on the part of property-owners to escape taxation, and on the part of the local Assessors to assess and tax less than their neighbors. One of the richest men in the United States, W. H. Vanderbilt, swore last year that he had no personal property that was subject to taxation, and thousands of other rich men escape by making oath to the same statement. Assessors in one county put their heads together and assess at a low figure so that their county shall not be required to pay more than its proportionate part of the taxes, and in this way the real aggregate wealth of the county and the State is only guessed at. As an example of this, Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, in his annual message, states that the assessed valuation of property in Wisconsin in 1879 is, in round numbers, $40,000,000 less than it was in 1878, when everybody knows that in a rapidly-growing State like Wisconsin there must really have been a large addition to the property subject to taxation. It is worthy of remark that Maryland has increased her taxable property this year by $40,000,000. Nothing in the progress of modern civilization has seemed to more completely baffle the ingenuity of legislators than to devise a fair and equitable plan to make people pay their just proportion of the public expenses.

MR. E. B. WASHBURNE's biographer in the New York *Times* says that "If it be true that blood will tell, the success in life achieved by Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, who was a farmer's boy, a printer's apprentice, who has been a lawyer, statesman, and diplomat, and who is to-day foremost among the men who may claim to be representative Americans, is to a great extent accounted for in advance. He is directly descended from John Washburn, the first Secretary of the Council of Plymouth. His father, Israel Washburn, was a native of Massachusetts, a man of high honor and integrity, who removed to the District of Maine in 1806, and in 1809 settled at Liverpool in that State, where he died in 1876, at the age of 92 years." Mr. Washburne's mother was a daughter of Samuel Benjamin, who was directly descended from the Pilgrim Fathers.

IT would really be very gratifying to the Democratic party to be able to show that fraud was attempted on the part of the Republican managers in Maine, and that Messrs. Blaine, Hamlin, Hale, and Frye were parties to it. Misery loves company, and if they could only establish some disreputable crookedness among the Republican leaders it would help to offset and palliate the frauds and dishonest practices of Garcelon and his co-conspirators. No doubt but that the trap was nicely baited, but the bait was not greedily taken. If the Maine picture painted by Pillsbury and Garcelon could only have a black shading of Republican misdoing it would help the Democratic conscience mightily.

THE *State Register* has this piece of information, that ought to be of interest to the Democrats of Chicago, and, indeed, the entire party in Illinois:

> A movement is on foot to establish in Chicago a strong daily Democratic newspaper. It is understood that the enterprise will be largely backed by capital, and that the editorial management will be conducted by a journalist of recognized ability. A Democratic daily newspaper is greatly needed at Chicago, and, if started under experienced editorial and business control, sustained by capital, it will be a great financial and journalistic success. It is reported that $200,000 in cash will be staked upon the enterprise. The Democracy of the West will give such a journal a cordial welcome, there being now no Democratic daily in Chicago.

THE suicide of young Mr. Holland in the University building in New York the other evening is one of the strangest things of the kind on record, and the letter which he left behind throws no light whatever upon his motive for the shocking deed. He was not subject to fits of depression, was in full possession of his mental faculties, and one of the city papers asserts that he seemed to be almost in a religious mood when he took his life. "If I thought it to be against His laws for me to end my life, I would not do it," he says. His letter hints at "the one object" of his life, without which existence is worth nothing to him, which he has never revealed to any one, and does not reveal even in this letter.

GOV. HOYT, of Pennsylvania, has got himself in hot water by appointing Stanley Woodward, a Democrat, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, over a good Republican. Judge Payne was generally recommended by the leading Republicans, but Hoyt disregarded their unanimous request and stuck to his old personal friend. The Hoyt Club, of Kingston, Gov. Hoyt's home, paraded and marched in procession to its headquarters Friday night, where it tore down and trampled into the mud the picture of Gov. Hoyt which adorned the building, and declared that the Club no longer recognizes Gov. Hoyt as a Republican Governor. This Club is the first one organized in the State for the campaign in which Hoyt was elected.

> WHERE does Military-Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, get his gubernatorial and judicial authority, anyway? Isn't he an audacious outlaw?—*State Register.*

Gen. Chamberlain gets his authority from Gov. Garcelon, and his appointment has not been revoked. He is now doing precisely what the late Democratic Governor of Maine requested him to do, and it is only "audacious" because he is helping to thwart the illegal, dishonest, and revolutionary methods by which a rascally minority is endeavoring by fraud and technicalities to defeat the wishes of the people of Maine.

THE London *Times*, in discussing the effect of Edison's electric light upon gas companies, says:

> Gas may survive Mr. Edison's inventions, and we hope and believe that it will survive them, and be as profitable as ever to its dependents. But it must not expect to be exempted from the law of the survival of the fittest. If dim gas, and sulphurous gas, and dear gas are to disappear from the world, we will confess in all truth that we shall part from them with no regret.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, writes under date of Jan. 8, that—

> Confidence is fast being lost in Edison's light, and the stock, which could not be bought a week ago for $3,500 per share, is now freely offered at $1,500 and even $1,000. Gas stocks are stronger, and when the conviction settles down on the public, as it has on the gas men, that the electric light can never be made a commercial success, they will have recovered to their former figures and Edison shares gone down to 0.

THE Wisconsin Legislature will be absorbed this winter with a bill to establish the gallows as the penalty for murder, instead of imprisonment for life; to substitute biennial sessions of the Legislature; to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6, instead of 7 and 10 per cent; and the care of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and the reforms in the prisons of the State will form topics of consideration.

As Garcelon is a physician and surgeon, when he is not practicing politics in company with Pillsbury it is possible that he may be willing to purchase the defunct body of the Maine Democracy for the purposes of dissection, if anybody can be found mean enough to rob the grave. But, if he should undertake it, what a terrible stench there would be!—worse than a breeze from Bridgeport in August!

THE Wisconsin Republican papers are calling the attention of President Hayes to the fact that ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe, of that State, would make a good Minister to Russia. And so he would, if only Mr. Hayes could forget the Senator's celebrated 25th of March speech (1877), when he gave the President's Southern policy such a terrible combing.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was nominated by half a dozen State Legislatures for a third term, but he declined, saying:

> I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

THE New York *World*, high Democratic authority, speaks of the *Illinois State Register* as "our esteemed contemporary who represents Mr. Tilden's candidacy in Illinois." So then Mr. David Davis, John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, and the rest of them are left without an organ at the State Capital.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is so determinedly in favor of Grant that it doesn't even want to see him smoothing the way for Mr. Washburne in case he is not nominated. But the country remembers that Mr. Washburne often smoothed the way for Gen. Grant between the years 1861 and 1872.

HORATIO SEYMOUR thinks it won't be Blaine or Grant,—the latter because of the third-term argument, and the former because—

> The Republican party does not like violent men in office, though it always praises them for their boldness in the fight. Morton, Chandler, Blaine, and men of that stamp were thrown over in 1876, and the more malleable [illegible] well-known man from Ohio was picked [illegible] made President. Something of the kind is likely to be done again.

THIS is good from the New York *World* (Dem.):

> There was an old Governor in Maine
> Who said, "This Republican gain
> Is wrong. Without doubt
> We shall count them all out,
> And count ourselves all in again."

REFERRING to the wheat blockade in Chicago, the Iowa papers say that their State is full of men buying wheat for the Toledo market, to be shipped over the Wabash Road, and the Buffalo papers are urging an increase of their elevator and storage capacity.

A FEW supplemental returns that will enable the Rump Legislature in Maine to count out Eugene Hale are needed now by the Fusionists more than anything else, unless it be authority on the part of Garcelon to revoke Gen. Chamberlain's commission.

IT is said that Maryland's new Senator, Gorman, was formerly President of the National Base-Ball Club in Washington and is a famous catcher. He may be good as a catcher, but it is doubtful if he can make as clean a home run as David Davis.

THE Dallas (Tex.) *Herald* says that over twenty colored people who had removed from Washington County to Kansas have returned, utterly disgusted with the new land of promise, and will "live and die in Texas."

THE Aurora *Beacon* says that Kendall County will press Mr. Jeremiah Evarts, a cousin of the Secretary of State, as the next Republican candidate for Congress from that district.

CAPT. EADS is already preparing to move upon the enemy's works and secure more money for the benefit of the inventor of the jetty system.

THE editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is about equally divided between his opposition to Gen. Grant and his support of John Sherman.

MR. TILDEN is not a disinterested witness in regard to the third-term question. He has too much at stake in the issue. Call John Kelly.

IT is said that the Arkansas delegation to the Chicago Convention will be for Grant. But it has not been chosen yet.

MR. SEYMOUR is "favorably mentioned" by every newspaper man who calls upon him.

THE St. Charles *Review* favors John C. Sherwin for a second term in Congress.

MAINE furnished several Gubernatorial perorations last week.

THE Fulton *Ledger* is for Mr. Canfield for Attorney-General.

PERSONALS.

Frank Leslie's real name was Henry Carter.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler, formerly of Chicago, but now editor of the *Christian Advocate*, is expected to succeed Bishop Haven.

Cheyenne papers predict a social season of unexampled brilliancy in that town, three men having been killed and two others badly wounded there since Dec. 1.

The wife of Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, is the daughter of Albert G. Greene, the only stain on whose memory is the fact that he was the author of "Old Grimes is Dead."

We see by a New York paper that Mr. Tilden intends "to place himself in the hands of the Democratic party." In view of this fact the contents of at least one bar'l should be devoted to the purchase of soap.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has decided not to visit Zululand, but will keep the anniversary of her son's death in England. She received a call at Chiselhurst from the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The following was evidently written by an old traveler: "The foolish virgin on the train sitteth and looketh out of the window. But the wise one flirteth with the conductor, and he chalketh her back."

The assertion of Dr. Hammond, ex-Surgeon General, that people never die of unrequited love takes away a great source of consolation from callow young men who frequently mistake a disordered liver for a broken heart.

Mr. Ernest Hart, the advocate of kitchen economy, gave in London a dinner recently. He had a clear soup, roasted herrings with mustard sauce, curried eggs, scalloped lobster, beef with beans, turnips with gravy sauce, mince pie, and an ice. The whole dinner, which was excellent, cost for each person 16 cents.

A lady of Evansville, Ind., who had been grossly insulted several times in the streets of that place, finally drew a hatchet and sunk it in the cheek of the insulter, cutting through to the bone. The fact that the hatchet went through to the bone, instead of rebounding from the cheek, lets all of the hotel-clerks in the country out of the scrape.

Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., of Northumberland, who was a furious teetotaler, has just died at the age of 83, leaving among other things a magnificent collection of wines not disturbed by him for half a century. His executor, Dr. Richardson, also a teetotaler, in despair is trying to get a Scotch institution to buy the wines "for scientific purposes." He has been offered for "practical purposes" no less than four guineas a bottle for the Tokay, of which there is a large quantity, and which is over [illegible] years old.

Mr. Wendell Phillips said the other evening in a prelude to his lecture at Troy: "It seems to me that the landed aristocracy of Great Britain is doomed; it contends with the vast and limitless production of the prairie, and finds it impossible to maintain its supremacy against that stern competition. I believe that it is written as if in letters of light that the landed aristocracy will within the century come to an end. Once again England's adversity is Ireland's opportunity, and the same spirit of competition is putting an end to the unjust, unequal, and ruinous system of land tenure in Ireland."

The last number of London *Fun* has a capital cartoon. It represents John Bull as Mr. Pickwick, Beaconsfield as Mr. Winkle, and Gladstone as Sam Weller. Mr. Winkle has sat down rather heavily on the ice, near the word "Cabul," cracked in the crystal. Mr. Pickwick, with a stern look, is bending over him, while Sam approaches. The following apt quotation is under the picture: "Mr. Pickwick was excited and indignant. He beckoned to Mr. Weller, and said in a stern voice, 'Take his skates off.' * * * Fixed a searching look upon him, and uttered in a low but distinct tone these remarkable words, 'You're a humbug, sir.'" (Pickwick Papers, Chap. 29.)

The Cincinnati papers are making considerable fuss over an idiotic policeman whose beat was in that portion of the city known as "the levee." The officer was trying every door by turning the knob and giving a violent push. This worked very well as long as the doors were locked, but, when he came to one that was not, and poked his head inside to explore, the sagacious burglar who was pursuing business in there quietly tapped him over the head with a club and walked away, leaving the brilliant representative of the Municipal Government senseless on the sidewalk, where he was subsequently discovered by a citizen.

An ingenious mechanic of this city has invented an article of furniture which is destined to come into general use in families where there are marriageable young ladies. It is called "The Self-Acting Dynamic Chair and Sofa," and when ready for use resembles an ordinary arm-chair, except that the arms are somewhat longer than is customary, and that underneath the centre of the chair is a wicker-work frame which incloses some powerful and complicated machinery. On nights when the old man is at home the flower of the family and her young man take their seats in the usual manner, the girl keeping one hand on a concealed spring in the upholstery, while the other gently toys with the coat-collar of the candidate for her affections. As soon as the paternal footstep is heard in the hall, a slight pressure on the concealed knob sets the machinery in motion and the chair is instantaneously converted into a six-foot sofa, with one of the young couple at each end gazing demurely at each other. With one of these chairs in the front parlor no young man need fear an untimely discovery of his affections.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Third Annual Banquet of the Sons of Vermont.

One of the Most Brilliant Social Events of the Season.

Speeches by the Rev. Drs. Boardman, Buckham, Alger, and Others.

The third annual banquet of the Illinois Associated Sons of Vermont, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, was even more successful than either of its predecessors. the attendance being greater and the character of the entertainment being fully up to the high standard adopted at the inaugural reunion. There were nearly 500 people present, and these were representatives from the better classes of the city and the country, not only in Illinois, but in other States. The guests commenced to assemble at an early hour, and long before 8 o'clock the parlors were filled, as well as the grand corridors. The Grand March was executed by Pound's full orchestra at about half-past 8 o'clock, and the company formed in line and marched, two by two, into the dining-room, which was lighted by the new electric lamps, which illuminated the entire room as brilliantly as could have been done by the sun itself. The menu represented a substantial banquet, with quite enough of the fancy to gratify all tastes. The tables were decorated with maple-leaves from Vermont, and Vermont cider filled the glasses.

The officers of the Association were nearly all present,—Prof. George N. Boardman, President; Elbridge G. Keith, O. S. A. Sprague, the Hon. Eugene Canfield, of Aurora, Vice-Presidents; Frank B. Williams, Secretary and Librarian; H. H. Nash, Treasurer; Executive Committee, John Hills, Henry C. Nutt, Homer N. Hibbard, Lewis L. Coburn, and Norman Williams.

The Reception Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: D. K. Pearsons, Stephen F. Brown, Franklin Denison, E. B. Sherman, Edward A. Jewett, Jewett Wilcox, John M. Thatcher, I. N. Camp, C. N. Pratt, S. W. Bassett, H. H. Thomas, and Charles A. Tinker. The Reception Committee wore blue and gold badges, and the Executive Committee wore white and gold.

After the guests had all seated themselves, the President requested them to rise, while the Rev. D. S. Phillips, Rector of St. Paul's Church at Kankakee, asked a blessing upon the feast. This duty performed, all resumed their seats and fell to work in earnest.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Meacham, the Rev. Lyman N. Freeman, L. N. Freeman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, Dr. and Mrs. George N. Boardman, Miss Julia A. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Clement, N. T. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greer, A. L. Rockwell, John Waterman, Misses Gracie and Alice Snell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dresser, Thomas Andrews of Lemont, J. H. Middaugh, Miss Annie Carter, Miss Florence Rockwell, W. H. Smith, Miss L. M. Olmsted, John W. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, Miss Edith Hibbard, Miss Mary Noble, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnson, George W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Bradley, Mrs. Marvin Smalley, George W. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. Mary Wood, Prof. L. Saloux, Miss Maria Waite, H. L. Waite, W. W. Catlin, Charles French, A. M. Wright, E. B. Baldwin, Miss H. Mills of Hinesburg, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rew, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Town, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Bailey of Montpelier, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, D. B. Linsted, Miss Mattie J. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tinker of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Worthington, A. L. Sheldon, R. L. Thompson, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, the Hon. and Mrs. Eugene Canfield of Aurora, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hackney, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Harris, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker, Miss Gertrude E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wilkie, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Lloyd, Miss Charlotte Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Childs, Miss Mary P. Hubbard, W. O. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butler, Fred E. Tyler, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brink, Mrs. J. Sherk, Dr. W. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. White, N. B. Boyden, Miss Mary Boyden, W. H. Gleason, E. C. Grow, W. Whitman, Col. W. S. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, R. T. Howard, E. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Perkins, Miss E. A. Starr, Miss Nellie Starr, Miss Fannie C. Perkins, J. B. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Smith, the Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Phillips of Kankakee, Frankie Nutt, Samuel W. Bassett, A. L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Redington, the Rev. Father Kent, Mrs. John A. Pearsons, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Perry, E. S. Isham, W. N. Campbell, S. B. Perry, A. L. Hopkins, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Nutt, Bacon Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Greenleaf of White Mountain, N. H., the Hon. H. K. Slayton of Manchester, N. H., F. M. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. I. Benham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Keith, Miss Annie Squier, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bennett, S. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Russ, Col. and Mrs. C. N. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, L. E. Sherman of Colorado Springs, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. George Farnsworth, Nathan Mears, Charley Mears, the Rev. William Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Jackson, Fred A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Snow, Mr. William F. White, Mr. Alonzo J. Cutler, Miss Nellie L. Scripture, J. Evarts of Yorkville, H. C. Paddock, J. M. H. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nash, S. P. Blount, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marble, Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McClan, M. W. Nelson, Miss Nora Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mayer, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Waterman, J. M. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Horton, F. F. Browne, H. L. Ensign, Charles Blanchard, Miss May Blanchard of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dodge, George H. Sampson of Princeton, F. Denison, L. L. Coburn, Miss Hollister, Miss Swan, Miss Mary Webster, J. P. Callan of Aurora, J. B. Callan of Quincy, W. M. Smith of Quincy, J. J. Luther, C. E. Hosford of Terre Haute, Mrs. M. W. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Camp, F. H. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jackson, A. W. Firman, Miss E. Randall, Miss O. Steward, Miss McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Taylor, Joseph Morris, Seymore Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, of Stewart Ga. C., C. Briggs, of Rockford, the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Ambrose Risdon.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

At 10 o'clock ex-President D. K. Pearsons arose, and, having secured attention by using the gavel, addressed the gathering as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your first President (Gurdon S. Hubbard) was one of the first, if not the first, to leave his native hills for this new country, even before Greeley's advice was given to go West. Your second President was a stalwart, honest lawyer, a graduate of the Vermont University, and now one of its honored Trustees. May his shadow never grow less! Your third President was a Granger. I have now the pleasure of introducing your fourth President, a teacher of the doctrines brought over in the Mayflower, and the doctrines which have made Vermont the nursery of just such women and men as I now see before me. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Dr. Boardman, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

President Boardman was applauded, and said, in criticism of the ex-President's introduction, that he asked the audience to hold him (Pearsons) responsible for his description of his (the speaker's) theology. They were not in want of a good subject to talk about. He supposed no name of a State in the Union brought forward so clear-cut and distinct an idea as that of Vermont. There were larger and richer States, but none more

DISTINCTLY AND PERFECTLY KNOWN.

This arose from the fact that the State itself began with an act of will, and developed its resources under difficulties. Yet it seemed as if the mountains were determined to divide the State into as many fragments as possible, as if separation and exclusion one from another, and not society, was the source of civilization. And yet the mountain-builder knew what He was doing when He made Vermont. He made just such a State as was needed in this country to furnish not the Syracuse salt, but the salt of society. It was larger than any town, —a person by itself, it lived in every part of the State. Its positive character had brought those present together. Vermont had a plastic hand. It made all her sons alike. In some respects they knew each other. And Vermont, as a person, had a character which could be defined. It was a State with a backbone as clear and distinct as the Green Mountain ridge. Vermont had a brain. He didn't claim that the State was perfect. There were some jails and some convicts, and, on a few occasions, there was a call for a gallows, although generally, he believed, to suspend people who came from outside. [Laughter.] On the whole, it was an honest, contented State, knowing its own duties and its own business. She had continually a reserve force in her 200 small towns which could outweigh and overbalance every evil influence. Vermont had a head and wisdom, and was therefore called old. She had been called the star that never set,—certainly not the largest of the constellation, but it gave a clear and steady light which, if not followed always, it ought to be. Vermont was a State that adhered to traditions,—a State that loved the old and left experiments to other people, feeling that the old was the better. [Applause.]

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Secretary Williams then read letters of regret from President Hayes, the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, the Hon. George F. Edmunds, Gov. Gear of Iowa, Gov. Smith of Wisconsin, Gov. Williams of Indiana, Gov. Proctor of Vermont, Gov. Cullom, and Lieut.-Gov. Shuman of Illinois, ex-Gov. Hall of Vermont, the Hon. E. J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., the Hon. William F. Vilas of Madison, Wis., Gen. P. H. Sheridan, the Hon. John B. Page of Rutland, Vt., the Hon. George H. Bigelow of Burlington, Vt., President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, the Hon. Horace Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt., J. O. C. Cottrill, M.D., Gilman, Librarian Vermont Historical Society; Charles Dewey, Montpelier; the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis.; the Hon. Hiland Hale, Bennington; John A. Barnes, Decatur, Ill.; and George H. Bigelow, Watertown, N. Y.

The Chicago Quartet sang "Hurrah for New England," and sang it so well that an encore was demanded.

THE REV. DR. BUCKHAM.

The first regular toast was, "Vermont, our old home, God bless her." The response was by the Rev. Dr. Buckham, President of the Vermont University, who spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND SONS OF VERMONT: In response to your kind invitation, I have come to attend your festival, bringing you fresh greetings from Vermont. And let me tell you that it is vastly pleasant for us who stay in Vermont to know that you, who have so much to enjoy and to admire here, still have so much affection and pride in the old State. We think it honorable both to us and to you that, although you have committed the fortunes of the State to us, you love the State none the less on that account, and that we love the State more because of your unchanged affection for it. We do not look upon you exactly as the Moses of the family, who has gone off into the world's great fair and got cheated and laughed at. You are altogether too sharp for that. Neither, let me tell you, do we look up to you as the members of an humble family sometimes look up to one of their number who has gone off and got to be grander than the rest. There are two reasons that prevent that. One is, we know that modesty is a Chicago virtue [laughter], and the other is, we know that reverence is not a Vermont virtue. [Applause.] It has struck me within a few days, rich as you are, smart as you are out here, how you must miss some of the old things. Since I left Vermont I have not seen a hill steep enough for a boy's sled to slide down; and I never realized before how much of a gap there is in the mental condition of a person who has been used to mountains, when the mountains all fade down below the horizon. These green flowers that you have kindly given us here to-night are very sweet and fragrant, but I should like to call up in the memories of the Vermonters odors from their youth,—the odors of the fields and of the woods,—the odor which the warm air brings out of the pine, and the cedar, and the fern. But when you think of Vermont, I want you to think, as you doubtless do, not only of the hills, and the brooks, and the woods, but of the

HOMES AND FIRESIDES,

of the schools and churches. You remember Tom Moore's pretty little song in which the maiden, thinking regretfully of her native land, wonders,

Are the nightingales singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright on the calm Bendemeer?

And so I doubt not when you think of Vermont you wonder, Are the homes still poor and happy? Are the schools flourishing? Are the churches maintained? For you have doubtless heard the prophets of evil who have told you and still tell you that the native population of Vermont is all dying out, that the little school-houses are deserted, that the little churches are going to decay, and that it won't be very long before the little remnant of Vermonters left will be wailing, like the Shah of Persia, "Shall barbarians have these fair fields of ours?" Now, brethren and friends, in order to know how many genuine, true-hearted Vermonters there are left in the old State, there must come some great crisis which will call for the earnest sacrifice of good men and good women. At the outbreak of the War, when George P. Marsh, reaching the very climax of his enthusiasm, said Vermont must raise five regiments, we thought that, for once, our cool, clear-headed, representative man had lost his head. The idea of Vermont raising five regiments—5,000 men—seemed a piece of extravagance. Well, we raised twenty regiments [applause], and, if the worst had come to the worst, we could have raised twenty more. [Renewed applause.] And so I say to-day, if you want to find how many true-hearted men there are, don't send the census-taker, for he cannot find them, but let there come danger from violence, domestic or foreign, and I tell you Vermonters will start up from places where it is now supposed there are no Vermonters, just like Roderick Dhu's men did on the side of the mountain. Sometimes, you know, in order to get at the manhood there is in a country, you have to weigh as well as count. I take it that Vermont

COUNTS MORE THAN TWO

in the Senate of the United States. The reason why Vermont can furnish any number of men that the occasion requires, however great the occasion is, is because Vermont keeps the institutions, the habits, the ideas, the principles which make men and women great and keep them so. Up in Vermont they have a pure and simple democratic Constitution. Up in Vermont they fear God. Up in Vermont they keep fifty-two Sundays every year, and in some very good years they keep fifty-three. [Laughter.] And you know what the Vermont Sunday was. It was not the Connecticut Blue-law Sunday; it was not the Parisian Sunday, and, thank God, it never will be. They believe, up in Vermont, in the plain, old-fashioned homely virtues, and I hope that you do in Chicago. [Applause.]

When it was known that I was coming to Chicago a great many people said to me, "You just give our love to all the boys and girls in Chicago." [Applause.] That is what I have come for,—to bring the love of genuine Vermonters at home to unspoiled Vermonters in Chicago. But they will ask me a great many questions when I get back. They will want to know What our boys and girls out there mainly set their hearts on? We know they are very smart out there. We know that they have miles and miles of palatial residences and stores, but what have they set their hearts on? Or, as it was put once in the olden time, if that which is represented by these magnificent hotels and shops and offices stands for thirteen, while that which is represented by the little schools in Vermont and the little missionary churches and the quiet, humble homes and firesides,—if all these stand for only twelve, then you are not true Vermonters. But I hope and expect, when I go back to be able to say that I found our boys and girls out here just as simple-minded and just as true-hearted

IN ALL THEIR SPLENDOR

and the grandeur of their achievements as they were in the old days when they drove the cows to the pasture, whistling as they went, and when the young heart that throbbed under the smock frock didn't even dream of the splendors that are your daily fare here now. I want to carry back something from Chicago. You never heard of a college President who went anywhere, that he didn't want to carry back something with him. [Laughter.] But perhaps I was not thinking of the same thing that you were at that time. I would like to carry back a little of your energy and enthusiasm, a little of your push to the old State. I should like, I think, to carry back something that would increase the pulses of Vermonters about five in a minute. I don't think it would hurt them any. I hope that all you owe her for her history and for her training of you you will pay back in your affection and your devotion to her interests. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, I will close with the sentiment with which you introduced me, "The old State of Vermont, God bless her," may

The love of all her sons encompass her,
The love of all her daughters cherish her.

THE REV. W. R. ALGER.

The next toast, "The cultivation and expression of public spirit, a great want in America," was eloquently responded to by the Rev. William R. Alger. He divided public spirit into three degrees,—the essential, which was in the private character of a man, the prominent qualities being justice, honor, love, and self-subordination; the second was the formal degree, profession, of which all our public men were full; the third, or fruitful degree, was action. The manners of a man revealed his character, what he was; the professions of a man revealed what he would be thought to be, his deference to public opinion; but the action of a man revealed his policy, which was the resultant of his character and his professions. These should be cultivated, beginning with the heart. He believed that there was no country in which was presented at this moment so grand and powerful a mass of claims upon the faith, the love, and the allegiance of its people—upon their public spirit—as the American nationality.

The glee club sang "The Old Oaken Bucket."

THE ANNUAL POEM.

Mr. Norman C. Perkins then delivered one of his original, quaint, and truth-telling rhymes, entitled "A Rhyme of the District School," in which he depicted many incidents dear to the memory of people who had been brought up in the rural districts of New England. He gave an accurate description of the school of forty years ago—

The small, square school-house, with its sloping shed,
With clap-boards covered, always painted red,
Stood like Fame's temple that did overlook
The Hill of Knowledge in the spelling-book.
'Twas learning's cheap and ever free abode,
And public, for it stood right on the road.
Its play-ground stretched, with many a guide-board sign,
From Massachusetts up to Derby Line.
Within, the teacher's throne stood at the end,—
Two rows of desks on each side did ascend,
With seats in front for little victims, where
Their feet hung useless, dangling in the air.
A mighty stove down in the middle stood,
And roared all day with heaps of maple-wood.
There may have been a black-board, and perhaps
There hung a set of Mitchell's Outline Maps.

The girls and the boys of the old school were also described in the following happy manner:

Once more I see that troop of little girls
With shining hair, all innocent of curls,
Imprisoned close in little silken nets,
Barefooted, and with calico pantalets,
All wending schoolwards on the summer's day—
Now stopping to pick berries by the way—
Now standing all a-row, with glances shy,
To "make their manners" to the passer-by!

What house could hold that crew of boisterous boys
Whose sex and presence were made known by noise,
As of a winter morning they rushed in
With caps of fur, and dinner-pails of tin,
With trousers legs tied down with bits of twine,
With rosy cheeks that evermore did shine
With health's own luster; with the melting tracks
Of snowballs sticking still upon their backs,
And stood, in coats that their own mothers wove,
To thaw their aching fingers at the stove?
There stands the youngster, with a quivering lip,
Who was the "snapper" when they "snapped the whip,"
And whose short length end over end did go,
And stuck head-foremost in a drift of snow.

After faithfully picturing the episodes of the school room, the poet took the teacher upon his peregrinations of "boarding 'round," and closed with a picture of the farmer's home on a long winter's night, and a touching tribute to the mothers of the broad-shouldered men present, that brought down the house:

Like their spirits' fond caressing,
Let their names fall like a blessing
On our children as we bring them to the font;
For something nobler than all others
God created all our mothers—
God created all the mothers of Vermont!

COL. A. N. WATERMAN.

"Vermonters at home and abroad," was responded to by Col. A. N. Waterman. He said that, assembled in the metropolis of the Northwest, surrounded by so many evidences of wealth and luxury, they might almost forget that the State whose sons they were had no great cities, and that the people out from among whom they had come were in the main of frugal habits, humble means, and simple ways. Her 30,000 farmers, with farms averaging less than 100 acres each, found in the cultivation of her hill-sides that something more than mere tickling was needed to make them laugh with an abundant harvest. Farm life in Vermont was a struggle with inclement weather, stubborn rocks, tough stumps, and a meagre soil. The winter was consumed in foddering cattle and getting out firewood, odd times being filled in by the manufacture of sap-buckets, which from immemorial usage had become legal-tender at 10 cents apiece, while the small remainder of the year was devoted to a sharp endeavor first to get behind and then ahead of the frost ever lingering near. The Vermont farmer worked hard, lived well, and, if one reckoned his gains by dollars and cents, died poor; but if one weighed him and his in the scales of eternity, "by heaven," it would be found that his class were the richest people in the universe. The end and aim of civilization was the promotion of human happiness. If they did not conduce to this, then wealth, art, science, literature, and law were useless. Judged by this standard, there was in the world no higher civilization than that of Vermont. Nowhere were to be found less of the extremes of wealth and poverty, less of violence, destitution, suffering, and crime, more of industry, sobriety, and prosperity, as well as actual and practical liberty, equality, and fraternity. Mankind had never seen a government the superior of that under which the Vermonter lived—a government that more perfectly answered the end for which governments were instituted, the protection of life, the security of property, and the establishment of liberty. In the common sense, Vermont was not a grand State. After complimenting the women, and alluding to the "degenerate children" away from the State, the speaker referred to the men at home, and asked whether Vermont was not a grand State?

"OUR CARTER."

"Chicago, Our Adopted Home, and Its Mayor," was the sentiment to which the Hon. Carter H. Harrison was called upon to respond. He said that brevity was the soul of wit, and he proceeded to make a very brief and sharply pointed address, in which he said it had been stated by a previous speaker that Chicago was noted for its modesty,—so was its Mayor. [Laughter.] It had also been stated that a man should not force himself into office, but should be forced to accept. That was exactly the way it was with the Mayor of Chicago. [Renewed laughter.] If the people wanted to see a volume of abuse poured out upon the Mayor's head, let them read the morning papers; if they wanted to see anything good about him, let them wait until after his death and then read the epitaph upon his tombstone. [Applause.] He had carefully prepared a long speech—since he had sat down to the table, but experience told him that when the hour-hand of the dial pointed to the hour of 12, it was no time for long speeches. He would, therefore, reserve his effort until one year from that night. [Applause.]

The Vermont Glee Club led the singing of the "Doxology," a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. C. Hopkins, of Champaign, Ill., and the large company adjourned from the banquet-hall to the corridors, where a season of sociability was indulged in, enlivened by a program of twelve dances, the floors being covered with canvas for the occasion.

It was not until a late hour that the assembly dispersed to their homes, pronouncing this the most successful reunion of the Sons of Vermont yet held.

DIPHTHERIA IN DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 16.—That dread malady, diphtheria, has broken out afresh among the children of this vicinity. Children have been sent home from the schools, and it is thought that much sickness will result.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Profs. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, and Frisbee, of the United States Naval Observatory, who observed the eclipse from Santa Lucia Mountain with powerful optical instruments, have returned. They report the complete success of the observations. They are not yet at liberty to make the exact results public, but state that the confusing phenomenon of Bailey's Beads was absent, and that an intermercurial planet was observed.

CASUALTIES.

EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The National Line steamship Greece, which left London Jan. 1, arrived here this morning, and anchored at her Hoboken dock about 3:30 this afternoon. Her nine cabin passengers had just left the ship, and the 124 steerage passengers were gathered on deck aft for transfer by the tug to Castle Garden, when, as the hawsers were being made fast to the dock, a terrific explosion occurred, a column of fire and smoke shot out of one of the Greece's hatchways, about amidships, and splinters of timber, boxes, and articles of baggage flew in every direction. When the smoke cleared and Capt. Pearce and a number of the crew reached the deck, they saw a naked body lying on the pilot's bridge, and another on the deck. The cause of the explosion was at once apparent. In the air-tight compartments of the hold was stored 400 tons of Wales soft-coal, to be used on the return voyage. In these compartments dangerous gases are generated during the voyage, and, to allow these to escape, four 'longshoremen under the direction of John Walsh were set to raising the hatches as soon as the ship reached her dock. The men had a lantern, and, in their haste, made reckless use of it, at the cost of their lives. They had opened two hatches, and caught hold of the third, and immediately they raised it the explosion occurred. George Welsher was thrown through the hatchway and fully fifty feet in the air, his clothing in flames. In descending his body struck the yardarm, the clothing was torn from it, and hung burning aloft, while the body fell upon the pilot's-bridge, head foremost, breaking the skull. Patrick Dunn was also thrown into the air, and fell upon the deck dead, his clothes aflame. The two other 'longshoremen, John Walsh and Thomas Russell, were thrown through the hatchway, but fell back into the hold. They are terribly burned and cannot recover. Capt. Charles Brackett, United States Inspector, who was standing between decks, was knocked down, and his face, neck, and hands were badly burned. William Cottrell, ship's butcher, was struck in the face by the gas and terribly burned internally and externally. The cook and a Russian steerage passenger were also burned, and one or two seamen are missing, the supposition being that they were blown into the water. A general fire alarm was sent out, and the fire in the hold was speedily extinguished. The damage to the Greece was light, $500 being the Captain's estimate.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—James P. DeWitt, an employé of the Union Elevator, was caught in a coil of rope around the main shaft of the elevator to-day and crushed to death, his body making fifty-five revolutions per minute. His neck and one arm and leg were broken. He was the sole support of a widowed mother.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 16.—An engine of the Buffalo Express, on the North Pennsylvania Division of the Reading Railroad, jumped the track this morning, killing the engineer, James Daly, and injuring the fireman, Thomas Pheinay. The sleeping-car was badly wrecked. No passengers hurt.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

EPPING, N. H., Jan. 16.—The boiler of the steam-mill on the wood lot of J. H. Pike, in Fremont, exploded last night. The mill was blown to atoms. One of the workmen, Charles Perkins, was instantly killed, and another, Joseph Quimby, fatally injured.

DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Henry Herting, engineer of the Madison packet L. A. Sherley, was drowned this morning at Aurora, Ind. He was out oiling the journals of the shaft when a jolt caused by the steamer striking a wharf-boat threw him off into the river.

VESSEL LOST.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The ship Formosa, from the Philippine Isles, for Boston, was lost near the Java Sea. All hands were saved. The vessel and cargo were valued at $240,000, and are a total loss. Fully insured in Boston and Philadelphia offices.

A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16.—The bridge over the Wabash River on the Air Line Railroad, between Princeton and Mt. Carmel, was washed away, together with the track laid on the trestles. Travel on the road is suspended.

AID FOR IRELAND.

CHICAGO.

It can now be definitly stated that there will be no demonstration here on the 20th inst., the date first fixed for the Parnell reception. The Committee having the matter in charge announce that it would be useless to attempt to hold meetings even in two halls, because of the immense number of people who wish to attend. A dispatch was yesterday received from John Dillon, dated New York, which was to the effect that Mr. Parnell's engagements were made a month ahead, and they could not very well be changed. It having been learned that Mr. Parnell had decided to visit Indianapolis about the 12th of February, a telegram was dispatched to gentlemen in that city having the matter in charge, suggesting an interchange of dates, Chicago to receive him on Feb. 12, and Indianapolis next Tuesday. This was deemed satisfactory by the Indianapolis people, in view of the circumstances attending the matter here, and a telegram was sent to the Committee here to that effect. This telegram and one from the Chicago Committee were yesterday sent to Mr. Parnell, and it is hoped that gentleman will see the necessity of the postponement, in view of the immense pecuniary results to be obtained here. It is believed by the Committee that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon would address the largest audience ever assembled in this city, and the relief fund be given a boom that would outdo any other city in the country.

The Finance Committee of the Irish Land Reform and Aid Movement will meet at the *News* office to-day, at 4 p. m. All members are urgently requested to attend. Members of the Parnell Reception Committee are also requested to attend.

The Irish Literary Association met last evening in Justice Scully's office, corner of Madison and Union streets, Justice Morrison in the chair.

Messrs. Dalton, McIlhern, and Scully were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Society for the distressed poor of Ireland, and resolving that the annual banquet on St. Patrick's Day be this year dispensed with, as it was thought not to be in good taste for the Irish of America to be feasting while their brethren in Ireland were dying of hunger by the roadside. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of getting up some kind of a literary entertainment on the 17th of March, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the relief fund.

The Society then adjourned to next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Justice Scully's office, when the annual election of officers will take place.

At a meeting of the Irish-American Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward, held last evening, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Irish-American Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward express its heartfelt sympathy with the cause of our suffering brethren in Ireland, and that we extend the hand of welcome to our illustrious countryman, Charles Stewart Parnell, on his arrival in this city; and further be it

Resolved, That each and every one of us contribute his mite towards the relief of the destitute and unfortunate people of that unhappy country, and take this opportunity of expressing our abhorrence of the cursed landlord system in vogue in Ireland under the sanction of the English Government, and denounce it as the primary cause of all her periodical famines and misfortunes, and assert our belief in the ultimate success of the doctrine that Ireland shall, will, and must belong to the Irish people, and no other.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 16.—A public meeting was held at the Court-House last evening to express sympathy with the suffering tenants of Ireland. Speeches were made by the Hon. William Reddick, Judge Stipp, and Charles Blanchard, Esq. Committees were also appointed to canvass the city for financial aid and to wait upon Parnell when he visits Chicago.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER.

The Bishop of Natchez Appointed Coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell, with the Right of Succession—The Venerable Prelate Rapidly Failing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—The appointment of William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez, as coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell was announced here to-night. The news was received with satisfaction at the archepiscopal residence, where it was thought the appointment would have a beneficial effect upon the deplorable financial situation of the diocese. Legal proceedings are now pending which may result in forcing the sale of nearly all the church property in Cincinnati to satisfy the claims of the unfortunate creditors of the Archbishop. The new coadjutor has a reputation for executive ability and sound business sense, and the eyes of the Church are directed to him to avert a crisis. Archbishop Purcell is failing rapidly under the weight of years and the great calamity which has overtaken his diocese. He has given up all attempts to administer the affairs of the Church, and is in retirement at the convent in Brown County. According to recent reports he has grown so feeble that he has to be helped from one room to the other. It is feared he cannot recover. He is now in his 81st year. The prospect of a forced sale of the scores of churches which it has been the work of his life to build up has borne very heavily upon him.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 16.—The much agitated cause of temperance has received new life here. The Hon. G. W. Bain, of Kentucky, is stirring them up this time, and the Tabernacle is crowded nightly. The temperance people will nominate and try to elect a full set of city officers next spring, but the whisky men say it can't be done.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1, 1879.—*Messrs. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York City*—GENTLEMEN: One bottle of your medicine has cured me of inflammation of the kidneys. Inclosed find $1, for which please send me one bottle of "Constitution Water" for a friend. Yours truly,
JOHN McCORMICK,
Union Square Hotel, New York City.
Ask your druggist for it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1879.—*Messrs. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York City*—GENTLEMEN: I am happy to inform you that I am now entirely well, having used only one bottle of "Constitution Water." Yours truly,
BUDD DOBLE.
Ask your druggist for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

The best remedy for whooping cough and croup is Macalister's Cough Mixture, prepared only by J. P. Lee, Halsted and Harrison streets. For sale by Gale & Blocki, 35 Clark, and all druggists.

One of the greatest luxuries is a pure and fragrant toilet powder. To our lady readers we recommend J. & E. Atkinson's Rose, White Rose, and Violet Powder.

CLEARING SALE.

THE
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
For All Who Require Dry Goods.
THIRTEENTH
Annual
Clearing
Sale!
AT THE RETAIL STORES OF
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-streets,
AND
North Side Dry Goods House,
Clark and Erie-sts.
ON NEXT
Monday, Jan. 19,

In accordance with our custom for the past 12 years, we again take advantage of the dull season to clear out the year's accumulations of stock; and as the prices are very much below the ordinary value of the goods, it may well be called a

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

For all who wish to economize either in supplying present wants or by laying in the year's supply of Dry Goods.

This year we have supplemented our stock on hand by immense purchases for cash, in many instances of entire stocks at one-half their value, of

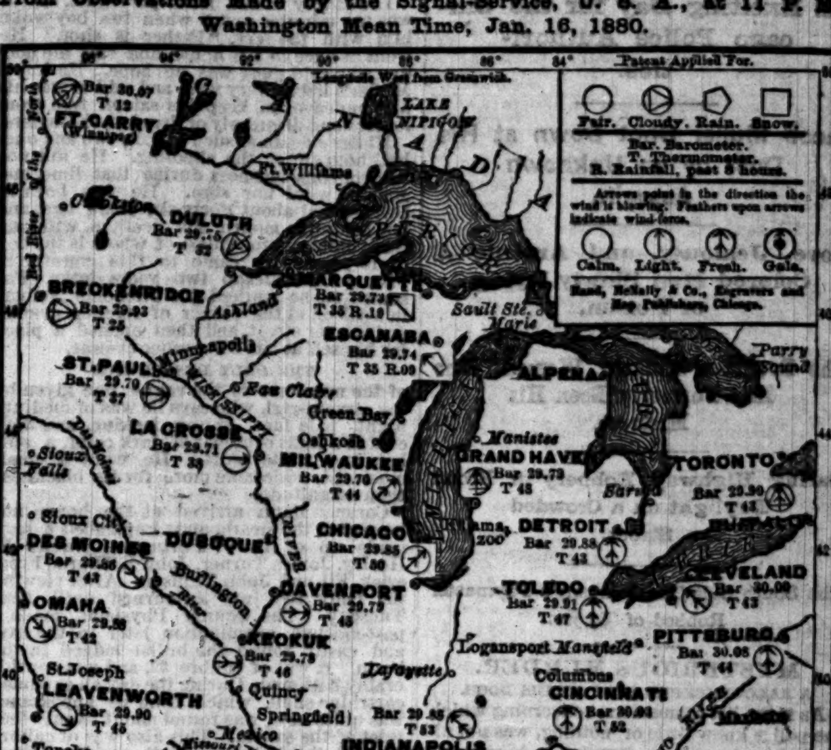
Dress Goods,
Silks,
Laces,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

So that we hope to make this more attractive than any preceding sale.

Daily announcements will be made of special bargains in the different departments.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Jan. 16, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.92	40	72	Calm.	....	....	Clear.	2:00 p. m.	29.82	53	54	S. W.	12	....	Clear.
7:00 a. m.	29.92	40	72	Calm.	....	....	Clear.	9:00 p. m.	29.85	48	78	S. W.	16	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.95	42	66	S. W.	1	....	Cloudy.	10:18 p. m.	29.85	50	79	S. W.	10	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 54; minimum thermometer, 38.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and during Saturday night lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake, region warm southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with falling barometer and local rains during the day, followed by rising barometer and slight fall of temperature.

For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, in the northern portion areas of rain or snow, variable winds, slight fall in temperature, and slight rise in barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, westerly to southerly winds, slight fall in temperature, slight rise followed by falling barometer.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

Chas. Gossage
& Co.

In calling attention to our superior stock of

Housekeeping Linens,

We note for special inspection a line of

BED QUILTS,

White and colored, of all sizes and qualities.

These are all of our own importation, cheap, and of extra good value.

Table and Piano Covers,

In Embroidered Cloth, Raw Silk, and Silk and Worsted.

We offer a Special Bargain in

SILK REP TABLE COVERS
(Manufacturers' Samples)
At much less than regular prices.

In our

WHITE GOODS

Department will be found specialties in Evening Dress Materials, viz.:

8-4 Mousseline Inde,
Dacca Cloths,
India Linen,
Tarlatan, etc.

A fine assortment of

FLEECE-LINED PIQUES
For Children's wear.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NEW LIGHTS.

REVOLUTION IN LIGHTING
Coal Gas Light and Kerosene Lamps
SUPERSEDED BY
Petroleum Gas Light and the Pneumatic Light.

This Company will join capitalists, municipalities, and established or new Gas Companies in each locality throughout the United States in supplying to consumers finer and cheaper lights than can be produced by any other known process.

Circulars describing these lights, which are now on exhibition at our office, and also the full merits of

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Can be had on application. Companies equipped with these lights can soon and forever control the gaslight business of any locality. No better opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital can be found in any market. The closest investigation by the best experts is invited.

THE WORLD'S LIGHT MANFG. CO.,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
No. 8 Wall-st., New York.
Buy and sell on margin, or for Investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

TEAS.

TEAS.

Japan, per pound..........35c. 45c. Very best, 55c
Oolong, per pound......35c. 45c. 55c. Very best, 65c
English Breakfast, per pound..50c. 60c. Very best, 80c
Young Hyson or Gunpowder, per lb..35c. 45c. 55c. 65c. Very best, 75c
Chinese Mixture (highly recommended to those who use a mixed tea)..........Very best, 60c

Also all kinds of Flavoring Teas—Assam, Orange Pekoe, Flowery Pekoe, Caper, etc.

Our best Teas are as fine as any that are sold in this market.

We allow a discount of five cents per pound when five pounds are taken at a time.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.

☞ SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE-LIST, MAILED FREE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALT.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., January 16, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on January 27, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., 10,000 pounds of fine, clean, dry SALT, equal to standard sample to be seen at this office, packed in well-coopered, full head-lined barrels, which have not been exposed to the weather, to be delivered at the Subsistence storehouse in St. Paul, on or before February 3, 1880. One copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Blank proposals can be obtained at this office. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the Salt it is proposed to furnish. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Salt," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. R. MORGAN, Major and C. S.

Proposals for Furnishing Iron Bolts, Spikes, and Plates.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
28 WASHINGTON-AV.,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Feb. 2, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing about sixty-two tons of Iron Bolts, Plates, and Spikes for Crib work at the Harbor of Refuge, at Sand Beach, Michigan.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Iron Bolts, &c., for Harbor of Refuge," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Furnishing Dredge, Tug, and Dump Scows.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
28 WASHINGTON-AV.,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Feb. 2, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing one Dredge, one Tug, and two Dump Scows, for removing Shoals in and around the Harbor of Refuge, at Sand Beach, Mich.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for furnishing Dredge, &c., at Harbor of Refuge," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

HERRING.

"Scotchmen"
Just Received—Direct Importation
LOCH FYNNE HERRING,
From Greenoch, Scotland.
HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.
☞ Send for complete Price List, mailed free.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $25 REWARD.

We will bind ourselves to pay to one of the charitable institutions the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each case of Inguinal Hernia that can be held by the hand that cannot be retained by the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 9, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the Patentee, has had twenty years' experience in adjusting Trusses, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture.

Manufacturers and Patentees of the Celebrated Common-Sense Truss, used by one of the Emperors in Europe as being superior to any Truss made in the world. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN
SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

☞ GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

An Old,
Renowned,
AND
Excellent
Remedy
FOR
Children's
Complaints.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c.
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRIME'S CARNIVAL.

An Exciting Day for the Chicago Police Authorities.

Jacob Muller Shot Down at His Door by an Unknown Assasin.

Love, Jealousy, and Arsenic—A Colored Man Slowly Dying of Poison.

The Borgia a Mulatto Woman Who Had Formerly Been His Mistress.

Daring Highway Robbery in Broad Daylight on a Crowded Street.

The South Side Gas Company's Paymaster Robbed of $3,900.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A SALOONKEEPER SHOT AT HIS DOOR.

As if the list of murders, concerning which the police know little or nothing, was not already long enough to completely harrow up the souls of "the best policemen the city ever had," yesterday added another to the list, and the last is far more mysterious than the first, or in fact any of the preceding ones. In short, there is not a single clew to the perpetrators of this last tragedy, which equaled in the annals of crime in this city only by the killing of McConville, for which Sherry and Connolley hung last year. Like that murder, yesterday's homicide appears to have been the work of blood-thirsty ruffians, who were either half-crazed with liquor or in demoniacal frenzy with craving for it, owing to previous dissipation.

The scene of the tragedy is a large two-story frame house, No. 543 Archer avenue, at the northwest corner of Archer avenue and Mary street, a few short blocks only from the Deering-Street Station. The building has a double frontage, but the main front is on Archer avenue. The occupant of the premises for the past two years has been Jacob Müller, who there conducted a well-regulated saloon and boarding-house. The bar in the saloon is on the Mary-street side of the house, and at one end of it is the Archer-avenue entrance through ordinary double doors, and at the other end is a smaller entrance from Mary street. The saloon is filled with a stove, chairs, and tables, two pool-tables, and the ordinary beer-saloon furniture. Adjoining in the rear is a dining-room, and beyond this is the kitchen. Both rooms are furnished with doors, which, if open, permit a person to see from the kitchen to the Archer-avenue front, the saloon stove alone intervening. The sleeping-apartments are all up-stairs, and when the saloon is closed for the night all the doors are locked, and entrance to the second story gained by an inside stairway. The saloonkeeper was very regular in his habits, and it was his custom of long-standing to open the saloon along about 5 o'clock in the morning, in order to catch the trade of workingmen, who began stirring at this hour or earlier, prior to going to work. Müller got up as usual yesterday morning, and calling the servant, Amina Francil, went down-stairs. She arose at once, and, having dressed, followed her employer down-stairs, and went at once to the kitchen to light the fire and prepare for breakfast. She had barely got the lids off the stove when she heard scuffling in the bar-room, and, recollecting that a moment or two previous there had been raps at the front door, she looked out, and saw Müller at the door endeavoring to close it against a person, whose head and shoulders were plainly visible through the partially-opened door. Müller was evidently making a strong effort to get the door closed, and she heard him make some exclamation, but whether it was an oath, or simply an order to get out, she could not distinctly hear. Behind the first man, who had partially effected entrance, was another, but just as she caught sight of him

A REVOLVER WAS FIRED,

and Müller fell to the floor with a prolonged groan. Without waiting to see which way the assasins ran, and without waiting to see how badly her master was injured, she scurried away up-stairs to alarm the family and the boarders, nine in number, who were asleep up-stairs. Those first upon the scene found Müller lying upon the floor unconscious, and bleeding freely from a bullet-wound in the right temple. He was borne to a sleeping-room up-stairs and laid upon a bed. Some of the boarders started for a doctor, and, as soon as he could possibly do so, Müller's son, 12 years of age, ran to the Deering Street Station for assistance, and thence to Rudolph Swatz, an intimate friend of the family, living at the corner of Murray and Kossuth streets. At the station, Lieut. Beadell and a small platoon of men were just starting out for the morning's work in connection with the Stock-Yards troubles. The Lieutenant went directly to the saloon, reaching there within eight minutes after the shooting. Every endeavor was made to rouse Müller to consciousness in the hope that he might perhaps have recognized his assailants and thus be able to give some information concerning them, but he never spoke a word. Drs. Dodge and Eberlein were promptly summoned, but they could afford no hopes of recovery. The bullet, which was evidently of large calibre, had penetrated the brain, and death was a certainty in the course of a few short hours.

Lieut. Beadell states that he at once sent all the men at his disposal scouring through the district, expecting thereby to find some suspicious characters about in the streets, or perhaps some low resort open after a night's carousal. But the men uniformly reported everything quiet, and found no one. There was not the slightest clew even as to which way they went after shooting, and he found himself at a complete loss what to do next. He did nothing.

Investigations made later in the day proved barren of all result. The house was surrounded with an anxious crowd, and gossiping tongues soon set various rumors afloat, which gave investigators considerable trouble. For instance, one of the boarders, wishing to play the donkey, had intimated that he knew all about the murder, and that he was an eye-witness of it. This coming to the ears of the family friend, Swatz, who knew that the aforesaid boarder and the servant, Amina, were entangled in a love-affair, he surmised that perhaps the boarder did know something about it. And Detectives Shea and Keating were compelled to follow out this tedious thread. The servant was closely questioned by them, and they were greatly bothered by her persistence in asserting that she knew nothing more about it. Finally she owned up to her regard for the boarder, but set the rumor at rest by stating that her lover was

ASLEEP IN HIS BED

when she aroused all the inmates of the house. Thus the faintest possibility that some of the boarders might have had a hand in the affray was dissipated. Another story was to the effect that two quarrelsome brothers who were Union men at the Stock-Yards, and who had quit the boarding-house three months ago in passion, might have had a hand in the affray, but the story no sooner gained circulation than they were on hand to deny it. And still another rumor implicated Tim O'Grady, who had a quarrel with Müller about one week ago over a quart of beer. O'Grady's description tallies in no way, however, with that of the murderer. The impression seems to be general that Müller knew the persons by name or reputation. His only reason, outside of such a consideration, for keeping them out of his place, would have been disorderly drunkenness, and had the men been in this condition they would have made more noise than they did. It was Müller's invariable habit to unlock and open the door for the first person that called after he entered the bar-room for the day's business.

The conductor of street-car No. 258 on the Archer avenue line lives just east of No. 543, and says he passed the saloon at exactly five minutes before 5 o'clock, and that the light within was burning dimly. On his way to the car-barn he met nor saw either policeman or civilian, and thinks the shooting must have occurred after he passed the saloon. He is sure as to the hour, because he reached the stable early in order to out with the first car at 5:23. At 8 o'clock the previous evening he took a number of young people, chiefly males, down town, and from their conversation they were going to attend some dance down town. Lieut. Beadell sets the hour at which Müller's boy reached the station as 5 o'clock precisely. This difference in time is slight, but is nevertheless of considerable importance.

The family friend, Rudolph Swatz, says it was ten minutes past 5 when the boy woke him with the cry, "Father is shot." He went at once to the house, and saw the doctor, who said there was no hope. He knew Müller's habits very well, and said it was his firm endeavor to keep his saloon free from loafers and disorderly or drunken characters.

Müller's death ensued at 7:30, two and one-half hours after the shooting. He did not recover consciousness during that time, and gave no word nor sign. He was born in Switzerland about forty-six years ago, and left behind to mourn his death a wife and three children, the eldest of whom is the boy of 12 years. He came to this country in 1867, and to Chicago two years later. For some time he worked for Nicholas Neibert in a saloon at the corner of Archer avenue and Sanger street, and then opened a place for himself at No. 387 Archer avenue.

THE ONLY DESCRIPTION

of the murderer is the vague one given by the servant-girl, who says he was of medium hight, pale face, young looking, and well clad in a light overcoat of dark color, a stiff hat, and white shirt. He wore a small mustache, noticeable more for its blackness than magnitude.

Coroner Mann arrived at the house not long after the death, and impaneled a jury made up of D. V. Purington, Daniel F. Healey, James Turner, John L. Thurm, Frederick Eli, and John Tunison. After viewing the body the jury adjourned until next Tuesday. The County Physician made a post-mortem examination later in the day, and easily found the bullet lodged in the brain. It was of calibre 32, and was considerably flattened. During the day an exploded cartridge shell, which from its appearance was quite new, was found about twenty feet west of the saloon. This also was of calibre 32, and the bullet fitted it exactly. From this it would look as if the murderer coolly reloaded his weapon in order to cover even the chance of detection in that way.

COLD POISON.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND ARSENIC.

The colored community residing on Third and Fourth avenues in the vicinity of Taylor street are terribly exercised over the sickness of one of their number, and if the stories told are true it is evident that a terrible crime has been committed. The story is one of intrigue, love, and possibly murder. The victim is Charles Adams, an employé of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there is now in custody on the charge of administering poison to him a colored woman named Sarah Smith, with whom he for several years maintained the most intimate relations. George Brown, a colored man, is also under arrest charged with being an accessory to the crime.

The first that was publicly known of the affair was about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when John Adams, a waiter in Chapin & Gore's restaurant, went before Justice Brown and swore that his brother was lying at the point of death at his home, No. 214 Third avenue, and that he believed the sickness was the result of poison administered to him by Sarah Smith, of No. 459 South Clark street. On the strength of this statement a warrant was issued and intrusted to Detective George Hartmann, who procured the assistance of an officer and arrested the woman at her house. Although Judge Brown's Court was in session, she was not brought up for a hearing, but lodged in the Armory to await the result of Adams' sickness. The officers found several medicine bottles in the room and a cigar-box full of letters, which they confiscated and carried to the Armory.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the house, No. 214 Third avenue, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and there found the Adams family assembled. Charles lay in bed in an up-stairs room, his mother attending assiduously to his wants.

HIS EYES WERE GLAZED,

his breathing was stertorious, and it was evident that he had but a few hours to live. He had been unconscious for many hours, and it was only his great vitality which enabled him to last so long.

Inquiry of the family as to the circumstances developed a startling story. How much or how little of it rests upon a basis of fact it is impossible to decide until a medical examination is made. The colored people are notoriously superstitious, and whenever one of their race dies suddenly or from a cause unexplained they invariably refer the matter either to poison or witchcraft. The story as told by the family was as follows: Charles Adams was employed as second bell-boy at the Grand Pacific, and had been there five or six years. He is a stout, able-bodied fellow of about 30, and has generally enjoyed good health. For several years past he has been acquainted with Mrs. Sarah Smith, who separated from her husband about three years ago, and in whose house Adams lived for a time. The relations existing between the two were, the family believed, of the usual order in such cases. But on Nov. 21, 1879, Adams married Emma Jane Mott, a colored girl of about 25 years, and has since lived with her and his mother and brother at No. 214 Third avenue.

It seems, however, that he had not entirely abandoned his acquaintance with Mrs. Smith. On the Sunday night before Christmas he returned home about midnight. At 5 a. m. Monday his wife tried to wake him, but failed, and he was found to be in a stupor. About 8 a. m. Dr. H. Hildebrand was summoned and he prescribed some medicine but did not say what the matter was. In the afternoon, as Adams still remained senseless, the family called in Dr. Dayton Painter, who said the man had been poisoned by morphine or laudanum. He administered hot coffee, milk, sweet oil, and other things of like use, and during the whole night Adams was walked up and down the floor and shaken to keep him awake. Next morning he came to his senses, and in response to the inquiries of his family, he said that he had called on Sarah Smith and had taken two glasses of beer with her and George Brown. He as well as the family believed that something had been put into the beer, and that either Brown or the woman Smith had tried to poison him. But he fully recovered, and on the following Monday went back to his work.

Although he had promised his wife and relatives not to go to Mrs. Smith's place any more, and had repeatedly said that he believed she had tried to kill him, yet, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 9, he again visited her. His wife was away visiting, and he did not come home that night. Last Sunday evening he also spent with Mrs. Smith, and it was close upon midnight when he reached his home.

HE SEEMED DULL, STUPID,

and sick, and explained this by saying that he had been waiting on some guests of the Grand Pacific, who had a good deal of champagne, and that he had drank a good deal of it, too. He soon afterwards began to vomit, and continued to do so at frequent intervals until 5 o'clock. After this he seemed better, but did not feel well enough to go to work. The symptoms in this case differed from the former, and the family did not suspect that he had been poisoned. But he grew worse in the evening, and Dr. Hildebrand was again called. He gave some medicines, but the family could not get them down the sick man's throat, and on Tuesday evening they summoned Dr. Painter. He announced that this was a "second dose," but there was a difference in the poison. On Tuesday Adams threw up something hard and yellow, and of the appearance of a hard-boiled egg, which was thrown away by one of the children. Adams mended some on Wednesday, and on Thursday got up, dressed, and ate a hearty breakfast, the first meal he had taken since Sunday. That morning he told his wife that he had visited Mrs. Smith Sunday night and had eaten some cake and apple-sauce. Mrs. Smith wanted him to take some of the cake home to his wife, but he refused.

He demanded then that they should let him go round to Sarah Smith's, and seemed crazy to get there. But his sister-in-law said if he went she would go along, and he abandoned the project. Accompanied by two friends he went down to the Pacific, but on his return seemed a good deal worse. He became flighty and delerious, and again taking to his bed grew gradually worse until last night. Such was the gist of the story told by the family.

Dr. Painter was seen and said that he attended the man on both occasions. He was satisfied that on the first occasion Adams was suffering from the effects of an opiate, some preparation of opium. He had all the symptoms of opium poisoning, the drowsiness, peculiar appearance of the eyes, etc. On last Wednesday afternoon Dr. Painter was called in again. On inquiry he found that Dr. Hildebrand had been attending Adams, but that the family had become dissatisfied with the treatment. Dr. Painter did not know what his predecessor had done, but diagnosed the case as one of

ARSENICAL POISONING.

He administered the usual antidotes and medicine to allay fever and support the system. Thursday morning Adams went out and returned in worse shape than before. Dr. Painter called twice each day, and his last visit (prior to the interview) was between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he decided that the man was dying, and told the family nothing could be done for him. His eyes were glazed, stomach and abdomen swelled, breathing hard, and he was entirely unconscious of all that was going on. Dr. Painter would not pronounce decidedly that arsenic was the agent, although the symptoms closely indicated that. Yet it might be that some cauterizing acid, oxalic, nitric, or muriatic, had been taken. The vomiting indicated the presence of some powerful irritant. The symptoms were not those of poisoning by strychnine.

Dr. H. Hildebrand was found, and put an entirely different construction on the case. He believed on the first occasion that Adams was suffering from the effects of a "big drunk," and the only remedy he applied was bromide of potassium. Under this treatment the man, as he believed, got better right away. There was, he thought at first, some indications of poisoning, possibly from henbane, but he became convinced that such was not the case. When called in last Monday, he diagnosed the case as being similar to the first one, and treated it in a similar manner. He only prescribed once and did not know what had become of the case, as he was not called upon again. He was inclined to believe that there was some lesion of the brain, and opined that, if the man died, his brain should be examined. The Doctor entirely repudiated the hypothesis of poison.

Dr. W. T. Akin was next called upon. He remembered the first case, but had nothing to do with the second. The friends sent for him, but on his arrival he found Dr. Hildebrand already there. The latter wanted him to give his opinion, and he said that there was some

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

It was not deep, but still it was there. Probably it was caused by a debauch. The temperature under the arm-pit was 103 degrees, or about 3½ degrees above the normal, but the pulse and respiration were both regular. None of the symptoms were those of poisoning by laudanum or any other narcotic. The woman Smith was found in a cell at the Armory. She talked readily and fluently, and protested her innocence of any knowledge of the alleged crime. She is a woman about 30 years of age, a mulatto. At first she denied in toto the existence of any illicit connection between herself and Adams, but this story she abandoned later. She said that the stories told about her were circulated by "mean niggers," who did not want her to get along in the world. She has three children, the oldest a boy nearly 14, and supports herself and them by washing. Her acquaintance with Charles Adams dates from 1873. She knew Brown, who used to run with Adams a great deal, and was brought to her house by him, but she entirely denied that anything wrong existed between herself and either of the men. The Adams family were down on her and determined to persecute her. Colored people were stupid and foolish, she said, and always ready to believe in snake-stories and charms.

Mrs. Smith gave a full account of the two visits paid her by Adams, in December and last Sunday night. She swore by all that was good and holy that on the first occasion he had nothing to eat or drink with her, but later on said that Brown, who was present, had bought some beer, and the two men drank it, she refusing to take any, as beer made her sick.

It was true that "Charley" had accused her of trying to poison him, but he had taken that back. He wrote her a letter both times. She did not know where the letters were. Yes, she did; she

GOT MAD AND BURNED THEM.

This was untrue, and copies of all the letters are given below. Mrs. Smith varied some in her story, but not to any vital extent, and if she is not innocent and wrongfully accused of the poisoning she at least carries it off well. She declared that on Sunday last Adams called on her about 6 o'clock, stayed a few minutes, then went to supper and returned later. After remaining two or three hours he asked her to lend him 10 cents to get some beer. She told him she was short of money, but in the end went down-stairs into the saloon and bought 10 cents worth of brandy, of which she took a little and he drank the remainder. He had nothing to eat in the house, and she had no cake or apple-sauce there whatever. She then owned that she had been intimate with Adams for seven years, and grew greatly excited over the narrative of her wrongs. He had separated her and her husband, had promised over and over again to marry her, and then gone off and married another woman, and she owned she had threatened both him and his wife. But she loved Charlie far too well to do him any harm. "Surely," she said, "if there was anybody I would kill it would be her. He left me for her after breaking up my home and ruining my character, but I would never hurt him."

Take it all in all, this is a queer case, and the following letters written by Adams to the woman within the past month only serve to complicate it still more. The letters are written on letter-heads of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and

ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DECEMBER, 17, 1879.—*Dear Sarah:* Will be up to-night. Impossible for me to come sooner. You must not quarrel when I come. I could not do any better. Your friend, CHARLIE.

CHICAGO, 25 [Dec.] 1879.—*Sarah:* I had a turkey for your dinner to-day, but by me being sick and unable to attend to it myself the boy brought it to 214 Third avenue to know where he should take it, and that spoiled it all. I intended to keep my word even [though] you did poison me. If you did not give me the poison out of your own hand, you know who did, and if it was not for your children I think I would make it damn hot for you in this town for such a cowardly attempt to murder. That is, you boasted Sunday evening I would be a corpse in less than three months. The doctors say this is not the first dose I have received from your hands, and I believe it, for I have not been a well man since I commenced visiting you; but my constitution and natural good luck has made me victorious over all your hellish schemes, and to-day I emerge into the world with none of your vile poison permeating my body. I have been at death's door since I saw you, my body is bruised and painful, but all poisonous fluids cease to flow through my veins. Sarah, you have made boasts time and again of what you would do. Do you feel any better over it to-day? Everybody knows I was poisoned in your house, and to-day you stand before God a murderer. You will never have another chance to practice on me. If any gentleman wants you and can't get you, I don't think it necessary to poison me.

Please don't write, for I am not going to work before Monday.

From Charlie—who you all fondly hoped would be in his little bed to spend the Christmas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1879.—*Sarah, my old, true friend.*—Yours received late this evening. I feel good to-night, for I begin to see you are innocent, and I regret of ever accusing you of the deed, but you cannot blame me, though I always said you did not give it to me out of your own hands, but I thought and believed at that time that you knew who did. I will be up on New Year's Eve (Thursday). I want to see you at all hazards. I want to have a talk with you. There is no satisfaction in writing, so you can look for me to-night. I will come as early as possible, so I can stay a long while. Yours, CHARLIE.

BROWN ARRESTED.

After a due amount of consultation it was decided to arrest George Brown as an accessory to the attempted murder by poison. John Adams, the brother of the victim, in company with Detective Hartman, visited all of Brown's resorts, and late in the evening found him in a saloon on Third avenue near Twelfth street, not far from the house. While on the way to the station John said, "George, you know that that woman wanted that man's life." The prisoner replied, "I am going to tell the whole truth about it."

"Did you have a hand in it?" asked the brother.

"You know I wouldn't do that no sooner than you would," responded Brown.

In response to repeated inquiries his only reply was, "I will tell the truth about it." His manner impressed those who were with him as one who would tell the truth if compelled to, and as one who had some guilty knowledge which was troubling him. John Adams is firm in the belief that Mrs. Smith confessed to Brown the circumstances of the first attempt to poison his brother, and that this is the knowledge which is troubling him, and about which he is ready to tell the truth. Brown believed he was arrested simply as a witness, and has no idea of being implicated as a principal. But he is to be brought up before Justice Brown at 9 o'clock this morning for examination. A reporter visited him in his cell, but he stubbornly refused to talk, declaring that he was tired and wanted to go to sleep, and that he would tell the truth in the morning.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

THE SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY'S PAYMASTER ROBBED OF $3,900.

A robbery bold in its conception and more daring than any which has previously taken place in this city was perpetrated yesterday afternoon in broad daylight on a street that is densely populated in the southwestern portion of the city. The victim of this latest outrage was Theodore B. Wells, paymaster of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company. The facts as they were gleaned by a TRIBUNE reporter were these: The corporation pays its men upon the 15th or 16th of each month. It has two stations or sets of works,—one on the North and the other on the South Side, the latter being on the corner of Deering and Cologne streets, in the Fifth Ward. The men on the North Side were paid Thursday. Gold coin being plenty, the officers of the Company thought it would be a treat to the men to pay them off in "yellow shiners," and with that end in view secured $3,400 in gold, which was put into a bag, it being composed of $1 pieces, quarter-eagles, half-eagles, eagles, and double-eagles. There was also $1,200 in silver, in dollar pieces and subsidiary coin, put in two bags, one containing $500 and the other $700. For the purpose of paying off the men the Gas Company have secured a light, covered express wagon, and the paymaster always went well armed when on this errand. With him also was a driver, who is known as "Harry." Mr. Wells has been in the employ of the Company some six years, and is a gentleman in whom the officers have the fullest confidence.

Yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock he started from the office on Dearborn, near Randolph street, placing the three bags of money under the seat, behind him. He has always, heretofore, when the streets are passable, gone over from the West Side to the works, but yesterday he went southwest on Archer avenue to Deering street, chatting pleasantly with the driver, and expressing himself in anticipation of how good the men would feel when they received their pay mostly in gold for the first time in a long series of years. They turned southwest on Deering street, passing the police-station and engine-house shortly after 2 o'clock. Near Hickory street, not over 600 feet from the Gas-Works, as they were jogging along slowly, a man partially masked suddenly darted across the street, coming so close to the horse's head as to stop the animal. Hardly had the wagon halted when two men, also masked, jumped on to the wagon, one from each side, one grasping the driver by the collar and the other Mr. Wells, and at once pulled them out and threw them heavily to the ground, the other man standing by the horse's head. The man who had caught Mr. Wells stamped on his head while he was down, cutting his scalp and nearly blinding him, and then pulled the blanket from the seat, threw it over his head, and told him to lie still, which request was unnecessary, since he had become quite insensible from the effects of the stamping. The other thief had pulled out a large revolver which was at full cock, and, placing the muzzle within the ear of the driver, said; "——— ———, you, if you give a yarrup or speak a word I'll blow your ——— ——— brains out." Out of respect for his family and friends, no doubt, the driver obeyed the polite but impressive request, and lay as quiet as he possibly could. The third man, who had stopped the horse, in the meantime stepped up and grapped two of the bags, one containing the $3,400 in gold, and the other containing $500 in silver.

HAVING SECURED THEIR BOOTY,

the three men started off on a run, making for Cologne street. In front of McCarthy's grocery store, near the gas works, was hitched a horse and buggy belonging to Patrick Condon, a saloonkeeper. For this the robbers made. One of them pulled out a huge knife and cut the hitching strap, while they threw the bags of wealth into the vehicle, the two men jumping in almost at the same time. McCarthy seeing them about to go off with the horse ran out to stop them, but one of the three drew the cocked revolver and fired. McCarthy threw himself upon the ground and escaped the bullet, and the three men drove off, southwest, over the Throop street bridge, and across to Twenty-second street, where the buggy was afterwards found, but the thieves had escaped.

Michael Pickek, who lives on Calhoun street, and is employed by the Gas Company, was engaged in carting "breeze" from the works to Deering street, filling up holes. He saw the men steal the horse and buggy, and he started in pursuit of them, but they were too fleet, and he lost track of them at the Twenty-second street railroad crossing.

Daniel Lynch, who resides at No. 187 Hickory street, was a witness to a portion of the robbery, but he was unable to stop the thieves after they had got started. Shortly after the robbery the two employés took their horse and wagon and started back to the city office. The $700 left by the thieves was paid to the men as far as it would go, and to-day they will receive that which is due them. The robbery for daring has never been excelled in this city, as about 200 feet from where it occurred is a dépôt of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, where some twenty employés of the Gas Company were engaged all the time in unloading coal from the cars, but none of these men witnessed the affair or knew of it until after the alarm was given.

MR. THEODORE B. WELLS,

the gentleman who was robbed, was visited last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter at his residence, No. 93 Winchester avenue. Mr. Wells' head and face bore marks of violence, and his story of the robbery was as follows:

"It has always been my custom every pay-day to take money to the amount of about $4,000 from the main office of the Company to the South Station, situated on Cologne street, near Deering, for the purpose of paying off the hands at that place. I have a covered wagon which I use on these occasions, and I am always accompanied by Harry Andrews, the driver.

"We left the main office yesterday about 1 o'clock, and just after turning on to Deering street from Archer avenue, when about a block from the station, a man sprang out in front of the horse, grabbed the bit, and stopped us, and told us to get out of that. At the same time he pointed a cocked revolver at my head.

"I was taken completely by surprise, as the streets in the vicinity were far from being deserted, and gangs of men were at work on the pavement ahead of us. I leaned forward to see whether the man was alone or not, when I was grabbed around the neck by a man who appeared suddenly on my side of the wagon, and was pulled from my seat to the ground. The man forced me into the mud, face downward, and either struck me or stamped upon my head three or four times. He then took the horse-blanket and threw it over my head, striking me again as he did so.

"Then I didn't hear anything more for what seemed a minute to me. I don't know whether I was unconscious or not, but I am inclined to think that I was, as I heard no pistol shot, and I am informed that one of the men fired a shot. I heard Anderson call me, and I got up. He stood by the horse and told me to get into the wagon. I picked up my scarf and hat and the horse-blanket, and we both got in and drove to the station. One man was sent to the police-station to notify the officers of the affair, and another was sent for a doctor. The doctor came and dressed the wounds in my head, which proved to be inconsiderable, and I then paid out what money the robbers had left,—about $700."

"Did you see either of the men who attacked you?" asked the reporter.

"I did not see the man who pulled me from the wagon, as he was so quick about it, nor did I see the man who is said to have attended to the driver. I saw the man who

STOPPED THE HORSE,

however, and to the best of my recollection he was a man of about 22 years of age, smooth-faced, and attired like a common laborer. When I got up they were out of sight."

"How much money was taken, Mr. Wells?"

"About $4,000. There was $3,400 in gold that I had in $10 and $20 pieces. The $10 pieces were in a small bag, and that was inside of another larger bag containing the $20 pieces. There was also another bag containing 500 silver dollars. These the men got away with. A small bag containing $700 in small silver pieces was overlooked."

"Have you heard whether there has been any trace of the men found yet?"

"No, not that I have heard of."

It was along about 4 o'clock in the afternoon that a reporter saw Detectives Duffy and McDonald of the Armory taking into the stable a horse and buggy which exactly corresponded to the description of Condon's stolen rig. As usual nothing could be ascertained concerning the recovery, but not long thereafter it was ascertained from some people who were heading for the station, that the

THIEVES HAD ABANDONED

the horse and buggy at the corner of Sixteenth and Arnold streets, and that some boys who were playing in the neighborhood saw them get out of the buggy and walk off in a southerly direction, carrying something in their arms which was quite weighty. This important information gave the police new spirit, and they at once tore up the memoranda they had concerning those who had seen the thieves at different points along Halsted street from Archer avenue to Twelfth street. There were but two men seen in the buggy on Halsted street, and the children at the corner of Sixteenth and Arnold streets saw but two. In consequence of this, the police were but little worried, and though retaining all knowledge of the above to themselves, they felt quite cheerful over the affair, and openly announced their intention of capturing the thieves.

At first the police were inclined to pitch upon some of the well known first-class thieves known to be in the city, but the descriptions furnished of the trio of robbers showed them their error. One, said the description, was slender and middling tall, with a sandy complexion, while the other two were stouter and of a swarthier complexion, one having what is termed a "brockle" or pimpled face. Then the police thought perhaps some of the Gas-House employés, who knew the habits of Mr. Wells, had conceived and planned the robbery, if, indeed, they had not taken a hand in its execution. Condon's name was also mentioned with suspicion, and some asserted that his saloon, at No. 3937 Halsted street was the resort of many peculiar characters. Others who knew him years ago stated that when he kept a basement saloon at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue its patrons were none of the best. It was considered suspicious that his buggy should be so handy for the thieves, and that they should be so careful not to injure him when he attempted to bluff them off. These seemed, however, mere idle suspicions, such as would be entertained against any one under the same circumstances. Daniel Lynch, of No. 187 Hickory street, who saw the three men rush upon the wagon, Michael Pickett, a gas-house employé, McCarthy, the Cologne street grocer, and a few others visited Central Station along about 6 o'clock and picked out photographs in the Rogues' Album which they took to be the mugs of the robbers. In one of these identifications the police appeared to place great faith.

MINOR MISDEEDS.

OFFENDERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

John Bock, 21 years of age, who confesses to cutting Jacob Kroll quite seriously a few nights ago at a wedding on Kroger street, was yesterday locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Annie Kennedy was arrested for stealing $20 from Thomas Donnelley, of No. 217 Illinois street, and Belle Totten and Lizzie Taylor for the larceny of $100 in cash from James Goodspeed, of No. 553 West Madison street.

C. Moody, the colored man who was stabbed several Sundays ago by Thomas Johnson, is as yet unable to leave his house, and Justice Summerfield continued Johnson's case yesterday until Jan. 26 in bonds of $2,000. The charge is assault with intent to do murder.

Mrs. H. N. Smith, the woman who shot at William McCoy, proprietor of Burke's Hotel, was arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday to answer to the charges of assault with intent to commit murder and disorderly conduct. She gave bonds of $500 to appear Jan. 23.

E. G. Napa, alias "Williams," alias any number of names, proprietor of the "Dead Sea Diamond Company," and other swindling schemes, was up before Justice Summerfield yesterday charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Charles Egbert, a Granger. He was discharged for want of prosecution.

Harry D. Warne has caused the arrest of William C. Thayer, on a charge of larceny. Warne alleges that on May 5 last he gave Thayer $67 in cash to send away for him, and claims that Thayer failed to do so, retaining the money. Thayer says that he sent the money away in the shape of a check. Justice Meech put him under bonds of $200 to appear Jan. 20.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Cahill, wife of the proprietor of the Chicago *Pilot*, and Charles A. Grant, for adultery, occupied Justice Morrison's time yesterday afternoon. A number of lawyers and a host of witnesses are engaged in the case, and it will probably be several days before a decision is reached. The testimony introduced yesterday puts the defendants in a bad light.

James House is a prisoner at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, charged with stealing a set of double harness from James Linnett, of No. 207 Cottage Grove avenue, by whom he was employed to drive a coal-wagon. House engaged an expressman to take the stolen harness to Joseph Kucera's shop, at No. 424 Canal street, by whom it was sold for $18 to a couple of strangers.

George Aye and Henry Hatting were arrested by Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, yesterday for overloading their teams. They were taken before Justice Wallace, and fined $5 and costs each. They were forcing their teams to haul 150 bushels of barley through an unpaved alley. Teamsters should take warning, for the Society are determined to put a stop to overloading.

As expected, Philip Johnson, the young Swede arrested a day or two ago by Detectives Wiley and Amstein has been identified for a half-dozen burglaries, a few of which are as follows: Jan. 8, the residence of Charles Jansberry, No. 33 Vine street, was entered by false keys, and $130 worth of goods stolen. The 14th the house of Frank Bolden was entered in a similar manner and $65 worth of goods taken; and the day following the residence of Philip Engle, in the same neighborhood, was plundered of $47 worth of goods. It is expected that nearly all of the work known as daylight burglaries done during the past two months can be fixed upon him or some one of his accomplices.

Thursday night, Officer Thomas Lee, while in citizen's dress, was asked by an overburdened young man to aid him in carrying a marble-topped table into his home at No. 98 West Adams street. He cheerfully complied, but did not let on that he was a police officer. Upon reaching his station he ascertained that a marble table had been stolen from in front of Ulick Bourke's store, No. 92 West Madison street. He returned at once to the house on Adams street, but the young man and the table were not to be found, and it was not until an early hour in the morning that the young man returned to his lodging and was arrested. Yesterday the table was found at Whitchurch's pawnshop, on Halsted street, where the thief had made an ineffectual effort to pawn it. The prisoner gave the name of Alexander McNaire.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize, as follows: The Chicago & Cook County Elevated Railway Company; capital, $2,000,000; object, to construct an elevated railroad, to commence at some point in the City of Chicago and run north to Glencoe; also running west to Park Ridge and Maywood, and south to Homewood, with branches and extensions running and diverging therefrom. The corporators are: John D. McLeod, Joseph A. Coombs, Charles F. Smith. License was also issued to the *Advance* Publishing Company of Chicago; capital, $50,000. Corporators, Charles H. Howard, Arthur H. Day, B. V. Moffatt.

ARCTIC PRISONERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—A petition is in circulation among leading merchants addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting, as soon as navigation opens next spring, the Government to dispatch a war vessel to the Arctic Ocean to the relief of the whaling barks Mount Wollaston and Vigilant, and the exploring yacht Jeannette. It is denied that Capt. Nye had an extra supply of provisions on the Mount Wollaston in anticipation of wintering in the Arctic. The Helen Mar, which sailed on Monday last on a sperm whaling voyage, took a complete outfit in the way of provisions, etc., for the Mount Wollaston.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—The schooner Arendal is fitting out for a run across the lake to Manistee in company with the steam barge William Crippen. The Arendal has lumbermen's supplies on board.

There is no floating ice in the lake, and our river is as free of ice as in midsummer.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Governor has received the resignation of Washington Cockle as member of the House from Peoria County. Mr. Cockle has just been confirmed as Postmaster at Peoria.

Mr. Albert Rocher, 349 Avenue B, New York, was cured of rheumatism by a single application of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommends this wonderful remedy to all sufferers from this painful disease.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Jury in the Hayden Case Deliberating on the Testimony.

A Report that Last Night Only Two Were in Favor of Conviction.

Another Defaulter Turns Up in Pittsburg $30,000 in Arrears.

Buffalo Furnishes Another Outrage on an Innocent Child.

GONE TO THE JURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—After three months of trial Hayden's fate passed into the hands of the jury on this proverbially unlucky day, Friday. Chief Justice Park occupied two hours this forenoon with his charge. It was strongly adverse to the accused, and is held to be the strongest ever given by this magistrate, who is widely known for his desire that no criminal shall escape justice. Hayden's friends go so far as to characterize it as extremely unfair, and it is a fact that he appears to pass over some of the testimony for the defense with a mere reference, as though he had not the slightest confidence in its truth. A large part of his remarks was devoted to the consideration of the motive for the crime; which he held to be the essential feature above all others in a case like this one, depending solely upon circumstantial evidence. Regarding the declarations of Mary to her half-sister of her pregnancy, and that she was to meet Hayden on the day of the murder and get abortion medicine, the Chief Justice said that these were originally admitted merely as characterizing or explaining Mary's act of going to meet Hayden. However, as the act of going had subsequently been proven, the declarations and the acts became linked together, and must both be considered by the jury. This is regarded as one of the most damaging features of the charge in its bearing upon the result of the jurors' deliberations. Counsel for the defendant noted several points on which to take exceptions to the court above, in the event of a verdict against their client. During the entire reading of the charge Hayden calmly watched the Chief Justice. His wife, who sat beside him, was deeply affected, and wept, and tears dimmed the eyes of his parents, who also sat near by. Hayden has shown this wonderful composure throughout the trial. At noon the jury retired, and an hour later, recess being taken, the court-room was cleared of spectators, and dinner was served to the twelve. From 2 to 5 o'clock the jury-room door remained closed, and at that hour the court took recess for supper until 7:30. This meal was also served in the court-room, and the jurors will probably spend the night there, as it is deemed hazardous to send them to the hotel, incurring the risk of meeting strangers. To-night the court-room is brilliantly lighted, and is thronged with spectators, who entertain themselves with discussing the probabilities of the case. All sorts of predictions may be heard at this hour,—8 o'clock,—but not a word has come from the jury-room. Counsel in the case appear, generally speaking, to be at sea as to the standing of the jury; but one of Hayden's lawyers prophesied last night that only three would vote for conviction on first ballot. However, after the charge to-day, he was less confident. The tenor of predictions among those who have watched the case most carefully is that there will be a disagreement.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—At 11 to-night the jury in the Hayden case was still out. It is reported they stand ten for acquittal to two for conviction, but the rumor probably has little basis.

At midnight the court adjourned to 9 a. m. The jury were left in the court-room in charge of the Sheriff.

FORGERIES FOR $500,000.

New York Sun.

James Williams, of 83 West Third street, William Ogle, of 330 West Twenty-fifth street, and Andrew Gilligan, of 856 Tenth avenue, were arrested late on Saturday night on charges of forgery. Detective Robert Pinkerton in his report to District-Attorney Phelps says:

"For a year banks in the lower part of the city have suffered very extensively by forged checks, the work being that of skilled forgers. The Bank of the Republic, the Bank of the State of New York, the Second National, the Fourth National, the Bank of New York, Fisk & Hatch, the Phœnix Bank, and many other concerns have lost heavily. Rather than expose their losses and acknowledge publicly that they had been defrauded by forgers, they pocketed the losses and made no complaint. The descriptions of the forgers tallied in such a way as to prove that the forgeries were being committed by one set of men operating under one leader. The system of obtaining money on the forged checks was uniform. One or more members of the gang would go to bond dealers or money changers, sell a Government bond, and get a check in payment. They would ask for an identification at the bank, and, as the general custom is to simply certify to the indorsement of the party to whom the check is paid, this would be done. Instead, however, of presenting the check at the bank, it would be held out for two or three days, and if it was on tinted paper this would be obtained, and the check then lithographed, so that in the space of two or three days they would have a counterfeit check in every respect like the original. The genuine check would then be presented at the bank and the money obtained. If the cashier required an identification, it would be given by the maker of the check. In this way an acquaintance was formed with the bank. Another member of the gang would then sell a $50 or $100 bond to the same party who gave the first check, ask for a check in payment, and, by sending in different persons, they would get several checks from the same house. The forgers then, having the counterfeit checks ready, would use the numbers on the small checks to put on the counterfeit ones, and fill them up at amounts varying from $1,500 to $3,000. As a rule, a series of four checks were presented at each bank, made out in such amounts as the forgers thought the account of the persons whose name they were forging would stand to be drawn against. Each check was presented by a different person, the indorsement purporting to be guaranteed by the firm making the check, but in reality the whole check was counterfeited."

Some of the banks followed up the forgeries a short way, but finally gave up the chase. The Phœnix Bank officials, however, were able to give a good description of the men presenting the checks. District-Attorney Phelps detailed his two detectives—Fields and O'Connor—to assist Pinkerton. They concluded that the criminals were Andrew Gilligan, alias Gillan; James Williams, alias Big Kentuck, and William Ogle, the son of Dr. Ogle. After watching for a number of days, it was found that they all resorted to the Linwood saloon, at Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. They were arrested there Saturday evening. The extent of the forgeries perpetrated by them within the past year is said to be $500,000, and, in addition to this, they are known to have been industriously at work in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—This morning detectives apprehended one George Woods, alias Charles Adams, alias Schneider, at No. 531 Market street, for having in his possession a full outfit of burglar's and safe-blower's tools. Woods evidently was preparing to start in the business, and on an extensive raid, as the tools are all entirely new. The kit embraces a drill for perforating safes, a large roll of fuse, a bottle of giant-powder, several bits, a screw-driver, a file, two handsome nippers of the latest pattern, a set of skeleton keys, and a revolver. The lot is the most extensive that has been captured here in late years. The tools were received by Woods yesterday from some point south of Milwaukee. Woods has been arrested here before for till-tapping, and at the time had burglar's tools in his possession.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—D. M. Kennedy, ex-Prothonotary of Allegheny County, has disappeared under somewhat mysterious circumstances. His accounts show a shortage of nearly $30,000. It is believed he has gone to Colorado or New Mexico. He was last heard from at Topeka. There is a woman in the case, a notorious courtesan whom he has been associating with for several years. Her name is Jenny Rogers. Kennedy is well connected, and until quite recently had enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people.

A SAD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Much excitement prevails here in German circles in this city over the discovery of a daughter of a prominent German in a house of ill-fame of a lower grade. The mistress of the den, named Mary Combs, was taken into custody for keeping a bawdy-house this morning, and, on reaching the house, the young girl was found lying in bed very ill. An investigation elicited that she was the girl whom the police had been looking for upwards of two weeks. It appears that she disappeared from home one afternoon and had not been seen until she was discovered in the infamous hole. She was lured into the house and made to submit to the desires of male callers. When discovered the girl was in a terrible condition, being badly diseased. She was removed to her home, where she was attended by the best physicians in the city.

GOT TWO YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—About two months since J. H. Weller, agent for the Chicago & Alton Road at Glendale, absconded with a large number of tickets belonging to the Company and what money he could lay hands on. He afterwards tried to dispose of the tickets to scalpers in this city, and was arraigned to-day in the Criminal Court. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

EMMONS' SHORTAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—An official examination of the accounts of David Emmons, Treasurer of the Town of Everett, places his defalcation at $21,812. There is some evidence that Emmons sailed from New York for St. Thomas Jan. 5.

BLOWN UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan.16.—McEndree's billiard-hall, at Central City, Neb., was entirely blown to pieces between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning by gunpowder placed beneath the building by unknown persons. The affair creates intense excitement.

POSTPONED.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The Billings murder case has been postponed till April 12.

FIRES.

AT EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Capen & Sprague's Riverside Oil Works, at East Cambridge, with 200,000 gallons of kerosene oil, all the machinery, records, and accounts of the firm, etc., were destroyed by fire to-night. The works consisted of a two-story shell with several sheds, in which were stored full and empty barrels, all of which burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $20,000.

AT PARK HILL, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARK HILL, Jan. 16.—About 11 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the furniture-store of S. Manning, which soon consumed the building with its contents, as well as three buildings adjoining, occupied respectively as dwelling-houses. A young man in the employ of Manning, and who slept in the building, was burned to death. Loss on building and contents, $10,000; partially insured.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 935 at 7:30 last evening was caused by a fire in a story and a half frame building at No. 2 Mercy street, owned and occupied by Charles Dreyer. Damage to building, clothing, and furniture, including $20 cash, $500. Cause, upsetting of an oil lamp.

AT CARTHAGE, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—About a dozen business firms in Carthage, Mo., were burned out last night. Most of the goods were saved in a more or less damaged condition. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000. Insurance light.

OBITUARY.

COL. J. B. HUIE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Col. J. B. Huie died this morning. He was born in 1799 in Virginia, and was one of the early merchants in Louisville.

COL. WILLIAM VIALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—Col. William Viall, President of the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company, died to-day.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Excitement in New York Yesterday Over the Decline in Wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The break in the grain market, so long awaited by shippers and the public in general, seems to be an accomplished fact, and indications point to a greater decline by Monday. The blackboard upon which quotations are announced in the Produce Exchange was surrounded by an anxious crowd of wheat dealers, long before the first call, this morning, and when the opening prices of the Chicago market were announced, there was a general scramble to ascertain how they ruled. To the surprise of many, February wheat, which closed yesterday at $1.24⅝, opened at $1.24¾, and then fell to $1.24¼. Later it advanced to $1.24¾, and fell again to $1.24¼, at which figures the prices remained for a short time, when there was another decline, and again a third advance. At noon a decline of three-fourths of a cent below the opening prices was announced. At that hour there was much uneasiness manifested, as it was believed there would be a greater decline during the afternoon. The price was considered low enough for export purchase to a considerable extent, and it is understood that the Keene combination was not unwilling to dispose of a few hundred thousand bushels at the decline. The statement is made that the decline has been caused, in part, by the glut in the markets at Chicago and elsewhere, leaving farmers at the tender mercies of a ring of speculators. This ring, whose headquarters are in this city and Chicago, have 27,000,000 bushels of wheat stored here and en route to this port, which were bought at 85 and 87½ cents per bushel. They expected to reap a rich harvest in English and Continental markets, owing to the short cereal crops on the other side. In this they have partially failed, owing to the immense volume already sent forward, which had the effect to greatly lower the price at Liverpool and Havre and German ports, and render it unprofitable for further shipments. But the pool have made a great deal of money, and can stand the decline. In all likelihood, shipments to Europe will be renewed at an early date, giving employment to a fleet of idle vessels which have been lying at this port for three weeks past awaiting an opening.

WHEAT SHIPMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—The first shipment of wheat from this port since the close of navigation through the lakes was made to-day upon the propeller City of Concord for Ludington. Other shipments may follow, but holders of wheat do not manifest any particular anxiety to forward it to the seaboard.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Hanlan yesterday reiterated in a letter to Mr. Blaikie his determination to sign no agreement for a race with Courtney except play or pay.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

THE RAILROADS.

Vice-President Hopkins on the Relations of the Wabash to Chicago.

Settlement of All the Difficulties Growing Out of the Colorado War.

Organization of the Illinois Coal-Mine Railroad—R. B. Mason, President.

THE WABASH.

Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific Railroad, is in the city to attend the sale of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, of which he is the Receiver. The sale takes place in this city on the 20th of this month. Mr. Hopkins stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that a committee, of which he is a member, was appointed a short time ago by the bondholders to effect a reorganization and to purchase the road at the sale, provided it can be had at a fair price. He does not know that there is any competition for the possession of this road. But if there should be, and the road is bid up too high, the Purchasing Committee of which he was a member would not take it. If it is purchased by this Committee, then the policy of the road would be but little changed. It would continue its close relations with the Wabash. Whether it would be made a part of the Wabash system in the event it was purchased for the bondholders he was not prepared to say.

Mr. Hopkins confirms the report that Mr. B. W. Lewis, Jr., has resigned his position as First Vice-President of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, and that he (Mr. Hopkins) has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The position of Second Vice-President would not be filled for the present. The cause assigned for Mr. Lewis' resignation was the pressure of his private affairs, which prevents his attention being devoted to the Company. Mr. Hopkins said he would again take an active part in the management of the road, but would not remove his headquarters to St. Louis. For the present his office would remain in New York, but it was probable that after the completion of the Chicago extension he would move to Chicago. Mr. Hopkins expressed great faith in the Chicago extension of the Wabash, and he was convinced that it would at once step into the front rank of Chicago roads. The line would be run for the benefit of Chicago just as much as any other road leading to the city. He was one of the first advocates of building a line to Chicago, having always believed that this was necessary to make the Wabash a permanent success. While the Wabash has no Chicago outlet it was but natural that he should do all he could to direct business to Toledo. He would have been derelict to his duties towards the road if he had done otherwise, but with the line extended to Chicago he would rather have the business go to Chicago than Toledo. Mr. Hopkins also stated that he does not coincide with Mr. Gault in the latter's claim that the lake and canal business should be included in the west-bound percentages of the Chicago roads. Such an arrangement would strike the Wabash as badly as the Chicago roads, and would affect it not only in Chicago, but also at Toledo, for if such a position was taken regarding Chicago business, it would have to be made to apply to Toledo and other lake ports also. He could not see what right the trunk lines have any way to dictate what disposition should be made of business with which they have nothing to do.

The appointment of Mr. Hopkins to the position of First Vice-President and Managing Director certainly means business. Mr. Hopkins has the reputation of an energetic and most aggressive manager. He is intimately acquainted with the wants and advantages of the Wabash, having been its General Manager ever since it came out of the hands of the courts. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Hopkins' aggressiveness, all will admit, even his worst enemies, his superior qualifications as a railroad manager.

It may be stated, in this connection, that the traffic agreement between the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt provides for an increase in the number of through freight line cars operated over the consolidated Wabash and the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Canada Southern, and the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, and Western Railroads to 6,000. The Red Line is a freight line which now operates over the Wabash, the New York Central, and Lake Shore Roads. The Canada Southern and Hoosac Tunnel Roads have separate freight lines. The new cars will be supplied by each road in proportion to its mileage east of the Mississippi River. They will be marked "Wabash Line," and will only be run over the roads which are interested in the agreement, none of them going to Chicago. The old cars of the Red Line will be at liberty to operate over what roads they desire. The arrangement practically adds 6,000 cars, which will be tributary only to Toledo and the Wabash Road, the New York Central receiving the benefit of the traffic brought by them from the Wabash.

It is also understood that the Wabash is now negotiating for an increase in the number of cars of the "Erie & Wabash Line," which operates over the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Wabash Railroads.

PEACE REIGNS SUPREME.

The action of the Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroads in cutting the rates on the St. Paul business as an offset for the cut made on the Colorado business by the Northwestern has had the desired effect, and peace now reigns supreme again in the councils of the Western roads. The announcement yesterday morning of the action by the Burlington and Rock Island readily convinced all those concerned in the fight that they were playing with fire, and that a general conflagration was imminent if a stop was not put at once to the dangerous game. Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager; W. C. Van Horne, General Superintendent; and W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, arrived by the first train in the morning, to see what the racket was all about. When Mr. Merrill learned in the morning of what had taken place he swore a mild oath that he would not stand this kind of "shenanigan" and did not mean to be made a party to a fight in which he was in no way interested. He at once ordered his lieutenants to pack their carpetbags and come on with him to Chicago to have an interview with "them fellers." They did have an interview as soon as they arrived here, and the result was the calling of a meeting, which was held in the afternoon at the Burlington office. There were present Hugh Riddle and J. T. Sanford, of the Rock Island; Marvin Hughitt and H. C. Wicker, of the Northwestern; C. W. Smith and E. B. Ripley, of the Burlington; and James Smith, of the Alton. After a short debate, it was agreed to stop the fight, and thus avert a serious railroad war. The basis of the agreement is that the Northwestern should withdraw all special rates on the Colorado business, and all the parties present should maintain the tariff rates on that traffic under a penalty of forfeiting the gross earnings accruing to any one of the lines on business that is secured at a cut rate. The competition between the various roads for the Colorado business will continue, but the regular rates must be maintained. The Burlington and Rock Island agreed to withdraw their orders regarding the St. Paul business, and do again as they have done heretofore regarding that traffic. These roads at once instructed their agents to withdraw all cut rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis, which means a practical withdrawal on the part of those roads from that business.

It is understood that at the close of the proceedings the officials manifested their delight at the result of their deliberations by falling on each other's necks, and, with tears in their eyes, swore everlasting friendship towards each other. They declared that they had not been fighting at all, but had simply been playing a practical joke, and had just come to understand that jokes of this kind were a rather dangerous pastime and ought to be avoided. Still, there are many of the managers who are so given to this kind of joking that they may try the sport again as soon as an opportunity offers, and the next time the result may be more serious.

REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—Railroad Commissioner A. J. Turner has placed in the hands of THE TRIBUNE correspondent advance sheets of his annual report to Gov. Smith. The document is replete with information of particular interest and value to parties interested in the progress of our Northwestern railroads and railroad development. The tabulations from the reports of railroad companies are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, under the operation of the law enacted by the Legislature of Wisconsin last winter. Other matters embraced in the report are brought down to the commencement of the present year. According to the report, the cost of roads and equipments is very nearly a combination of the amounts of outstanding bonds and of the stock issued by the companies, and amounts to $202,405,095.52, while the stock and bonds, added to a small unfunded indebtedness, amount to $205,185,806.88. The "cost" is at the rate of $44,718.83 per mile of standard-gauge roads, and $5,576.87 per mile of narrow-gauge roads. Some of the latter roads are, however, in an unfinished state, and are somewhat deficient in equipment. The capital stock investment in the roads represented in this State, exclusive of the Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee, and Milwaukee & Northern, which have been practically wiped out by foreclosure proceedings, is returned at $102,122,246.88.

The debt account of the roads amounts to $103,063,560, which is almost wholly represented by bonds. The debt per mile of road is $22,114.29 for standard-gauge roads and $2,100 for narrow-gauge roads, equaling $21,620.15 per mile for both classes of roads.

The total amount of stock and debt of all the railroad corporations included in the returns embraced in this report is $205,185,806.88. Of this amount, $204,526,129.38 is for standard-gauge roads, being $43,980 per mile, and $659,677.50 for narrow-gauge roads, being $5,711.47 per mile,—an average of $43,060.78 per mile of road of both classes combined.

The following companies paid the interest on their funded debt as it fell due: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Chippewa Fall & Western, Hudson & River Falls, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Mineral Point, Northwestern Union, North Wisconsin, Wisconsin Valley (in part), Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria, Pine River Valley & Stevens Point.

The following companies report no dividends on stocks, and no interest paid on bonds, but show an excess of earnings over operating expenses: Green Bay & Minnesota, Sheboygan & Fond du Lac, Western Union, Wisconsin Central.

The aggregate income of all the roads represented in this State was, for the year, $26,965,436.07, against $26,454,831.88 for the preceding year, a gain of $510,604.19.

The average price per ton received for hauling freight last year on three of the roads was: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, .01.66; Chicago & Northwestern, .01.53; Wisconsin Valley, .02.30.

Next comes an exhibit of the annual receipts and operating expenses of the several roads of this State for a series of years, commencing with 1870, of which the following is the total: Earnings, $208,240,361.45; expenses, $129,267,702.08.

The total number of passengers carried on all the lines reporting was 5,336,188, who traveled, on an average, 39.73 miles each. The total passenger earnings for the year were $6,033,894, a decrease from the previous year of $56,989.31.

The total number of tons of freight carried, as far as reported, was 7,997,390, against 7,040,365 the previous year. The total number of tons carried one mile was 1,206,543,193, the proportion for Wisconsin being 563,741,280 tons.

A complete record of accidents to passengers, employés, and others, occurring on the several railroads, is returned. The total number of casualties in Wisconsin was 133, against 196 the previous year. On the entire lines, in all of the States, there were 284 casualties. One passenger was reported as killed from causes beyond his control, and two were, in like manner, injured. No passenger was killed in Wisconsin, and none has been in five years, except from his own want of caution. One passenger was killed as the result of his own carelessness, and six more injured.

The number of miles of railroad constructed in Wisconsin since 1850–'51 is 2,896. In 1879 there were 89 miles of new track graded and ironed.

WESTERN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—The several passenger agents of all railroads centering here met at the Lindell Hotel this morning, the session being continued all the day. The effort was made to restore passenger rates west of Chicago and St. Louis, and resulted in the adoption of a plan nearly like the "iron-clad" agreement of last summer, ten Chicago roads now participating. The agreement provides that the sale of any ticket for less than tariff rates after Feb. 1 shall positively exclude that ticket from sale, excepting in the case of tickets (local) to any road. The tickets to competitive points (local) to any road, sold after Jan. 17, are to be redeemed at three times their tariff value, and the period for which a form of ticket shall be taken off will be, for the first offense ten days; for the second, twenty days; and for each additional offense thirty days. If any ticket ordered off sale is sold within the tabooed period, it must be redeemed at thrice its value. A majority of roads entering into the agreement shall form a quorum, and any general passenger agent complaining of another road may call a meeting by telegraph, the meeting to be held in St. Louis within five days after the call.

ILLINOIS COAL-MINE RAILROAD.

The incorporators of this Company met yesterday at the office of Col. R. B. Mason, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, R. B. Mason; Vice-President, R. P. Derickson; Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred B. Mason; General Solicitor, C. C. Bonney. The matter of procuring right-of-way was committed to Mr. Holden; and preliminary steps taken for raising capital to construct the road. The pressure for the immediate construction of this road is very great from the necessity for further facilities for transportation from the coal fields, in the midst of which its southern terminus is located. It is said the Alton Road is doing all in its power to supply the demand for coal from this region, but is unable to do so; and that there will be a first-class business for the new road without encroaching on that now done by the Alton. The road will first be constructed from Buckingham, in Kankakee County, to Turner Junction, and will necessarily find the other railroads which it will cross among its largest and most profitable patrons, since they would thereby be enabled to save a large part of the present expenses of supplying coal to that region by way of Chicago.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing a motion for a Receiver in the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. This is a bill to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000,000 on the main line from Vincennes to St. Louis, and the present motion is to have a separate Receiver appointed for the Springfield Division from Shawneetown to Beardstown, on the ground that the interests of the two divisions are adverse to each other. Messrs. W. H. Green and Henry Crawford appear in support of the motion, and Judge Hoadley, W. T. McClintock, and C. A. Beecher in opposition to it.

RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—The announcement to-day of the resignation of Superintendent Woodford, of the Canada Southern lines, at West Buffalo, causes general regret among railroad men and citizens here with whom he was very popular. He takes charge at once of the Fort Wayne & Jackson Road as General Manager. W. B. Taylor, General Manager of the Canada Southern, was in this city to-day, but the successor of Woodford was not announced. It is feared the change will result in the division headquarters being removed from here.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The eleventh annual report of the railroad service in Massachusetts shows that during the year ending Sept. 30 last only eleven miles of additional railroad were completed in the State. The gross income for the year of all corporations amounts to $80,000,000. The whole number of persons injured during the year, including the accident at Wollaston, was 405; fatal injuries, 45.

ATCHISON & NEBRASKA.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 16.—The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad has been completed to David City, Neb., 202 miles northwest of this city, and regular trains commenced running through to-day. The grading is nearly completed to Columbus, Neb., where a junction with the Union Pacific is effected. The road will reach that point by the middle of February.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 12.—The Grangers appear to be organizing for a tussle with the Legislature on the transportation question, in the interest of the Mississippi river towns. The object is to stop grain at those points and turn it down the river. Sam Sinnett, of Muscatine, sounds the key-note with a letter published here. Having despaired of getting the Government to issue several hundred million more greenbacks, payable to nobody, in nothing never, and in stopping the resumption boom, and in regulating the National finances according to his fiat vagaries, he has set about to turn the tide of Chicago grain traffic down the river to St. Louis and New Orleans. Now, the defunct Granger law was concocted for this special purpose, and if legal enactments could do it, that law was sufficient therefor. To illustrate the advantages of water over rail transportation he gives as comparative rates: On 100 tons per mile, ocean, 12½ cents; lake, 25 cents; river, 30 cents; rail, $3. Now, 100 tons is equal to ten car-loads. I will guarantee him that he can make all the contracts he wants with Chicago trunk-line roads to carry all the grain Iowa produces to the sea-board for half of $3 per hundred tons per mile. He ought to inform himself a little on railroad transportation before attempting to discuss the question and turn the natural channels of trade. Does he know that the grain rolled into Chicago in a single twenty-four hours over either of the Iowa trunk lines would swamp St. Louis or New Orleans? and that if the river rates were nominally nothing, grain would not go that way, because of the risk and uncertainty? St. Louis has never manifested any desire for the vast traffic of the Mississippi Valley. For the past ten years she could have secured the traffic of the magnificent and fertile Des Moines River Valley, stretching from north to south, by simply helping to build twenty miles of road, and thus completing a direct line to her doors. It remained for the enterprising Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to pick it up and add it to their vast network of tributaries to Chicago.

There is being recorded in counties along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in this State a blanket mortgage, covering all the roads and branches in Iowa that now are or to be, in favor of George Tyson, Francis Bartlett, and William J. Ladd, of Boston, as trustees. It is dated Oct. 1, 1879, due Oct. 1, 1919, and is to secure the payment of bonds authorized to be issued by the Directors at the recent November meeting to the amount of $16,000 per mile on its single main track and branches, and $14,000 per mile on its second track. As this road has no second track the indications are that a second or double track is to be built.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska has been consolidated with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw. The latter is to be extended eastward to a junction with Jay Gould's Wabash combination; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska is to be pushed from Corydon in Wayne County to Council Bluffs, and when completed will form a trunk line east. The arrangements are already made to this end.

The stockholders of the Des Moines, Albia & Knoxville Railroad, at their recent meeting here, elected the following Directors: C. E. Perkins, T. J. Potter, T. S. Howland, Samuel Merrill, J. S. Clarkson, Galusha Parsons, J. S. Runnells, S. A. Robertson, George Garver. The Directors elected as officers Samuel Merrill, President; J. S. Clarkson, Vice-President; J. S. Runnells, Secretary; Galusha Parsons, Treasurer. That is a pretty good Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will run the road as its Des Moines division.

After years of tribulation and trial the Belleone & Cascade Narrow-Gauge Road has reached Cascade. The first load of freight over it was a car of coffins billed to Cascade.

Every township but one on the Corning, Des Moines & St. Louis Road has voted a tax to the road. This insures a road from Corning, in Adams County, south to a connection with the Wabash combination.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern for December were $176,204.31, or $124,676.37 for the same month in 1878, or an increase of $51,529.94.

The Des Moines, Adel & Western narrow-gauge has practically passed into the control of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, C. N. Gilmore and George Ogilvie, of the latter, having been elected Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the narrow-gauge.

A few days since I noticed an incident on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road where every wheel on one side of a passenger train, except the locomotive, passed over a gap of four feet on a broken rail without derailment. Now comes a freight-train on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, and goes one better. Arriving at Promise, the rear end of a car in the centre of the night train West was found suspended by the coupling. The trucks had jumped the track, broken up, and been strewed along the road on either side, near Cooper bridge, and nobody knew it until the train arrived at Promise.

Marshalltown has voted a 2 per cent tax to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul extension to Des Moines via that city. This gives the boom already over $250,000, and insures the construction thereof, although several other towns are yet to vote a tax. No railroad project ever started in this State has gone ahead with such a rush as this. It is only three months since it first took shape, and now the company is organized, road surveyed, and money raised to build it. It only remains to make the contract for construction, and this will be done when the towns have all voted, so that early in the spring the dirt will fly all along the line. It will then be in order for the Chicago & Northwestern to checkmate with a move from State Centre to Des Moines.

ITEMS.

Mr. H. D. Price has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in this city.

Mr. R. C. Meldrum, Western General Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne Road, has suffered a severe affliction in the death of his brother, George Meldrum, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, who died in that city a few days ago. The deceased was a gentleman of great honesty and integrity of character, upright in all business relations, and a warm, true friend.

It is learned from a private dispatch received here yesterday that the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the St. Louis roads, at their meeting in St. Louis, adopted the Missouri River agreement for the maintenance of passenger rates revised to suit St. Louis and East St. Louis. All the lines centering in that city are parties to the agreement, and it will go into effect Feb. 1, 1880.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad offers special inducements to those wishing to visit New Orleans during Carnival time. It will sell excursion tickets to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans Feb. 10, 1880, via the St. Louis & Mobile, and also to the Mardi Gras in Mobile, at the following low rates: Chicago to New Orleans and return, $33; Chicago to Mobile and return, $30. Tickets will be sold on and from Feb. 1, 1880, up to and including the 9 a. m. train Feb. 7, 1880, and will be good to leave New Orleans and Mobile until Feb. 21, 1880, inclusive.

ILLINOIS SHEEP-BREEDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Jan. 16.—The second annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association was held at the Waverly House in this city to-day. The old officers were all reëlected. The eighth section of the constitution was amended so that the annual election of officers occurs hereafter on the second Wednesday in January each year. It was decided to hold the second annual sheep-shearing festival at Elgin, on Thursday and Friday, April 22 and 23, next, and George W. Hunt, of Greenwood, Peck, of Geneva, and W. C. Vandercook, of Cherry Valley, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. The subject of a National American Merino Sheep Register for all the States was discussed, and it was the opinion that such a register was necessary. A committee, consisting of Daniel Kelly, W. C. Vandercook, and G. W. Hunt, were appointed to confer with other States in reference to uniting in a National American Register. The action of the Vermont sheep-breeders rendered this highly necessary, as they had recently substantially shut out Western breeders from their Register. It was the opinion of all that the forthcoming season was destined to be the most successful in sheep farming for a great number of years.

Single Song Singers.

The *Christian at Work* publishes a list of names saved from oblivion by single poems:

1. Thomas Gray, 1716–1771. "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." "Had Gray written nothing but his Elegy, high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher; it is the corner-stone of his glory."—*Lord Byron.*
2. William Falconer, 1730–1769. "The Shipwreck."
3. James Beattie, 1735–1803. "The Minstrel."
4. Augustus Montague Toplady, 1740–1778. "Rock of Ages."
5. Robert Bloomfield, 1766–1823. "The Farmer's Boy."
6. Charles Wolfe, 1791–1823. "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore." Pronounced by Lord Byron "the most perfect ode in the language."
7. Joseph Rodman Drake, 1795–1820. "Culprit Fay."
8. Fitz-Greene Halleck. "Marco Bozzaris."
9. Samuel Woodworth, 1785–1842. "Old Oaken Bucket."
10. George P. Morris. "Woodman, Spare that Tree."
11. Charles Sprague. "Ode on Shakspeare."
12. Richard Henry Wilde, 1847. "My Life Is Like a Summer Rose."
13. Edward C. Pinkney. "I Fill a Cup to One Made Up," etc.
14. Richard Henry Dana, 1789–1879. "Buccaneer."
15. Francis Scott Key, 1790–1843. "Star-Spangled Banner."
16. Rouget de Lisle. "La Marseillaise."
17. John Howard Payne, 1792–1852. "Home, Sweet Home."
18. David Everett, 1769–1813. "You'd Scarce Expect One of My Age."
19. Reginald Heber, 1783–1826. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."
20. Julia Ward Howe, 1819. "Battle-Hymn of the Republic."
21. William Allen Butler. "Nothing to Wear."
22. Bret Harte. "Heathen Chinee."
23. Emma Willard. "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep."
24. W. W. Story. "Cleopatra."
25. H. H. Brownell. "River Fight."
26. Thomas Dunn English. "Ben Bolt."
27. Clement C. Moore. "The Visit of Santa Claus."
28. Joseph Hopkinson, 1770–1842. "Hail, Columbia! Happy Land!"

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 16.—The tug Lokiton, with barges Sylvia, Morton, and Seminole, bound from Port Huron to Bay City, laid up at Tawas to-day, being unable to get through the ice on Saginaw Bay. They had a hard time getting across to Tawas, and were two days in the ice. Saginaw River is clear of ice, and vessels are moving.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* states that on the 15th inst. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. approved the appointment of the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Elder, heretofore Bishop of Natchez, to be coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and to be Administrator of the Archdiocese.

A MEDICINE SHOULD NOT BE GAUGED

by the suddenness and violence of its effects. Self-evident as this proposition would seem, there are many foolish persons who are content only with a remedy which acts abruptly. The pill and other nostrum-venders who trade upon the credulity of this class find their "best holt," as poor Artemus Ward termed it, in the sale of violent purgatives. So long as they wrench the bowels of their dupes sufficiently they are pretty sure of a certain measure of success. If, instead of such pernicious rubbish, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used, the results are widely different. The bowels are relieved, but always gently, by this pleasant laxative, which does not weaken but invigorates them, and endows the co-operative organs of digestion and bilious secretion with activity and regularity, strengthens the constitution and physique, and, while it is safe in its constituents, is sufficiently prompt in operation.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 425 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PURCHASER WANTED FOR 200 shares stock in Chicago Enterprise Mining Company at $1.25. LIVE OAK MINING BUREAU, 105 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—YOURS RECEIVED. CAN'T VERY well leave the city before first week in February. Will it be too late? K. A. Y.

PERSONAL—WILL PAY THE $35 AS PROposed in letter. No. 552.

PERSONAL—M: LETTER RECEIVED; IMPOSsible for week or two. G.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

South Side.

470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED SINGLE rooms; best quality of board; day-boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEgant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Comfortable rooms, with board, to rent, in suites or single, at very reasonable rates.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD; North Side preferred; one unfurnished. Best of references equired. Addressr F 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—I REQUIRE MEALS ONLY, IN A ROOM to myself, at $5 weekly, within five minutes walk of Madison and Sangamon-sts. Address E 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, in a strictly private family; location within ten minutes of Post-Office. Terms, $10 per week. Address F 74, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A 10-HORSE BAXTER ENGINE, TANK, EQUIPments, etc., as good as new, can be had at a great bargain if taken within a week. Inquire of A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 197 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND MAchinery—One 25-horse power stationary engine and boiler, one 20-horse power stationary engine and boiler; the above are in good running order; one iron lathe, one iron shaper, one milling machine, three upright drills, four drill lathes, one screw press for pinching and die sinking, two foundry ratlers, one No. 2 Sturtivent blower, one pair tugre irons, twenty blacksmith vises, six anvils, one large bolt cutter. POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' MACHINERY AT A bargain; one rolling, one stripper, and three eyelet machines. Come make an offer. 78 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND MACHINist's lathe (4 feet swing). A. E. MORLEY, 54 and 56 Franklin-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

Appleton's Condensed Cyclopedia, 4 vol.	$18
Zell's Cyclopedia, 5 vol., ½ mor.	20
Worcester's Dictionary, Unabridged	5
McKenney's Indian Tribes, 120 plates, 3 vol.	40
Clarke's Commentary, 6 vol.	10
Jameson, Faucett, & Browne's Commentary, ½ mor.	5
Chambers' Cyclopedia English Literature, 3 vol.	4

15,000 volumes in stock; send for list and prices. MILLER, old book dealer, 96 and 102 Madison-st.

1,000 QUIRES OF BLANK BOOKS.
50 reams of good paper.
200 maps at 10 cents each.
100 medical works.
300 standard theological works.
2,000 miscellaneous books.
Will sell part or all at any fair price to close out the business by Feb. 1.
GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NINE HORSES; ONE WEEK'S TRIAL given; all kinds carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD HORSE, buggy, and harness. Apply at 123 South Green-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF GOOD WORK HORSES; cheap; state price; trial wanted; references given. Address E 34, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 W. Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, TO take an interest in the foreign shipping business; knowledge of business not necessary. Investigation solicited and full information given upon interview. Address for five days F 23, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STEREOTYPE furnace, and metal, complete, and put in good order. Inquire at this office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—$175, HANDSOME OFFICE AND DESKS suitable for wholesale or large retail store. Call and examine, northeast corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 324 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE, divorce, law affairs, speculation, business. 170 West Madison-st. Fee, 50c and $1. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
2-story brick house North Oakley-st., $2,100.
37x109 Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.
3⅓ acres Vincennes-av., near Forty-first-st.
600 feet near McCormick's Reaper Factory, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
15 lots Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood depot, $700.
30 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.
37x174 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., $75 per foot.
37x174 Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $65 per foot.
160 Fourth-av., with two-story house.
100x200 Cornell-st., near Chestnut, $65.
50x180 Indiana-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
25x125 Egandale-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
25x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $15 per foot.
25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
40 lots corner Western and Fullerton-avs., $300 to $500.
30 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
10 lots West Huron and Erie-sts., near Noble-st., $800.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 100 feet front, near Monroe and Leavitt-sts.; an offer wanted. Brick residence, with large corner lot, convenient to Van Buren-st. cars, cheap. Several fine lots on Leavitt-st., near Van Buren; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND cellar, with attic, double pressed brick house, stone trimmings, plate glass, steam-heating, gas fixtures, range, storm windows, screens. 2-story fine brick barn, lot 50x180, building 40x80, No. 900 Indiana-av., east front, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; one of the best locations on the South Side. It will be sold for $25,000, and is very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-first-st.; lot 25x125; $4,000. 40x150 feet on Madison-av., Hyde Park, near Forty-ninth-st., at a great bargain, or will trade both for large house. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house, 1489 Prairie-av. $2,500, 3-story frame, 132 Thirty-second-st. $2,500, 3-story brick, 1024 West Adams-st. $1,500, frame, with brick basement, 156 Centre-av. $1,800, 3-story frame, 7 North Page-st. $1,500, elegant lots on West Jackson-st., near Lincoln. Inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A choice residence locality, two-story and basement stone-front house, with two-story brick barn; all in good order, situated on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TEN-ROOM BRICK house; modern improvements. Will be sold very low. 91 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 426 MILWAUKEE-AV.—GOOD building; lot 24x100; no incumbrance. Will sell at a bargain. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 30, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ULM & EDWARDS, 150 WASHINGton-st., have bargains in residence, vacant, and acre property. Want to exchange farms for stock of goods. Also clear West Side property for improved or vacant on State-st. Also farms and wild lands for Chicago.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES ON THE WEST Side cheap; $4,000 to $10,000. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—TWO (OR ONE) GOOD BRICK dwellings on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—THE NICEST house, with brick basement, laundry in basement, bathroom, hot and cold lake water, washbowls, mantel, and altogether a well-built home, on a high grove lot, only 30 minutes from the city, amidst better neighbors and with better railroad facilities than can be shown at any other place in Cook County. Small payment down, and monthly payments. Houses will be ready next May, and if they don't suit in plan will build to order. Free pass for one year to all buying of me before May next. Twenty-three houses built and sold in past three years. Will cost you nothing to come out and see what I have to offer in Englewood, the best of Chicago's suburbs, by sending address to C. D. PERRY, Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av., Englewood, who will call and see you.

FOR SALE—THREE PIECES ON FORTY-SEVenth-st., between Drexel Boulevard and Kenwood Station. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NINE LOTS, EACH 50 FEET FRONT, centrally situated in Hyde Park Village. The owner directs them offered at a sacrifice for one month. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES CONVENIENT TO DEPOT of Rock Island Railroad on Ninety-fifth-st.; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—$800 CASH WILL buy 120 acres good land, part rolling prairie and part timber, in Jasper County, Indiana, near county seat, if taken at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200,000 ACRES OF LAND IN HUMboldt, Webster, and other counties in Central Iowa; fine lands; easy terms. GEORGE R. PEARSONS, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY—HAVE A large demand for houses, flats, and stores. We make West Side property a specialty. Property rented and rents collected at reasonable rates. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—706 WEST MONROE-ST., 3-STORY and basement stone front house, in very superior condition, newly painted, grained, etc.; papered richly in latest style; patent sewer ventilators; $50 per month. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front house 291 Ontario-st., with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms. 348½ State-st., near Harrison, first flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

West Side.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—TWO FLOORS IN fine brick house, 517 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH or without board, to gentlemen; private family. 304 Chestnut-st., near Clark-st. cars.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL STORE AND basement, 169 Wabash-av. Apply to JOSEPH N. & F. W. BARKER, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES 24x80 AND 5 ROOMflats at 150 and 152 Blue Island-av. Also, 2-story and basement houses on Carroll-av.; all new. HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FLOOR, WITH steam power, on South Side, for light manufacturing. Address E 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a small house or five desirable rooms, suitable for housekeeping, unfurnished; West Side, between Peoria, Jackson, and Warren-av. Address E 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room for a single gentleman; Evanston or Highland Park; must be private family. References exchanged. Address C 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN VICINITY of Lincoln Park for a family of four; will pay $25 per month for house that suits. Address, with particulars, F 34, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JAN. 15, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog, white tips to all his feet, and white breast. The owner can have the dog by paying charges. 449 Lake-av.

FOUND—ABOUT JAN. 13, ON THE SOUTH Park, a span of gray horses. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. WILLIAM M. BERRY, General Superintendent South Park Commission.

LOST—SATURDAY, JAN. 10, A POCKETBOOK marked Frank S. Robinson, July, 1872; contained papers of value to owner. Finder can keep the money, and please return book and papers to Tribune office.

LOST—ON STATE-ST. OR WABASH-AV., BUNCH of keys. 1 Twenty-second-st. Finder rewarded.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Chicago Board of Trade, No. 1,124. GEO. MUSICK.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1 postpaid.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY ATTENDING BRYANT & Stratton's Business College would like to pay for board and comfortable room in a quiet family by teaching English branches or sewing part of the day; or will impart instructions in German and stenography to beginners. References exchanged. Address E 77, Tribune office.

ELOCUTION—A CLASS IN ELOCUTION AND Shakspearean reading, under Samuel Kayzer, will begin next Wednesday, Jan. 14, at Mrs. Ross' South Side Academy, 69 Langley-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., at 4:45 p. m. Apply at the Academy, and MR. KAYZER, Room 9 Hershey Hall.

MISS F. WILL TEACH THE ENGLISH branches to an evening class of ten or twenty children who are unable to attend day school. Terms very reasonable. Would like replies from responsible parties; would also like to teach the English language to a class of intelligent foreigners. Address for several days, MISS F., Tribune office.

MISS CALLIE VINEYARD, ELOCUTIONIST, Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHIcago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the years 1870 and 1871. A complete and valuable record of political and other events at a nominal sum. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill. General information given on all matters relating to patents. Call or address for particulars.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS., CHICAGO,
Can be found the following well-known instruments:
KIMBALL ORGANS.
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W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.
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KIMBALL CHIME ORGANS.
KIMBALL EUREKA ORGANS.
KIMBALL CAPELLA ORGANS.
KIMBALL CHAPEL ORGANS.
SOLD FOR CASH
OR INSTALLMENTS.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.
2D-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
205, 207 AND 209 STATE-ST.

A FINE NEW PIANO FOR SALE AT A VERY low cash price. Will take a gentle family horse in part pay or a good top buggy. Address E 27, Tribune office.

"DECKER BROS. PIANOS," said a great artist recently, "are the coming piano. They are superior to all others. I always use them when obtainable."
STORY & CAMP,
Sole Agents,
188 and 190 State-st.

ESTEY ORGANS have no equal. Their renown extends throughout the entire world. The sweet, dulcet tones of an Estey are often mistaken for those of the pipe-organ. Do not invest in a cheap, worthless affair, when you can obtain an Estey almost, if not quite, as cheap.
STORY & CAMP,
Sole Agents,
188 and 190 State-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS have a world-wide popularity. Their patented improvements have proved the most valuable ever invented for the pianoforte.
STORY & CAMP,
Sole Agents,
188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS AND ORGANS are the best low-priced instruments in Chicago. We fully warrant them. We sell any of our goods on easy installments.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS BY my improved method of cutting. It is impossible to make misfit. Send stamp for rules for self-measurement; patterns sent on receipt of 25c. BUELL, 739 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE BRICK WORKS, 394 to 402 North Water-st., standard goods. Blocks and fire-tiles of all sizes and shapes on hand or made to order. Bell Telephone.

NOTICE—MIKE SMITH'S OYSTER HOUSE NOW open, 265 South Clark-st., one-half block south of Pacific Hotel. All my old friends invited to call. Respectfully, MIKE SMITH.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment, in doctor's family. Diseases peculiar to the sex skillfully treated. Examination and consultation free. Strictly private and confidential. Box 383, Chicago.

RHEUMATISM—MRS. S. A. CARR WARRANTS a permanent cure to those suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. Consultation free. 308 Wabash-av.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now every elegant and attractive. Try them.

THE TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS AT THE Palmer House will be kept open Sunday afternoon hereafter. Remember this.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address, with price, F 18, Tribune office.

$500 REWARD—PROCLAMATION BY THE Mayor of the Town of Providence.

WHEREAS, one James B. Brown, flatboatman, did, on Sunday evening, the 4th of January, 1880, in the Town of Providence, maliciously and willfully shoot to death BERNARD McGUIRE, Marshal of the said town; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen, at its regular meeting, held on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1880, did resolve and ordain that they would pay a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the capture and delivery of the said Brown.

Now, therefore, I, Charles R. Egelly, Mayor of the town, by virtue of the aforesaid, do make this my proclamation, to-wit:

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Providence, in the Parish of East Carroll, Louisiana, will pay to any person or persons the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the capture and delivery to them of one James B. Brown, who shot and killed BERNARD McGUIRE on the night of the 4th of January last.

The said Brown at the time of the killing was a hand on a potato boat owned by Rittenhouse & Pierson, and hailing from Cave in the Rock, Ill. Brown is about 25 years old, stands nearly six feet high, weighs about 150 pounds, light hair, and had a light moustache when he escaped from Providence; is said to be a No. 1 skiff-hand; had with him a Red Jacket five-shooter, thirty-two calibre.

He has a cousin named A. M. Cash living in Centralia, Ill.

Another cousin named William Cash living at Etna, Ill.

C. C. Brown, his father, living in Caverna, Ky., "P.-O." Spargon, Pike Co., Indiana.

The above reward will be promptly paid on the delivery of the said Brown to the proper officer at this place.

Given under my hand officially, on this the 10th day of January, A. D. 1880, in the Town of Providence.
CHARLES R. EGELLY, Mayor.

I will give an additional two hundred and fifty dollars out of my own pocket for the capture and delivery of the murderer Brown at this place.
HUGH McGUIRE.
Lake Providence, La., Jan. 9, 1880.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal at one-half usual rates. 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

A BARGAIN—200 SHARES OF STOCK IN CHICAgo Enterprise Mining Company. Live Oak Mining Bureau, 105 Madison-st.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, and other securities, without removal. Room 19, 162 Washington-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 46, 92 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS WITHIN ABOUT 100 miles of Chicago, in Illinois, and on Chicago real estate. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON FIRST-class brick security; also $2,500 at 8 on ample security; none but well-rented property taken as security. WM. H. HOLDEN, 132 LaSalle-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS in Illinois and Iowa. Money in hand. STANLEY & DICKENSON, 90 and 101 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR TRADE—80 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBERED land in Poinsett County, Arkansas, 80 acres in Pulaski County, Indiana, town lot in Kewanna, Fulton County, Indiana, for good stock of merchandise. Also, 280 acres in Jasper County, Indiana, 200 acres under cultivation, 300 bearing apple-trees, fair improvements; 21 lots in Remington, Ind., upon which there are 9 houses. Address W. H. PIERCE, Remington, Ind.

FOR SALE—BY ADMINISTRATOR—THE TOY and candy store, 40 South Page-st., opposite Brown School. Splendid opportunity for a lady.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STOCK OF FANCY goods and millinery of about $1,000, in one of the best towns in Michigan, on line of Michigan Central; stock new; trade established; cheap rent; reason, going to leave the State. Address F 30, Tribune.

GOOD OPENING FOR FAMILY GROCERY OR hardware store, first-class brick store, with fixtures complete; good cement bottom cellar, office, etc.; centrally located; most convenient store in Evanston, Ill., for rent. F. H. POWERS.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR BUSINESS, WITH GOOD custom, for sale. Terms liberal. Address E 47, Tribune office.

LISSNER, 99 NORTH CLARK-ST., OFFERS saloon at sacrifice: restaurant, bakery, grocery, cigar and confectionery, meat-market, boarding-house, and coal-yard.

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABlished confectionery, bakery, ice-cream, fruit, and toy business in a flourishing capital city of one of the Western States. Retail business $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. Some jobbing. Capital required about $1,500. A rare chance for a live man. Principals only address F 31, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—JEWELRY BUSINESS, THE OLDEST in the city; will rent the building to a good, responsible person who will buy the fixtures; have been in the business 25 years, but on account of ill-health will have to abandon it; this offer will not be good after Feb. 1. Call or address JEWELER, corner of Main and Columbus-sts., Ottawa, Ill. Box 1,374.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN ILLINOIS OR Wisconsin, fine residence; cost $25,000. Free and clear. W. S. BAKER, 145 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM, free of incumbrance, near Philadelphia, Pa., for Chicago or near-by property. Address, giving deed description of property to exchange, E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLERKS TO SERVE IN a grocery store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 318 North-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A MUSIC HOUSE as shipping clerk. Address F 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and office man who can come well recommended; one who is a shorthand writer preferred; must be able to open a new set of books. Address F 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE DRUG house a traveling salesman of thorough ability and experience who can command heavy trade in Kansas and Colorado. Liberal salary to the right man. State experience and reference. Address DRUGS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING AND furnishing goods salesman, about 25 years old, in a city close to Chicago. Address Y 111, Tribune office, stating age, where and how long employed, and salary expected.

Trades.

WANTED—12 GOOD HOLLOW WARE MOLDers; none but steady men need apply, to whom good prices and steady employment will be given. Apply to CRIBBEN, SEXTON & CO., Nos. 79 to 81 Erie-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; ONE that thoroughly understands the trade, and that can do fine work. Address Morrison Carriage Works, Morrison, Ill., giving reference and wages required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT cutter, salesman, and correspondent in a merchant tailoring house, Norwegian preferred. Address F 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, SMART, COMPETENT upper-leather cutter. Steady work the year round. Address G. R. STERLING & CO., Red Wing, Minn.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD HORSE-COLLAR makers. Good wages and steady work. Apply at ORTMAYER, LEWIS & CO., 16 and 18 State-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CORE MAKER at E. SMEETH'S copper and brass works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC CRAYON ARTIST, a thoroughly first-class man in this line. Good salary and permanent situation guaranteed. Apply to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED COTTON AND wool spinners. Apply to SLACK & GAVITT, Rushville, Ill., or HASKELL, BROWN & CO., 29 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—B. MILLER, OF PAOLA, KANSAS, wants a first-class carriage-ironer immediately.

WANTED—OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER AT H. F. NEIDHARDT'S, 309 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A MAN ORDER COOK (WHITE) AT ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, 153 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO WORK ON cutlery and dies. Apply at 751 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS AT $1 PER cord; 400 for the South at $1.25 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL TRAVELING salesman understanding the flour and produce business, and possessing $1,000 or $2,000, to represent an exporting firm in Great Britain; party to go to Europe with head of firm, and there be introduced to trade; energetic business man can make $5,000 to $10,000 this year. Address F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGER TO CONTROL A STATE and hire and train first-class men for our business; we are paying from $1,500 to $3,000 for satisfactory work of this kind. Applicants must be capable of doing a large and increasing business to fill this position. Live-Stock Publishing Co., 62 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENT, experienced and reliable, for steady position. State salary wanted and references. F 35, Tribune.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WHO carry a specialty in the dry-goods line, to sell kid-gloves, Berlin gloves, and lace-mitts on commission in connection with their own line; two in Illinois, one in Indiana and Northern Ohio, one in Northern Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and one in Texas; men posted in gloves preferred. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRAVELING SALESmen to sell our jewelry by sample; made of ocean-fish scales; sets, necklaces, combs, hair ornaments, etc., great variety; new novelty; good commissions. Address Ocean Jewelry Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING BROKER IN foreign fruits by a well-established broker of 30 years' experience in this line. Best references given and required. Address P.-O. Box 4559, New York.

WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD FOR OFfice work, errands, etc.; salary not to exceed $3. Address in own hand, with references. Address T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO ACT AS agent in this city for The Mining Record of New York. Liberal inducements. Address by letter only, JNO. J. VANDEMOER, Palmer House.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN AN A 1 HOUSE. Address in own handwriting F 17, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR WEBSTER'S UNAbridged Dictionary, family Bible, "Navin's Stock Doctor," and "Grant Around the World." C. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON A dairy farm where the milk is shipped to city. Must be a good milker. Address F. New Lenox, Will County, Illinois.

WANTED—CITY SOLICITORS (AND ADVERtising). A good chance for man well acquainted with business houses. Call at Room 14½, 157 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR FOR laundry business on commission. Apply at Hudson Laundry, 613 State-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL STOVE-BLACKER who understands his business. Address F 57, Tribune office.

WANEED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. Liberal terms to good men. None but men of intelligence, tact, and business experience need apply. Call after 9 a. m. at Room 4, 105 Dearborn-st., basement, Portland Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS AT 137 Pine-st., one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl. Call Saturday morning.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD SECOND GIRL; one used to waiting at table; also a good laundress. No one need apply unless they thoroughly understand their work. Call at 278 Ohio-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH MACHINES TO MAKE summer coats; good pay and steady work. 227 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BASTERS AND waistmakers. Apply to FIELD, LEITER & CO., Retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER, SALESman, or traveler, by party that has been a merchant; unquestioned reference; prefer to go West. Address V, Room 2, 141 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ENERGETIC MAN, 22 years' experience grocery business, 11 in England, 11 this country; good references. Address M P, care Box 115, Emporia, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, HONest and reliable, as bookkeeper, assistant, or collector, or any position of trust; reference from last employer. Address E 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER HAS HAD extensive acquaintance with, and experience in, the grain and milling trade of the British Islands, wants a situation of any kind in a Chicago grain firm; will do any kind of work. Is a good accountant and correspondent. F 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY where the services of an experienced office man would be useful; willing to work hard for very moderate salary. References A1. Address F 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF six years' experience in the retail grocery business. A No. 1 references. F 77, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS millwright. City reference if required. Address E 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 8 years' experience in merchant tailoring business; is a first-class cutter and tailor; no objection to the country. References A 1. Address F 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, 30 YEARS of age, well educated, especially in engineering; good machinist and draughtsman; has been two years in this country. Address F 19, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober and honest man. Can give recommend; in last place four years; is a married man; no children. Address F 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who understands the care of horses, as coachman, or to drive wagon. Best of references. F 75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—CALIFORNIA AND OREgon—A gentleman well acquainted in California and connected with the grain trade, desires a position as traveling agent to an eastern house. First-class references. Send full particulars to E. L. GOAD, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, OF good address and acquainted with hotel business, would like a steady place; without children; country hotel or city. Address F 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN, AS butler in private family; best of city references. Address F 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a reliable lumber firm. Can give the best of references. Address E 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work; American private family preferred. Good references. Call at 335 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD like a position operating on sewing-machine or in a store. Best of reference. Address F 26, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; can give good references; country preferred. 300 West Van Buren-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL. APply at 1131 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S NURSE; NO objections to country. Call for three days at 136 Rucker-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REfinement and education as companion to either an old, young, or invalid lady, or as housekeeper where servants are kept. Satisfactory references furnished. Address E 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family. Good recommendations. Address F 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS a companion, amanuensis, or governess to young children; best of references. Address H. M. C., care Box 358, Janesville, Wis.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—ONE POOL AND ONE BILLIARD table; to be seen in running order, all complete, at 1102 West Madison-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. T. Merrill, Boston, is at the Gardner.

S. Clements, Milwaukee, is at the Gardner.

C. M. Brazer, Rockford, is at the Sherman House.

R. M. Boyd, Little Rock, Ark., is at the Clifton.

H. R. Whitewood, Quincy, is at the Sherman House.

W. S. Carey, Philadelphia, is stopping at the Gardner.

A. S. Davis, of Madison, Wis., is at the Clifton House.

Dr. George M. Paine, Oshkosh, is a guest at the Tremont House.

J. P. Sanford, Marshalltown, is registered at the Palmer House.

Granville Whittlesey, New York, is registered at the Gardner.

J. H. Dudley, Blackfoot, Idaho, is stopping at the Palmer House.

J. M. Hedrick, Ottumwa, Ia., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

S. L. Dows and J. Morton, Cedar Rapids, are at the Sherman House.

A. P. Cunningham, Mayor of Urbana, Ill., is a guest at the Gardner.

A. C. Babcock, Canton, Ill., is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

F. Horstrugh, Edinburg, Scotland, is a guest at the Palmer House.

A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, Kas., is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. R. Harland, Shrewsbury, England, is domiciled at the Palmer House.

Sam F. Cary, the Cincinnati Greenbacker, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

A. L. Conger, Chairman Ohio Republican State Central Committee, Akron, is at the Sherman House.

John E. Warner, business manager of the Goodwin & Weathersby Folly Company, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

L. H. Clark, Civil Engineer Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleveland, O., is at the Sherman House.

Capt. Simmons was yesterday presented with a little policeman weighing 9¾ pounds. Mother and child are doing well.

Charles A. Brown, Passenger Agent at Boston of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Mortimer D. Main, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and J. H. McOmben, Clifton House, Niagara Falls, are guests at the Tremont House.

L. Pond, of Oshkosh, and R. L. Dulany, one of the Penitentiary Commissioners, Marshall, Ill., are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Rev. W. H. Buckham, D. D., President of Vermont University, will preach to-morrow morning at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The plow manufacturers of the Northwest concluded their deliberations at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and prepared a scale of prices for their wares.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 38 deg.; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 44; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 46. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.37.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Paine Memorial Association met last evening at 5 o'clock in the office of E. Prussing, 143 Randolph street, and in part completed the program for the celebration soon to take place.

P. P. Peck, an old-time Colorado prospector and mineral expert, is in the city, on his way West. He has spent several months in Canada and Northern New York, and has arranged several cabinets that have attracted great attention.

Michael O'Connor, the Burlington & Quincy Railroad engineer charged with criminal carelessness in running down and killing Christian Beier, the flagman at the Laflin street crossing, was yesterday discharged by a Coroner's jury, who investigated and found that he was not to blame.

A grinding-stone in Ruber's knife factory on Mather street, near Halsted, burst at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one piece of the stone tearing a large piece of flesh from John Lostey's left eye. He was attended at his home by a physician, who did not think his injuries would prove serious.

The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States holds its first annual meeting next Tuesday at the Tremont House. In the evening there will be a banquet, at which there will be a programme of song, speeches, music, etc., and a general good time is anticipated. The Association, though organized but a year, now numbers nearly 300 members, representing all the States of the Union and Canada.

The body of a full-grown male child was found in a privy vault at the foot of Fourteenth street yesterday. The Illinois Central Railroad had moved the houses off the property which they recently purchased, and in doing so uncovered the vault. The remains of another infant was found under a sidewalk on Adams street, between Franklin and Market. Both await the action of the Coroner at the Armory.

John Brady, 40 years of age, living at No. 497 Blue Island avenue, committed suicide at 7 o'clock last evening by the arsenic route. Dr. Schirmer was called in, but life was already extinct. In the room were found a glass containing arsenic, and also a paper. He left a wife and three small children in poor circumstances. Brady was formerly employed in Charles Maxwell's box factory, but was discharged Friday evening. He felt badly over this, and immediately proceeded to get drunk. No other cause is known for his taking his own life.

The stockholders of the Mechanics and Laboring Men's Co-operative Association held a meeting at the hall of the Sailors' Union, No. 99 West Randolph street, last evening. A. L. Page presided. A dividend of 30 per cent was declared from the profits of the co-operative store at No. 47 Desplaines street. The rest of the time was devoted to a heated discussion as to the question of removing one of the Board of Directors and substituting another man. Several declared that the whole thing was a humbug and a fraud, and so many motions were put and carried that it was not definitly decided whether the Director was ousted or not. The meeting adjourned subject to call.

Charles L. Colby, President Wisconsin Central Railway, Milwaukee; W. W. Walker, Superintendent St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad, Cedar Rapids; Charles A. Tinker, Superintendent American Union Telegraph Company, Baltimore; S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Milwaukee, and W. C. Van Horne, Assistant General Manager, and W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, of the same road; D. W. C. Brown, General Manager Sandusky & Cincinnati Railway, Sandusky, O.; and John Atkins, Auditor Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Milwaukee, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The second week of special meetings which are being held in Moody's Church closed last night. The audience was larger than on any previous evening. A sermon of great power was preached by the youngest of the Needham brothers, William C., from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah and sixth verse. The large congregation listened very attentively, and all were evidently impressed by the earnest and eloquent words of the preacher. As this brother is to leave the city to work in other fields, and as there is only one more opportunity to hear him,—to-morrow evening,—those who have not done so should not fail to hear this eloquent evangelist.

John Keegan, 50 years of age, living at No. 125 Menominee street, attempted to commit suicide at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the right ear with a small-sized Smith & Wesson revolver. The attempt was made at No. 47 Eugenie street, where Keegan had been stopping for some time, his wife refusing to live with him, owing to recent troubles. Dr. Sheppard, who was called to attend him, made an ineffectual effort to extract the bullet, and then caused him to be taken to the County Hospital. It was his opinion that the injury would not prove fatal. Keegan is a drunkard, and an associate of thieves, and along in last October was arrested for the burglary of a place on Division street. A quantity of stolen property was found in his possession, but he succeeded in getting out of the scrape by giving the police information which led to the arrest of the actual burglars some days ago. Keegan's son is a notorious thief, and is now serving a term at Joliet.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION met in regular session yesterday afternoon at West Twelfth-Street Turner Hall, President Maas in the chair. The Committee in charge of the Kosock case reported that the matter had been laid before the Mayor and Superintendent of Police, and they had promised to investigate. This, it will be remembered, was an alleged case of malicious prosecution on the part of some officers who were called to arrest some riotous customers after 12 o'clock at night. Charles Hauser was elected Secretary of the Association in place of Charles Bruder, who resigned at the last meeting. Peter Mahr and Joseph Miehle were elected to fill vacancies on the Judiciary Committee caused by the non-attendance of those previously elected. A communication was read from Cairo, Ill., in response to one sent by the Association relative to the formation of a State league, and the holding of a convention at some time in the future. The letter state that there is an organization in Cairo calling themselves "Independents," who are opposed to the election of all fanatical and puritanical men in local or State elections. Its members embrace all trades and nationalities, and they will soon have a daily paper. The writer urges the formation of a similar society here. Letters were also read from Bloomington, Quincy, Gilman, Amboy, Somonuk, Shumway, and other places favoring a convention. Mr. Baum, the Secretary of the committee, was instructed to answer the communications received and keep the ball rolling. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Jacob Koenig, a former member of the Association, and have them entered on the record. After discussing the 12 o'clock ordinance, and the relation by members of its alleged injustice in several cases, the Association adjourned.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE was made known yesterday, it being Mrs. Lena Walther, wife of Franz Walther, the brewer, who lives at No. 151 Rumsey street. It appears that she had been ailing for some time, suffering from nervous prostration, fever, and torpidity of the liver. She had been closely attended up to Tuesday about 10 o'clock, when her attendant—a niece—stepped out for a few minutes, of which she took advantage to leave the house, since which time she has not been seen or heard of. Her husband was interviewed last evening, and he could give no idea of her whereabouts, nor yet of the cause of her going off. He says that she had been restless, excitable, etc., but there never had been any trouble in the family. She was quite weak, and at the time she left he did not think she could have walked across the floor, which only adds to the mystery of the surroundings, for she had not been missed half an hour before he started to look for her. He was at his business at the time, but, as soon as informed of her going off, he instituted a diligent search for her, which has been kept up ever since, but to no avail. Her physician had advised her to go in the country for her health, but he does not think she left home for any such purpose. He fears that her mind became unsettled, and that she has wandered off, and is in some hospital, and refuses to make herself known from shame or some other reason.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Fire and Water is called for to-day.

The City Treasurer received yesterday $1,502 from the Water Department, and $443 from the Controller.

A burial permit was yesterday issued for an eight-months infant, the mother of which was nearly 15 years old. How is this, St. Louis?

The Illinois Drying Company injunction case, which was to have come up this morning, will not be called until 2 o'clock on account of the other engagements of Judge Jameson.

Will the newly-appointed Boiler Inspector be confirmed by the Council? This question is asked every day, and no one can answer it. He is busy working upon the Aldermen every day, but does not seem to be much of a wire-puller.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to C. V. McKindley to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 462 North La Salle street, to cost $5,500; and one to G. Legersten, to erect a two-story livery stable, No. 121 East Chicago avenue, to cost $4,000.

The Denmark Hotel furnished another patient for the Small-Pox Hospital yesterday, and there are two others there awaiting the development of the disease. A case was reported from the corner of Blue Island and Western avenues, but an examination showed that it was not the small-pox.

The meat condemnations yesterday were: At No. 8, West Jackson Street Market, one slunk calf; at Nos. 9 and 10, four quarters of emaciated beef; at Nos. 15 and 16, three slunk calves; at No. 66, two quarters of bruised beef; and at Nos. 3 and 4, two plates of beef and one ham. At the Stock-Yards six hogs were confiscated, and at Bridgeport two quarters of beef.

The order to enforce the ordinance against swinging signs, etc., seems to be meeting the fate of most of the orders issued by Superintendent O'Donnell. No attention is being paid to it, nor can it be learned that the police are doing anything in the matter. Superintendent O'Donnell's attention was called to it yesterday, and said that he would make some inquiries on the subject at once, and see that something was done.

Marshal Swenie and Superintendent Kirkland inspected the Halsted Street and West End Opera-Houses yesterday. They found the latter-named in thorough order, and well provided against fire, but, while the former was found provided with hose, etc., there was no protection whatever against fire, for the reason that all of the fire apparatus was out of order and of no possible service. The Academy of Music and the Lyceum Theatre will be examined to-day.

The Mayor is very reluctant to be interviewed. He was asked yesterday about the alleged movement of Jimmy Carroll toward Galesburg, and would have nothing to say further than that he did not believe Carroll had surrendered himself, or intended to. He was also asked as to what he proposed to do in answer to the resolution of the Council calling upon him to suppress gambling-houses, but all he would say was that the author of the resolution —Ald. Cullerton—was in earnest, from the fact that he had been among the first to protest against the pulling of McDonald's place. The day was not a good one for interviews.

There is considerable excitement about the proposed improvement of Noble street. The majority of the property-holders are understood to really favor the improvement, but it is reported that they have been induced to sign remonstrances upon its being represented that the improvement contemplated the laying of railway tracks along the street for the benefit of the North Side Rolling-Mill Company. The laying of railway-tracks along the street has never been considered, and is not likely to be, but some of those interested in the improvement called upon the Mayor yesterday, and he signed a paper to that effect, the object being to satisfy the remonstrants who are in favor of improving the street.

Corporation Counsel Adams is preparing an opinion on the question of the authority of the Mayor in the letting of the recent contract for granit columns for the new City-Hall. He holds that the section of the charter providing for advertising for bids in letting contracts in excess of $500 applies purely to original contracts, and that the position of the Mayor and Commissioner Waller is right and proper, and that they had the authority to do what they have done in the matter. Further than this he holds that the contract could not have been let to any other firm than Thomlinson & Reed without their consent, since they held the contract for the entire work, and could not be deprived of it, or any part of it, except at the end of a tedious law suit.

One of the Health Officers yesterday seized a load of miscellaneous animal matter in front of No. 861 Indiana avenue. The owner was about to unload and store it, but getting sight of the brass buttons, he ran off. The wagon and contents were driven down to the Health-Office, and such a load is seldom met. It was composed of everything in the shape of decayed animal matter, and its offensiveness was so great that it could be smelled for blocks. Late in the afternoon the owner called for it, and, after giving him a scare, he was allowed to go and take his property with him, on the condition that he delivered his load to the rendering-establishment without delay. He sold to a North Side renderer, pocketed the proceeds, and promises in the future that he will not repeat the offense.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The examination of David Stettauer in the County Court is set for this morning. There will be no call of the calendar.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service will meet this morning, and the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts this afternoon.

Mary M. Hutchinson represented to the County Court yesterday that Eugene W. Hutchinson was insane, and asked for a jury trial of the fact.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery audited a few bills yesterday and instructed their clerk to stir up the heads of departments to make their requisitions for printing and bound books direct to the Committee.

Judge Gary is still occupied with the gravel-road case, and there will be no call in his court before Tuesday. The arraignment of prisoners before Judge Jameson will be had this morning, and there will be no call in that court to-day.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Jameson presiding, George Goodrich pleaded guilty to petty larceny; John Kelly was found guilty of burglary, one year in the Penitentiary; George Adams pleaded guilty to burglary; Henry Klein pleaded guilty to robbery; William Lowe was found guilty of larceny, and got six months in the County Jail: William Bulleman pleaded guilty to petit larceny; James O'Brien, alias McNulty, pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and got one year in the House of Correction; Cory Millar was sent on his plea of guilty of larceny to the Penitentiary for two years; Eddie Guerin, under age, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sent to the House of Correction for nine months; Thomas Dunne pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The alcohol exported yesterday amounted to 450 barrels.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $15,000 in gold was received and $5,000 paid out.

Assistant Treasurer Gilbert yesterday disbursed 2,000 standard dollars, and redeemed $25,000 in subsidiary silver coin.

The employés on the new Custom-House, numbering 193, drew their pay yesterday for the first half of January. The rolls footed up $3,948.

District-Attorney Leake says that he is not a relative of Postmaster Palmer, as charged by Golsen and Gregg in their interviews published in Friday's TRIBUNE.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $23,936. Of this amount $16,791 was collected from spirits, $2,468 from tobacco and cigars, and $4,481 from beer.

Superintendent McDowell is busy sending off the books and papers at the new Custom-House which are to be used as evidence in Mueller's suit against the United States now in progress at Cincinnati.

T. J. Grimason, the Revenue Agent of the Philadelphia District, formely stationed in this city and well known here, has finished his labors at San Francisco, and yesterday called at the Collector's office on his way east.

The dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday included only fifty-nine boxes of tin-plate for the Chicago Stamping Company, and 110 sacks of salt for B. P. and C. E. Baker. The collections amounted to $6,228.

The case of Gottlieb Jansen, who is charged with forging a name and obtaining a registered letter, was called up before Commissioner Hoyne, and in the absence of the principal witness continued for one week.

Fred Paskowitz, the saloonkeeper charged with an irregularity in affixing the stamps on cigar-boxes, will probably be discharged this morning, as the evidence before the Commissioner yesterday was insufficient to hold him.

THE WATER OFFICE.

LOPPING OFF THE USELESS BRANCHES.

Yesterday was the day appointed for cleaning out the Water Office, and the greatest interest was felt in the result. It was understood that all of the useless branches were to be lopped-off, and the question with the employes was whether they were, or had been, useful or not. All were inclined to look upon the bright side, and magnify their importance, but the sweep was to be so great and general that really very few expected to escape.

It was not until about noon that anybody outside of Commissioner Waller, who had hold of the ax, knew, or could form an idea of, what the day would bring forth. Even the Superintendent—a position purely fanciful—was on the anxious seat, and felt as keen an interest in affairs as the humblest subordinate. He had overstocked the office with a lot of incompetents, and, knowing full well that he was not regarded with the greatest favor at headquarters, was in a state of nervous excitement lest he should turn up as amongst the slain. He could comfort no one, and no one could comfort him, and all were at sea. The first intimation or positive knowledge of what was to occur came to him about 1 o'clock—just after lunch—in the following letter, which explains itself:

CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1880.—*Gen. H. Lieb, Superintendent Water Department*—SIR: It is the policy and desire of Mayor Harrison, and is certainly for the best interests of the city, that all unnecessary expenses in the City Government shall be cut off, and that a rigid retrenchment shall be applied and carried out wherever practicable. In my estimates furnished to the Controller for the pay of the officers and employes of the Water Department for the year 1880, while I have not proposed to reduce the salaries of any of those who will remain, I have cut off all unnecessary employes in the Department, under this plain requirement of honesty and duty, to-wit: That the city must not be made to pay for services that it does not need. I have, therefore, only asked in my estimates for five shut-off men, and one foreman for them, making his list up as follows: Patrick Rafferty, foreman, James Fitsimmons, William Flynn, John White, Michael McGann, and Thomas Sullivan. Let the rest be discharged at once as not needed.

For the same reason I have only asked for six Inspectors, and please make up this list as follows: David Pigott, Francis Quirk, John Norton, O. L. Maisted, Michael Barron, and William Boucher. Please let the rest of the Inspectors be discharged at once as not needed.

I have also only asked for two Collectors,—to-wit: W. J. McNamara and Joseph Schofield. Please discharge all the rest of the Collectors at once as not needed.

The men named and retained herein are selected for their efficiency and faithfulness; in no case through favoritism, but with an eye single to the good of the service. They are all, I believe, in political accord with the present administration. Please let the dismissals take place at once, as there will be no money to pay any one beyond the reduced lists herein given.

The qualifications of Mr. T. E. Gueroult are not such as will justify his retention as a clerk in the office. I think it for the good of the service that Mr. H. L. Merritt shall be assigned to his place at once. Respectfully,

CHARLES S. WALLER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The letter was a surprise to all concerned,—no less to the Superintendent than to the others. But, glancing over it and comparing it with the recent pay-rolls, it was found that the services of the following were to be dispensed with:

Inspectors—Louis Spiegel, Michael Evans (not "By Dang."), Joseph Bidwell, E. J. O'Hayer, and Thomas Flood.

Collectors—J. C. Strain, F. T. Sullivan, Emil Jennings, and Lawrence McGann. The two first-named have not been discharged, however, but have been temporarily put upon office work.

Shut-off men—Pat Gibbons, James Grace, Thomas Casey, Michael Crow, Thomas O'Malley, Pat Lavelle, E. Goodsmith, Lawrence Ryan, Pat A. Gibbons, John Doyle, Thomas Carroll, Thomas Fitzgerald, and E. J. Fitzgerald.

The Superintendent informed the unfortunates of their fate in his own peculiar way,—transferring Merritt to Gueroult's place,—and they put their pipes in their pockets and accepted the situation, muttering, however, in unmistakable language, their utter dissatisfaction, and severely criticising Commissioner Waller's judgment. Several of them a few moments later knocked at the Mayor's office to be reinstated, but they were respectfully referred back to Mr. Waller, but none of them dared to bother him, somehow. It is expected, however, that they will be around to-day, and for weeks to come, with their influence, but the prospect is that their labors will be in vain.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

MORE CASES OF ROWDYISM—MORE POLICE VIGILANCE WANTED.

The symptoms of the strike at the Stock-Yards continue to dwindle day after day. The strikers are very generally glad to get back, and the minor disturbances are for the most part the work of those who have lost their situations through their own foolishness. The intimidation and bulldozing is by no means general, and is repudiated by the dying Union. The assaults are committed by the roughs, under the name of the Union, but the general disposition is only to get work in the quickest way. The packers to a man deny that they are discharging the non-Union men who stood by them in their time of trouble, but it is probably true in the case of the expert men that the old hands are given situations at the expense of the new ones who are not up to the business. In spite of the general quiet which prevails, there seems to be an impression on both sides that there may be serious trouble yet. It is said that the Union men whose places have been supplied with green hands will not quietly submit to be thrown out of their situations, and that, when they see that the packers are determined to hold on to the new hands, they will create serious trouble. There was another rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that the Union would order another strike so soon as the receipts of hogs became large enough to seriously embarrass the packers in the event of being compelled to shut down. Though this story is denied on both sides, there is evidently much distrust and careful preparation on either hand.

There was a prospect of a fracas yesterday about noon when a party of colored men came into collision with a body of the strikers. A general fight seemed imminent, as the colored men had drawn their revolvers as an offset to sticks and stones which were flying through the air. Several men on each side were slightly injured, but the timely arrival of the police prevented bloodshed, although the negroes were ready and willing to shoot.

The withdrawal of the police has had the effect of bringing out more of the loungers along Halsted street, and may embolden the hoodlums and incite them to a determined outbreak. So far, however, the intimidation has been confined to individual cases.

John O'Connor and his son Jeremiah, while coming from their work at Fowler's packing-house Thursday evening, were met by a crowd of about forty men. They were asked where they were at work, and on replying were set upon and severely clubbed and pounded. The son made a move to draw a revolver, when there was a promiscuous firing from the assailants, and in the melee he was shot and severely wounded in the left leg. Father and son were employed as machinist and engineer at Fowler Bros'., and were working steadily. The young man was incapacitated for work, and Mrs. O'Connor was yesterday closeted with Chief O'Donnell in an attempt to describe the cowardly assailants of her husband and son.

The day's receipts of hogs were large, and the houses were running a large force of men. Armour & Co. killed about 5,000, and other houses in proportion. It is expected that every house in the yards will be running to their full capacity in a few days.

GASTRONOMICAL.

THE SUNDAY DINNER BILL OF FARE.

Following is the menu for to-morrow's dinner, which housekeepers will find to be exceedingly attractive and reasonable. It is designed for eight plates:

SOUP.
English Pea Soup.
FISH.
Fried Brook-Trout.
ENTREE.
Larded Filet of Beef with French Peas.
VEGETABLES.
Lima Beans. Asparagus.
ROAST.
Young Capon.
SALAD.
Lettuce. Celery.
DESSERT.
Fruit and Cheese.

COOKING DIRECTIONS.

Fish—Take two pounds of brook-trout, slice them to, but not through, the bone, making lines half an inch apart; dip them in flour; salt and pepper, and fry them in hot lard; then dress them on a napkin, folded in the shape of the dish, put some lemon slices on the fish, and garnish with fried parsley all round.

Entree—Take six pounds of tenderloin. Lard and roast till cooked according to taste. Then put on a hot dish, and add some French green peas, well warmed up with butter, on the meat, with the gravy thereof.

Roast—Take two good young capons. Clean them well, but do not wash them. Use the same stuffing as previously described. Add to it a can of mushrooms, finely chopped. Then dress them well. Then wrap each bird in a piece of salt pork six inches square, and let cook very slowly, basting every ten minutes.

Capons and brook-trout are in good supply at reasonable prices.

ERNEST MAGNY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE FORTHCOMING ESTIMATES.

The Controller was busy figuring over the estimates yesterday, and had before him all except that of the Police Department. He would have had this, doubtless, but for the fact that the Police Committee failed to accept the invitation of Superintendent O'Donnell to come around and look over what had been prepared, the 150 extra men called for being left out. He did not complete anything, but he caused it to be announced that the appropriation would be less than $2,300,000, which is the outside limit in amount under the 2 per cent rule. He does not say, however, that he has an idea of attempting to restrict the appropriation to this amount, but simply says that this amount is the limit to be raised by taxation. In his figuring he does not differ very materially from the figures already given, except that he proposes to reduce the salary account about $20,000 from last year. He will not interfere with the estimates of the Department of Public Works, and, in fact, is opposed to any interference at all, but he is called upon to express himself, and will do it. He thinks that he will have his figures ready to-day, —certainly ready for the Council Monday evening,—but it is not expected that they will differ very materially from those already given unless he concludes to omit the improvements asked for.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

JUVENILE FOOLING WITH A REVOLVER.

The day's excitement was considerably augmented by a telegram from the West Twelfth Street Station at 2 o'clock that there had been a shooting affray at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets, which would probably result in the death of a 10-year-old boy. Promptly upon receiving the information at the Twelfth Street Station, Officers Brennan and Connelly were sent out to investigate. At No. 173 West Polk street they found the wounded boy, but he was able to be about and talk freely, and was apparently in no danger of dying. His name is Fred Weiderburg. There was a bullet wound in his left cheek, and, if the lead penetrated the head to any distance, it shattered the cheek-bone and lodged somewhere behind it. Dr. Murphy, who dressed the wound, did not deem it prudent to probe for the bullet, and did not think it would prove dangerous. The little fellow told how he had been injured, and, after bursting open the door of a closet attached to John Beiter's butcher-shop, at No. 337 Desplaines street, the officers found and arrested Louis Frundt, 15 years of age, who acknowledged having fired the shot. At the station he freely told what was considered a very straight story of the occurrence. About a month ago he bought a small and defective revolver from a boy known as "Tom," paying 35 cents therefor. The weapon was in good order when he got it, and he did not handle it to any extent until yesterday, when he wanted to clean it. Wishing to test it he fired several shots through a hole in the butcher-shop floor, and while so engaged two or three chilren gathered about the door and gazed in through the windows at him. Suddenly, while the hammer was at half-cock, as Frundt thought, the revolver was discharged. Little Wiederberg at once rushed into the shop, crying and holding his hand to his cheek, from which the blood was spurting. Frundt wiped off the blood with his apron, and, seeing that the wound was rather serious, he advised him to run home. The shooting is, therefore, conceded to have been purely the result of carelessness. Frundt lives with his parents at No. 162 Johnson street.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SEVENTEENTH WARD IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Irish-American Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at 149 Chicago avenue. The attendance was encouragingly large, there being over fifty members present. P. T. Pendergast presided. The object of the meeting was the adoption of a new constitution and the election of a board of officers for the ensuing year. Thomas Turney, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, was called upon for a report, and he submitted a series of resolutions for the government of the Club. These were unanimously adopted. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. P. Langan, Thomas Moore, John Abel, John Huggard, and M. Murray, was appointed by the Chair to nominate officers, and, after due deliberation, they submitted the following list: President, P. T. Pendergast; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Turney and John Huggard; Secretary, James Donahue; Treasurer, P. Walsh; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Daly; Executive Committee, John Abel, Patrick Langan, Michael Murray, John J. Walsh, John Sampson, Thomas G. Moran, Austin J. Gibbons, William J. Watt, and Edward Scott. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously. Mr. Pendergast thanked the Club for the compliment tendered him.

The Club then adjourned to meet Monday evening, Feb. 16, at the same place and hour.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The contest between representatives elected from the Junior and Sophomore classes for the Mann prizes for excellence in declamation occurred last night in the Baptist church. The prizes are two: one of $20 for the best declamation, without regard to its character; the second of $10, excellence in forensic declamation. Dr. Oliver Marcy, acting President of the University, presided; and the Harmonia Quartet enlivened the intervals with some choice musical selections. The exercises were opened with prayer, when members of the two classes spoke as follows: "The Famine," M. Gertrude Shelton, '81; "Rivermouth Rocks," Emma Prinder, '82; "O'Connell," R. H. Pooley, '82: "Webster in the Senate," J. P. Brushingham, '81; "Herve Riel," F. H. Sheets, '82; "Standish's Encounter with the Indians," J. A. Matlack, '81; an extract from "As You Like It," Adele Somers, '82; "Robert of Sicily," J. M. Cormack, '81; "Eulogy on Sumner," C. H. Shorer, '82; "Toussaint L'Ouverture," Emma P. Meserve, '81. The contest ranked well for excellence with those that have preceded it.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall last evening. All present.

W. W. Sprague was appointed engineer at the joint Water-Works, vice R. W. Sayles, resigned. A set of rules for the government of the joint Water-Works employes was read and ordered to be printed.

The application of the Chicago & Calumet Canal and Dock Company for the privilege of paying a portion of their taxes with village warrants, amounting to $1,926.76, which they now hold, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Village Treasurer's slip showed a balance in the safe of $67,019.25, less overdrafts of $5,105.14. Of this sum $44,740.81 is to the credit of the Interest and Sinking Fund, and $13,492.68 to the Water Pipe Special Fund.

The Captain of Police was directed to order work stopped on the ice-house now being erected on the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Frederick place.

A bill was received from J. A. Coles, Village Engineer, for $545, for services as expert in the joint Water-Works investigation, one-half to be paid by the Town of Lake. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The health report by Dr. Lewis for December showed twenty-four deaths and thirty births.

An ordinance was passed opening Sixty-eighth street by special assessment.

The penalty on unpaid village taxes was continued at 1 per cent a month until April 1.

A petition was received from residents asking for the improvement of Forty-third street, from State street to Lake avenue, with broken stone, to be paid for by special assessment. Referred.

On motion, the Town Collector was authorized to receive in payment of village taxes any warrant on the tax levy of 1879, and treat the same as money, and the County Treasurer was directed to receive such warrant in settlement with the Town Collector.

Mr. Bennett offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There are already levied and in process of collection water-pipe special assessments and delinquent taxes belonging to the Interest and Sinking Fund, which, when collected, and together with the money now on hand belonging to that fund, will reduce the village debt to $300,000, or thereabouts. And

WHEREAS, The outstanding bonds of the village do not mature for twelve or fifteen years, and there appears to be a mistake in the ordinance passed authorizing the issuance of village bonds, and much too large an amount is now required to be levied in order to meet and liquidate the interest and principal of the village bonds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Controller be and hereby is requested to make and report to the Board a computation of a proper amount to be levied annually to meet the interest and principal of the bonded debt of the village.

The Board then adjourned.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yesterday afternoon with all the members present. Treasurer Muirhead reported that he had received during the month of December $34,184.91; balance on hand Dec. 1, 1879, $72,574.07; total, $106,758.98; disbursements as per vouchers, $24,077.81; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880, $82,681.17; total, $106,758.98. The pay-rolls, amounting to $2,322, were ordered paid, as was a bill of Treasurer for Town of Lake special assessment certificates and coupons to the amount of $9,396.62.

Supervisor Muirhead, the Chief of Police, stated that he had deemed it advisable to increase the strength of the force by employing special policemen during the strike which has been in progress at the Stock-Yards. This he had done at a cost of $2,652.12. The Board ordered the bill paid and passed a resolution thanking the Chief for his forethought and discretion. Adjourned.

IRONDALE.

John Keenan, an employe of Brown's mills, while drawing rails at the mill Thursday night was struck by a rail and thrown into a fly-wheel. His arm was broken, and he sustained severe internal injuries. He was taken to Mercy Hospital yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIDA.

Rhadames	Campanini
Amonastro	Galassi
Ramfis	Behrens
King	Monti
Amneris	Miss Cary
Aida	Mme Ambre

The production of Verdi's latest and greatest work, "Aida," last evening was a grateful change from the lightness of "Martha," "Sonnambula," "Linda," and "The Daughter of the Regiment," and was more in consonance with the capacities of the troupe. It is one of the regrets of the season that the performances of a troupe like this, possessing so many artists of the first class and such an effective chorus and orchestra, should be so largely confined to the lighter works. These we can have any day very fairly done, but not works of the heroic stamp of "Aida." The performance was the great triumph of the season thus far; not only this, but we may go so far as to say that no other performance of the season, even to its close will equal it; and we might go still further and say that it was one of the most powerful performances of opera ever heard in Chicago. Such a sextet of artists as Ambre, Cary, Campanini, Galassi, Behrens, and Monti are not frequently found in the same troupe, and so fine a chorus and orchestra have never been here before. In the mounting of the opera, in elegant costuming, beautiful scenic effects, and in every detail of the picturesque scenes, there was little wanting to make the ensemble magnificent. Such consummate musical and picture effects as were combined in the "Ritorno vincitor" and in the finale of the third act are things to be grateful for in these days of poor opera.

Mlle. Ambre made her début in the title rôle,—a slight little woman, with a striking face, and with a voice not exceptionally strong, and yet from its inherent qualities cutting through the immense volume of sound in the finales with telling effect. It is a mezzo-soprano voice of good quality and unusually sympathetic, as was shown in the more tender passages, where she made her best success. In her use of it she shows excellent training, and in her action she always evinced good judgment and unusual intelligence in her perceptions of its varying phases. Her personation throughout was very artistic, and it met with constant expressions of delight from the audience. Miss Cary's *Amneris* was a superb effort. It is without any question the strongest part in her repertoire. We have so many times written in praise of her personation that we hardly need repeat that praise again, or say more than that it made a great impression, and that she was frequently recalled to receive the plaudits of the audience. The part of *Rhadames* is also one of Campanini's best, and one for which he is peculiarly fitted by his splendid voice and great dramatic strength. It was a personation not open to fault-finding, and higher praise we could hardly give him. Galassi, in his picturesque and very dramatic personation of the captive savage, once more asserted his claim to artistic power of the highest class. It is rare that finer work has been seen here than his share in the great duet of the fourth act, which fairly took the audience off its feet. Behrens and Monti also did good work, and the opera scored an unequivocal success which will cause its repetition to be looked for with great interest. This afternoon "Sonnambula" will be given, and this evening "Faust."

"AMATEUR" ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—As you so readily inserted the unfounded complaint of "Amateur" to the effect that he felt aggrieved because he could not at once occupy a $2.50 reserved seat on payment of a dollar, confessing at the same time that he was informed by the ticket-seller at the time that the ticket was for "standing-room only," I trust you will more readily insert these few lines by way of explanation, that all purchasers of $1 admission-tickets for the balcony are most readily accorded any unlet seats by the management as soon as it has been ascertained that there are no further demands from the public for the same, and the unsold tickets have been checked through by the agents, which is invariably completed a short time after the performance has commenced. This, I believe, is not only the custom in Chicago, but in all other large cities throughout the United States.

As a rule, I never interfere with the arrangements of the local manager in any way unless obliged to do so, and in this instance I see no cause whatever for drawing Mr. Haverly's attention to the matter, or in any way suggesting a modification of his routine, which I consider fair and equitable to the patrons of the opera and the public generally, whose accommodation and convenience I invariably direct my most serious attention to in whatever part of the world I may be. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. MAPLESON.

LIFE-INSURANCE TEST CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—A point of interest to life-insurance companies everywhere is to be decided by the Supreme Court of this State, Mr. Relfe, the State Insurance Superintendent, having just announced his intention of instituting legal proceedings against the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Missouri, the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Association of St. Louis, and a temperance mutual benefit organization of St. Joseph, Mo., with the object of compelling those societies to comply with the Insurance laws of the State. These are to be test cases, and the result will determine whether or not coöperative life-insurance can be carried on in Missouri. There are many of these coöperative companies in the State, and the business of the regular companies is almost ruined. None of these societies have any reserved capital, and none of them pay any taxes. They are supposed to be organized and maintained for charitable purposes alone. One of the requirements of the State Insurance laws is that all life companies shall make a deposit of $100,000 as a guarantee of good faith and the faithful performance of their duty. No one of the many coöperative companies could do this, and to be required to do so would crush them out of existence.

PAUPERS ILL-TREATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 16.—The *Sentinel* to-night prints a sensational article with reference to the management of the County Infirmary and treatment of the inmates of that institution. The information was obtained by a reporter who secured admission to the Asylum in the guise of a pauper, and who remained as an inmate for one week. The charges are that unsuitable food is furnished the inmates; that in several instances excessive cruelty has been used toward them, producing serious results, and that a poor deformed girl, who was subject to fits, was recently delivered of a child, which lived but a few hours, the paternity of which she ascribed to an employé of the Asylum. The girl is 30 years old, and has been at the Asylum five years. The *Sentinel* demands a thorough and rigid investigation. It is held by the officers that the charges are false and malicious.

MISSOURI MARSHALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—The trouble caused in the United States Courts here by the want of a United States Marshal for the district has been relieved by the temporary appointment of a Marshal to serve until the new officer has been appointed and confirmed. Justice Miller, it is reported to-day, has appointed Mr. Leffingwell to serve until his successor shall be confirmed and qualified. The commission has been sent from Washington, and it is expected to arrive to-morrow morning. A new bond has been made out. The expected Democratic opposition to McNeil on his war record, when his name goes to the Senate next Monday, and consequent further delay in filling the place, has made this step necessary.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—In the personal notice of Gen. Chamberlain given by your communicant this morning, while in the main so characteristic of the man,—his courage and fortitude,—occurs an inaccuracy of statement which one who recalls his quick, energetic step cannot permit to pass without correction. A hero at Gettysburg and in many another battle, he did not lose a limb, as represented, but carries to this day a wound often times painful and distressing. His appointment to the Presidency of Bowdoin College, which he now occupies, was posterior to the War, and to his service for several years as Governor of the State.

BOWDOIN ALUMNUS.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Official announcement of the coming reunion of Wisconsin soldiers of the War of the Rebellion was made to-day, from which the following is extracted:

> A grand reunion of all surviving Wisconsin soldiers will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., commencing Monday, June 7, 1880, and continuing through the week. The management is in charge of a joint committee of this Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and citizens of Milwaukee. During the period a separate reunion of every regiment and company in the War, from this State, will also be held. Regimental and company officers who have not already done so are requested to issue a published call to the survivors of their respective commands for such a gathering at the time and place above given. Wisconsin soldiers who have not before sent should forward their names, that the roster may be complete and in print by that time.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 16.—Wednesday night Eli N. Cornwell was supposed to have committed suicide at the Wallin House, this city, as he was found in his room with a shot in his head and a revolver lying on the floor. When the corpse was laid out two bullet wounds were also found in the breast, and but two chambers of the revolver empty. There are other suspicious circumstances indicating foul play. Warren E. Bird and Emma Thorpe, employed at the house, have been taken in custody pending the result of the inquest.

Save yourselves coughs! Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar prevents bronchitis and consumption.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Buck & Rayner's Cold Cream is wonderfully softening to the inflamed skin.

Talk not of wasted money. Money never was wasted by buying Dawson's candies and cigars.

NO FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

DEATHS.

WILBER—Jan. 14, at her residence near Polo, Ill., Angeline Smith, wife of the late John B. Wilber, and mother of W. H. and E. S. Wilber, of this city, aged 75 years.

LEHRKIND—At 243 Huron-st., Mrs. Eugenie Lehrkind, wife of Julius Lehrkind, after a few days' sickness, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 243 Huron-st., at 3:30 p. m. Remains to be taken to Cleveland at 5:15 p. m.

SHEPARDSON—At Attleboro Falls, Mass., Jan. 12, Mary L. Shepardson, daughter of Edwin and Annie Shepardson, in the 13th year of her age.

MASTERS—On Wednesday, Thomas Masters, aged 46 years.

Funeral on Sunday at 12 m., from 135 West Polk-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

WEIR—Jan. 16, Mary E. Weed, beloved wife of Neil Weir, in the 27th year of her age.

Remains will be taken to Ashkum, Ill., for interment. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, rear of 15 Loomis-st., on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MATHIESON—At 217 West Erie-st., on Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, Hans Mathieson.

Funeral services will be held in the church on the corner of Sangamon and West Indiana-sts., Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken from the residence at 1 o'clock.

BARSTOW—On Jan. 16, Eleanor Ogden Barstow, daughter of Joseph and Sarah McMillan Barstow, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence, 55 South Curtis-st., Sunday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

RUSSELL—Yesterday morning, Samuel Irwin Russell, Jr., only son of S. I. and Minnie E. Russell, aged 4 years 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral services this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at 813 West Washington-st.

PAGE—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 6, Carrie Bradley, wife of Clinton E. Page, formerly of Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

E. BENJAMIN WILL LEAD THE COMMERCIAL Travelers' Gospel Meeting to-night at the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

J. M. HITCHCOCK, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE Chicago-Avenue Sunday School, will lead the Sunday-School Teachers' Meeting to-day at noon in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION has been giving a series of entertainments for the boys of our city who are not surrounded by home or Christian influences, and have not many pleasures to brighten their lives. Another will be given in Lower Farwell Hall Monday evening, Jan. 19, consisting of music, ventriloquism, and readings. Tickets can be obtained free at the office of the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE KANSAS Refugee Relief Committee this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Parlor 1, Grand Pacific.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union holds daily Gospel meetings in Lower Farwell Hall, 150 Madison-st., at 3 p. m. Leaders for the week commencing Jan. 19 are: Monday, Mrs. M. A. Williams; Tuesday, Mrs. Milton George; Wednesday, Mrs. Charles Goodman; Thursday, Mrs. C. H. Case; Friday, Mrs. A. P. Dice; Saturday, Miss H. S. Wood.

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will meet at the hall, corner of Lake-st. and Albany-av., this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS TO-night at the Lydian Art Gallery, No. 103 State-st., at 8 o'clock. Lecture by the Rev. Dr. George C. Noyes, of Evanston; subject, "Christian Missions: Their Work and Results."

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MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
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GLOVES.

Many people think that kid gloves must be made in Europe to be good. A trial of the

'CIS-ATLANTIC'

the new KID GLOVE, for men's wear, will convince you they are the best in the world. Made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG and for sale everywhere.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES! LADIES AND GENTS. Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., and 261 West Madison-sts., Chicago, & 107 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, &c., repaired and cleaned.

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HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. 292 E. BURNHAM, W. Madison St., Chicago.

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AUCTION

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,

Tuesday, Jan. 20, 9:30 a. m.

Important Invoices.

Clothing,	Gloves,
Cutlery,	Quilts,
Towels,	Crashes,
Hats,	Caps,
Cheviots,	Flannels,
Harnesses,	Hardware,
Edges,	Ties,
Bretonne Laces,	Valenciennes,
Felt Skirts, Wool,	Hosiery,
Cashmeres, Wool,	Shawls,
Pure Mohairs,	Damasks,
Popular School Books,	Ginghams,
Traveling Bags,	Doylies,
Handkerchiefs,	Underwear,
Dress Plaids,	Notions.

Several Consignments to Clear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, On Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m.

A good clean line of Seasonable Goods will be offered.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 & 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Jan. 22, 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Full lines of W. G. and C. C. Ware, Rock and Yellow Ware, Glassware "assorted." Also a car-load of Stoneware.

Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GREAT SATURDAY'S SALE
At 9:30 This Morning.

FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, Desks, Lounges,
2 Platform Scales,
Furs, Chromos,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, etc., etc., etc.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE

This (Saturday) Morning, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m. Salesroom, 173 Randolph-st. Furniture of every description, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, etc.
D. LONG & CO.

VINEGAR.

ADULTERATION!

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and poisonous, containing copper, lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances."

This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon looking at the brand of the barrel, so long will they be liable to have their systems poisoned and to ruin their health.

Established in 1848, we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the largest Vinegar Works in the world, and possessing our own Apple and Grape Presses, Mills, Distillery, and Malt-Juice Refineries, we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our goods.

Read the following testimony, and then use no other than

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR:

"This certifies that I have examined the "Vinegar Factory of Messrs. E. L. Prussing "& Co., also their apparatus, process, and "stock of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken "therefrom 12 samples which I have found "to be strictly pure, being free from metallic "impurities, such as lead, copper, etc., etc., "or free from sulphuric or other free mineral "acids, or from anything deleterious.

"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist.
"Chicago, Oct. 23, 1879."

The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago; Charles M. Cresson, M. D., Philadelphia; H. W. Vaughan, State Assayer of Rhode Island; F. L. Bartlett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Classen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Aiken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy University of Maryland.

Look at the brand before purchasing. We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely pure, wholesome, and to preserve pickles.

E. L. PRUSSING & CO.,
18 to 26 Michigan-av., Chicago.

REMOVED.

CANADA FUR MANF'G CO.

Removed to the Elegant Premises,
142 & 144 Wabash-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

And to reduce stock will sell during January single articles at manufacturer's cost. Splendid assortment in Seal and Mink Sacques, Dolmans, etc. Large saving by purchasing from us.

BEAK & BUCHER.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between B. F. Chase and J. D. C. Whitney under the firm name of B. F. Chase & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
B. F. CHASE,
J. D. C. WHITNEY.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1880.

B. F. Chase, having purchased Mr. Whitney's interest, will continue the business of Sign Painting under the same firm name.
B. F. CHASE & CO.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE ST.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS.

THE ORIGIN OF CRIMINAL LAW. By William W. Billson.
SAPORTA'S WORLD OF PLANTS BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF MAN. (Illustrated.)
HOW TYPHOID FEVER IS CONVEYED. By Dr. T. J. Maclagan.
HANOVERIAN VILLAGE LIFE. By Walter Nordhoff.
MAPS AND MAP-MAKING BEFORE MERCATOR. By Charles P. Daly, LL.D. (Illustrated.)
ANCIENT METHODS OF FILTRATION. By Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D.
JOHN STUART MILL. VI. By Alexander Bain, LL.D.
IMPERFECTIONS OF MODERN HARMONY. By S. Austen Pearce, Mus. D., Oxon.
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With 100 easy and good Anthems. ($12 per doz.) By J. H. Tenney and A. J. Abbey. Edited by A. N. Johnson. The anthems are exceptionally good and sufficiently numerous to provide two for every Sunday in the year.

Dow's Sacred Quartets

FOR MALE VOICES, By Howard M. Dow.

Price, $2.00. Per Dozen, $18.00.

This is a fine collection which furnishes excellent material for bringing out the talent of the Male Quartets that can now be formed in almost every choir.

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NEW CANTATA. By St. Saens.

Price in Boards, $1.00. Paper, 80 cts.

This is just the time to adopt a Cantata for Chorus Practice, and the Deluge has the advantage of good and striking music, and impressive words. Not difficult.

Parlor Organ Instruction Book.

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A complete easy instructor for Reed Organs, adapted exactly to the wants of those who wish to learn both easy light music and easy sacred music.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL

Is the BEST MAGAZINE for LADIES and FAMILIES.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

Will be out on Monday, Jan. 19.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR 1880,

NEW TYPE AND SUPERIOR PAPER.

Made expressly for the Young Ladies' Journal. Permanently Enlarged Colored Fashion Plates of 20 Figures every month, comprising 15 Ladies' and 5 Children's Dresses, of the Latest Paris Fashions. Articles on Etiquette of Good Society. Several Complete Stories, illustrated. Also new Continuous Stories, illustrated, every month. Also the enlarged gigantic Supplement, over one yard square, with over 75 Figures, illustrating all the Latest Fashions from Paris. Also Colored Supplements for Embroidery. Also Music, Poetry, Recipes, etc. Sold by All Newsdealers. Price, including all the supplements, 35 cents, post-paid. Yearly subscription (13 numbers), including the Extra Christmas number, $4.50. THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, Formerly the Willmer & Rogers News Company, 31 Beekman-st., New York. Subscriptions received for all Foreign Publications.

U.S. Official Postal Guide

For January is a book of 624 pages, containing alphabetical lists of all United States Post-Offices, with county and State, United States and Canadian money-order offices, letter-carrier offices, rates of postage, the latest rulings of the Post-Office Department,—and, in short, all needed information about postal matters. It is peculiarly valuable to all business men. Price, in paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50. Yearly subscription, $1.50. For sale at Post-Offices, and by booksellers and newsdealers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE MOON AND THE HARE.

[A HOTTENTOT LEGEND.]

One night, when a Moon that was newly born
Drooped low in the Western sky,
Through the reedy meadows and wait-a-bit thorn
The Hare came hurrying by.

So low in the West the new Moon hung
As the timid Hare came by,
She bade him stay all day had sung
Through the branches her lullaby.

That the Moon spake out to the long-eared Hare,
And the brown Hare listened and heard.
She bade him speed to the Man, and bear
To his doubting spirit this word.

She bade him say: "As I sink and die,
I'm thus with the races of Men;
But as I am new in the sky,
They live in the heavens again."

The Hare he listened, and hurried to tell
The thing that the Moon had said;
But he could not carry the message well
In his foolish, long-eared head.

He said to the Man: "As the Moon came nigh,
More nigh than she ever had been,
She spake and said, 'As I sink and die,
So perish the races of Men.'"

The Man he heard what the brown Hare told,
And hope sank low in his breast;
For the long-eared head of the Hare could hold
No more, but forgot the rest.

And the angry Moon with her staff of light
Struck the lip of the foolish Hare,
Till the Hare fled fast through the woods and the night
From the blow that she gave him there.

Good proof, even now, in the world is left
How the long-eared Hare could forget;
For the lip of the Hare even now is cleft,
And the Hare is fleeing yet.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.

A Grand Reunion of all surviving Wisconsin soldiers will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., commencing Monday, June 7, 1880, and continuing through the week.

The management is in charge of a joint committee of this Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and citizens of Milwaukee.

During the period, a separate reunion of every regiment and company in the War from the State will also be held.

Regimental and company officers who have not already done so are requested to issue a published call to the survivors of their respective commands for such a gathering at the time and place above given.

Wisconsin soldiers who have not done so should send forward their names, that they may be complete and in print by that time.

Comrades arriving at Milwaukee will report promptly at the headquarters of the Wisconsin Reunion Association, be registered, directed to their respective company or regimental assembly places, aided in matters of subsistence, and generally advised as to the different programs of the week.

Coming from every direction to meet the thousands here assembling, there will be gathered, irrespective of party affiliations, the Nation's greatest warriors, statesmen, and orators, which, with a general encampment of all the organized military companies of the State, together with the grand and appropriate exercises of a soldiers' reunion, such as "camp fires," "sham battles," etc., cannot fail to make this occasion one of unparalleled interest and enjoyment, alike to the veterans and citizens of the Badger State.

Most Likely.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Hon. Patrick Gilmore is informed that the national anthem will be written by some anonymous young poet, and it is more than likely that it will never be found out until the poet has eluded his creditors by taking refuge in a grave-yard.

Exposure to drafts when heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds from which ensue all cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other pulmonary affections. A cough is a signal to resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only [illegible] the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and [illegible] all dangerous symptoms.

LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

A Ride in Egypt—Egyptian Pyramids—The Egotist—The Tapestry-Room.

Engineers' and Lawyers' Manual—Bradwell's Reports—Magazines—Books Received—Literary and Art Notes.

Scientific Gossip—Biology—Velocity of a Rifle-Bullet—Vesuvius During an Eruption—Etc., Etc.

LITERATURE.

A RIDE IN EGYPT.

"What can anybody have to tell us about the hill-land that has not already been said or sung ad nauseam? Painfully conscious of the fact that the collected bulk of all the writings on Egypt, if laid one above the other, would rival the hight and magnitude of one of the smaller Pyramids," etc., etc. So wrote Edwin de Leon in the preface to his interesting book entitled "The Khedive's Egypt," and, as he wrote these words, "Egypt," by McCoan,—one of the most readable histories of that ancient land ever written,—had just been placed on the booksellers' shelves. Next, but a few months later, came Henry Field's "Egypt and Japan," in which he gave a traveler's impressions of the land of the Khedive; and now Mr. W. J. Loftie has published his views as to the present status of the realm of the Pharaohs, in a handsome volume of some 300 pages.

Egypt is an old subject, and, politically, rather a tough one. Denon, Lane, Bronsen, Sharpe, Wilkinson, and a host of German writers have made her history, customs, manners, and literature the theme for ponderous tomes and endless scientific discussions. Among travelers, Savary, Belzoin, Harriet Martineau, Dr. Robinson, Bayard Taylor, G. W. Curtis, W. C. Prime, and many others have written of Egypt, modern and ancient; Egypt, prosperous and bankrupt; Egypt, in winter and in summer; Egypt, its rise and fall,—until we are ready to accept Mr. de Leon's suggestion that nothing can be written about the Nile-land that has not been said or sung before. Nevertheless, Mr. Loftie has written a very delightful book,—one which may be taken up with prejudice, but will be laid down with regret. And not the least of its attractive features are its clear type, good paper, and generally neat typographical appearance.

The writer is an Englishman,—the author of "In and Out of London" and "A Plea for Art in the House,"—and his book is largely composed of articles written by him for the *Saturday Review*. He has, however, added considerable new material, and his observations and comments give the latest particulars of the state of the country issued in book-form. Much that he has written is familiar,—an old friend is recognized even in his new dress; much perhaps seems superfluous to American readers, who have not the same reasons for being interested in Egyptian finances as the English; some things seem superficially and hastily treated; but, on the whole, the story is carefully told, the facts diligently collected and verified, the style easy and pleasing, and the volume a welcome addition to literature in the department of tales of travel.

Mr. Loftie maintains the truth of the assertion, so often made, that there is no such thing as a possibility of reformation and improvement under Turkish rule. Writing in 1879, he says:

> Two years ago the Viceroy was still popular in England. It was impossible to get at the ear of the public about him. In spite of the fact that he is so completely a Turk that in his own family and court he speaks Turkish, . . . I was constantly told that he was not a Turk, and that he had identified himself completely with the country he rules. . . . As to his identifying himself with Egypt, it is a kind of identification similar to that by which the cat may be said to be identified with the mouse she has swallowed. His development of Egypt has resulted in reducing her to a state of poverty unknown elsewhere, . . . of the vast sums which have passed through his hands, it is perfectly safe to say not one single Arab peasant on the Nile has been in any way the better.

Mr. Loftie is, with justice, bitter in his denunciation of the late Khedive. He gives a vivid description of the manner in which public works are prosecuted:

> Every morning, when we looked out of our windows early, we saw a long and melancholy procession on the bank. First came an ill-looking man, in a red fez and a long white shirt, carrying a cane. Then came two or three dozen boys and girls, half-naked, footsore, weeping as they limped along, or trying to sing a kind of slow chorus, and following them another man with a cane, which he freely used to encourage the loiterers. This was a gang of day-laborers. These poor little wretches . . . were paid a microscopic sum,—at least it was paid to the taskmaster,—and we may hope against hope that they ever got any of it. It was shocking to see young girls carrying huge burdens of earth or baskets of lime for the builders, or running up and down to the hill for water,—their feet, and often their bare shoulders, bleeding. Forced labor is still the rule all through Egypt, as it probably was thirty centuries ago. All the great works have been performed by it.

Further on he tells of the ceremonial of the Prophet's day, and graphically narrates the journey on horseback of the Sheykh of the Saidieh dervishes over the bodies of his devoted disciples:

> Fighting my way with difficulty to the edge of the living pavement, I saw some 200 men lying close, side by side, all their bare feet turned one way, all their faces hidden in their folded arms. A man walked along on them, and jammed them closer and closer. Then, one after another, six men, bearing tall standards, trod heavily past. . . . At length the Sheykh appeared. He was preceded by a standard-bearer. The horse was led by two men. His gait was very unsteady, and the Sheykh, a large, dark man, of middle age, appeared to be asleep or fainting in the saddle, and, though he was supported by two men, rocked heavily from side to side. The horse, a fine, gray Arab, went very slowly, as if impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. They were past in a moment, but not before I had heard the sound of the horse's hoofs on the men's bodies,—a hollow thump which haunted my ears all the rest of the day.

Of the ancient Egyptians he says:

> They lived in timber houses, the windows of which were small in comparison with the wall-space, and the doorways narrow. Provision was made everywhere for awnings and curtains, to keep out the midday heat and the midnight cold. Their clothing was but scanty, but they were careful to cover the head with a kerchief or a rug. The women were very modestly clad, and wore more than a single garment,—the outer one reaching nearly to the feet. The hair was plaited, but was tied round the forehead by a simple riband. Tight-lacing had not been invented, nor the use of shoes.

The extracts quoted will give an idea of the general tone of the work. (A Ride in Egypt. By W. J. Loftie. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1 vol. Cloth. Price, $3.)

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

We agree with the publisher in his opinion as to the typographical features of this product of his press. It is so full of faults, and contains so many errors, that there is little pleasure in looking it through. The attempt to improve upon the customary spelling of the proper name "Herodotus," by changing the second "o" into an "i" wherever the word occurs, is not one, however, to be laid at his door.

Dr. Fish has produced a book which is, to a certain extent, a valuable compendium of facts and figures, but which does not contain anything new, or add to what was known before. It is not a newly-proposed view, but a reiteration of older ones. More scientific in its scope than the work by Dr. Seiss, most readers will prefer the latter as more intelligible, equally comprehensive (except as to one point), and better written. In saying this, we do not underrate the amount of labor required to gather together the statistics in Dr. Fish's work. But it is only a compilation, and as such, not superior to others. And, as to the mathematical feature to which Dr. Fish gives so much space,—the quadrature of the circle,—but little benefit has ever been derived from the time and labor bestowed upon this problem. The discovery of the binomial theorem so far is the only result. In fact, the French Academy of Science and the Royal Society of London decided long ago not to examine any paper pertaining to this subject. Mr. Shanks, in 1853, obtained the maximum ratio of 527 figures. It has been declared by eminent authorities that either an arithmetical or geometrical solution of the problem is impossible.

The study of the Pyramids has effected important discoveries. The Great Pyramid stands at the apex of the Delta of the Hill, in the centre of the habitable globe, and the exact centre of the land-surface of the whole world. This curious fact is not mentioned in Mr. Fish's work. Nor does he allude to the existence of the numerous pyramids in other portions of the world, and particularly those in Mexico, so like the Egyptian in size, form, construction, and apparent purpose. Of these Fergusson says: "If we still hesitate to pronounce that there was any connection between the builders of the pyramids of Suku and Xochicalco, the likeness is startling and difficult to account for on the theory of accidental coincidence."

Dr. Fish has never visited the Pyramids,—at least that is our inference from the absence of all allusion to any personal observations. His theories as to the use for which the Great Pyramid was intended are merely conclusions based on examination of the opinions of others. And here there is a wide divergence of opinions. Hardly any two writers agree. Prof. Piazzi Smyth holds that the design, origin, and destiny of the Great Pyramid are theistic; that it embodies Divine revelations; that it was never intended for a royal tomb, but was rather an astronomical depository or workshop. Prof. Van Rhyn says of the theories of Smyth, that "They are not supported by the accounts of the ancients, nor by the Egyptian inscriptions, nor by other testimony. The Pyramids were tombs, and nothing else." In this opinion Mr. Bonwick agrees. But Dr. Van Rhyn goes further, and declares that the massive sarcophagus contained a wooden coffin in which was the richly-decorated mummy of a King; and that this mummy was carried away when the Caliph Mamoun, in the beginning of the Ninth Century, forced his way into the Pyramid in pursuit of plunder. Dr. Fish says there is no evidence that the Pyramid ever contained a corpse. Dr. Grant agrees with Prof. Smyth in his belief that the sarcophagus was not a coffin, because it had no cover. Henry Field—a personal observer—asserts it as a singular fact that the sarcophagus had no cover. But the writer from whom Dr. Fish derives his opinions says there *was* a cover, and the marks are still evident where were the lintels, and hinges, and fastenings. And so the discussion goes bravely on.

Dr. Fish concludes "that the Great Pyramid has a destiny intimately connected with future science; in the past, a prophecy of changes to come; and in all ages to be a pillar and 'witness' to the Lord." In this he enters into the realm of prophecy, where he is as likely to be wrong as right, and where his opinion has equal weight with that of any one else who may feel inclined to speculate on the question. The true solution of this "great mystery" may prove it to be no mystery at all.

(Egyptian Pyramids—An Analysis of a Great Mystery. By Everett W. Fish, M. D. Chicago: C. H. Jones & Co. 1 vol., cloth.)

THE EGOTIST.

Mr. King, the author of the "Essays of Life," grouped together under the title of "The Egotist," is a Philadelphia lawyer. He has had a wide and varied experience, and has found time to note and enlarge upon the results of his experience. These comments are comprised in a volume of some 260 pages, in which are tersely treated about 200 subjects. His opinions are decided; they are also colored with his personality, which prevents them from sinking to the position of mere commonplaces. The writer is not always original in his subjects or mode of treatment. Nor does he claim to be. He says:

> No man knows from whence came the thought he writes; but he knows that it has dwelt with him,—that, if it be not the child of his own blood, it is the child of his adoption. It comes to him as the waters to the hillside spring. The earth drinks the raindrops, and through her pores they gather, and then bubble out the pure spring. So with what we know. The drops of thought fall upon the soul. They gather and pour out in writing, speech, or song. Where each drop comes from, no man can tell.

A defense of the doctrine of "assimilation," very neatly put.

There is much in Mr. King's work that is serious, earnest, and practical; but it is better defined as a series of suggestions rather than by the more pretentious title of "Essays of Life." There is not an "essay" between the two covers; but every page is filled with suggestions, and the scope of the volume is to enable the author to relieve his mind of a multitude of pregnant thoughts on persons, subjects, and things. It is more than an ordinary work, without being extraordinary.

(The Egotist—Essays of Life. By Henry T. King. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1 vol., cloth. Price, $1.50.)

THE TAPESTRY-ROOM.

This is a child's romance, written by Mrs. Molesworth,—no stranger in this field,—and illustrated by Walter Crane in his own peculiar manner. Too late for the holiday-season, it is an attractive and appropriate book for a child at any time. It narrates with becoming fidelity the adventures of two children, who, under the leadership of a sedate raven, make exploring expeditions into Fairyland. The tapestry-hangings are metamorphosed into reality, and the castle, so skillfully delineated in worsted, becomes for them a veritable palace of enchantment. The book points no moral. It is a story well told, and interesting undoubtedly to those for whom it was intended.

("The Tapestry-Room." By Mrs. Molesworth. London: Macmillan & Co. 1 vol. Cloth, illustrated. Price, $1.50.)

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' MANUAL.

Michael McDermott, C. E., the well-known surveyor of this city, has brought out a work of 524 pages under the above title, which embodies the research of a lifetime, and appears to contain about all that the engineer and surveyor needs to know, and much more than forms the repertoire of most gentlemen in the profession. The work includes instructions in surveying and civil engineering, and so much of practical astronomy as is required in the work of surveying, including determinations of compass-errors, and tables of star-positions for several years in advance. It treats also of geodetical jurisprudence, the analysis of soils and vegetables, hydraulics, bridges, strength of materials, valuation of real estate and improvements thereon, etc., etc. The traverse table, especially calculated for the work, is unusually full. In fact, the book is a genuine multum in parvo of surveyors' knowledge; and will achieve for its author a wide and enduring fame.

BRADWELL'S REPORTS.

The fourth volume of the decisions of the Appellate Courts of this State, compiled by Judge Bradwell, has just been received. It contains all the remaining opinions of the First District not published in Volume 3, up to Jan. 1, 1880; all the remaining opinions of the Second District up to Nov. 3, 1879; all the remaining opinions of the Third District up to Dec. 11, 1879; and all the remaining opinions of the Fourth District up to Jan. 1, 1880. It is gotten up in the excellent manner that has characterized the former volumes; and special attention is called to the elaborate index, which fills no less than forty-seven pages. The volume is "stereotyped, printed, and bound by the Chicago *Legal News* Company," and is furnished at the low price of $3.50 a volume.

MAGAZINES.

The *Etcher* for November has three illustrated articles,—the Tin Ghaut, Whitby, by David Lons; Sunning Themselves, by H. R. Robertson; and Rotherhite, by W. J. Cooper. The descriptions accompanying the etchings give them additional value. The magazine is published in London, but J. W. Bouton is the American agent.

The *Library Magazine* is one of the eclectic periodicals. Its January number contains: "The Russian Gypsies"; "The Philosophy of Color": John Ruskin's letter on "The Lord's Prayer and the Church"; "The Literary Calling and Its Future"; "What Is Rent?" by Bonamy Price; "The Functions of the Brain"; "Shakspeare's Fools"; "Buddha's First Sermon"; and others,—closing with an article on "The Late John Blackwood," taken from *Blackwood's Magazine*. Published by the American Book Exchange, in New York.

The *American Architect and Building News* for the first two weeks in January is at hand. The numbers contain the usual amount of carefully-selected articles on architectural and kindred subjects. The illustrations comprise a design for Trinity Church, Boston, and also one for the Washington Monument; and an admirable sketch of the Old Market-Hall at Mechlin, by C. H. Rew. Published by Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The *Penn Monthly* contains its usual summary of the events of the month, and articles on special subjects by Isaac Ray, M. D., who writes on "The Isolation of Persons in Hospitals for the Insane"; Joseph G. Rosengarter, who treats of "The Poor in Paris"; W. B., who has "A Word on Legal-Tenders"; Col. Wickham Hoffman, "Russian Superstitions"; and Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, who discusses "The Silver Question in England." There are also the usual reviews of new books and miscellaneous matter.

The *Nineteenth Century* for January contains articles on: "Russian Nihilism," by Fritz Cunliffe-Owen; "George Canning," by Viscount de Redcliffe; "Athletics in Public Schools," by the Hon. Edward Lyttleton; "Phædra and Phèdre," by Lionel Tennyson; "Purchase in the Church," by John Martineau; "The Origin Species and Genera," by A. R. Wallace; "Dr. Abbott and Queen Elizabeth," by James Spedding; "Old-Fashioned Gardening," by Mrs. Paul; "The Criminal Code, 1879," by Justice Stephen; "Atheistic Methodism," by W. H. Mallock; and "War-Correspondents and the Authorities," by Archibald Forbes.

The contents of *Appletons' Journal* for February are as follows: The second and concluding part of Cherbuliez's novelet, "A Stroke of Diplomacy"; "The Comedy-Writers of the Restoration"; "Miracles, Prayer, and Law," by J. Boyd Kinnear; "Life in Brittany"; "The Seamy Side," by Walter Besant and James Rice, Chapters XXVII.-XXIX.; "Teaching Grandmother—Grandmother's Teaching," by Alfred Austin; "The Russian Gypsies," by Charles G. Leland, which seems to have found especial favor with the editors of eclectic magazines; "First Impressions of the New World," by the Duke of Argyll; Editor's Table; Books of the Day.

The *American Catholic Quarterly Review* begins its fifth year with the January number. Its contents are particularly interesting. An article on "Pretended Unity of Modern Philosophy" is by the Rev. J. Wing. Bishop Becker writes on "Vocations to the Priesthood"; the Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud on "Socialism at the Present Day"; Dr. Daniel Gans treats of the "Necessity for Infallibility"; and A. de G. of "Archbishop Gibbon and His Episcopalian Critic, Dr. Stearns"; "English Manners" is the subject chosen by A. Featherstone Marshall; and J. Gilmary Shea, moved thereto by recent articles in the *North American Review*, attacks Mr. Froude in an article entitled, "Is Froude a Historian?" "Insanity as a Plea for Criminal Acts," by the Rev. Walter J. Hill, and "The Stack-O'Hara Case," complete the content of this number.

The *Fortnightly Review* for January contains articles on "Ireland," by Dr. Neilson Hancock, who sums up that the wants of that much-wanting country, "from a Liberal Unionist point of view, are religious equality made complete, equal educational advantages and privileges with Great Britain, equal Poor laws with England, localization of jurisdiction carried to the same extent as in England and Scotland, and one criminal law for the whole Kingdom." Henry Dunckley contributes an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Gladstone, and H. H. Stratham writes on "Handel." The other subjects treated are: "Freedom of Land," by F. H. Farrer; "Conversations with M. de Circourt" (a French writer but little known), by the late N. W. Senior; "Colorado," by J. W. Barclay, M. P.; and "England of To-Day," by H. D. Thraill, with a note by the editor, John Morley.

The *United Service* for February has been received. Its table of contents is unusually full. Among others, "Wants of the Navy," by Commodore Simpson; "The Naval Policy of the United States," by Commodore Ransom; and "The Sign-Language of the North American Indians," by Lieut.-Col. Mallery, are likely to attract especial attention. The other articles are: "Feeding a Great Army," by a Commissary of Subsistence; "A Chapter of Mythological Astronomy," Part II., by Lieut. Kelley; "Establishments of Military Education in Prussia," translated by Lieut. Greeley; "Education of Naval Constructors," by Naval-Constructor Wilson; "The Autobiography of an Old British Soldier," Part II., by J. H. Siddons; "Joshua's Relief of Gibeon and Battle of Beth-Horon," by Gen. De Peyster; "Una Naviz," translated from the Spanish by Lieut. Lyons; "Whiffs from an Old Sailor's Pipe," by E. Z. Bowline; and "The Campaign of Selma," by Lieut.-Col. Beaumont. The editorial notes treat of a variety of topics of interest to military and naval men. The *United Service* is published in Philadelphia by Hamersly & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

NANA—Sequel to L'Assommoir. By Emile Zola. Translated by John Stirling. Part I. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR 1879. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

SCRAP-BOOK RECITATIONS, No. 1. By H. M. Soper. Chicago: F. S. Denison. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

COMMON SENSE IN CHURCH-BUILDING. By C. G. Gardner. New York: Bicknell & Comstock. 1 vol., cloth. Price, $1.

OUR ARCHITECTURE AND ITS DEFECTS—A Critical Essay. By John L. Smithmyer. Washington, D. C. Paper, 28 pages.

FAMILY PRAYER. By authority of the Upper House of Convocation. New York: E. S. Dutton & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price, 50 cents.

THE ART OF SPEECH. Vol. 1.—Studies in Poetry and Prose. By L. F. Townsend, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth. Price, 60 cents.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Sold only by subscription. Part 3, Vol. II. Price, 50 cents.

PRELUDES. By Maurice F. Egan. (Published to aid in the rebuilding of the University of Notre Dame.) Philadelphia: Peter F. Cunningham & Son. 1 vol., cloth. Price, $1.

GREAT SINGERS—Faustina Bordoin to Henrietta Sontag. Handy Volume Series. By George F. Ferris. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1 vol., paper. Price, 50 cents.

LITERARY NOTES.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready a complete edition of Canon Farrar's "St. Paul," in one volume, octavo.

Some relics of Burns, consisting of his Masonic apron and mallet, and the minute-book (bearing his signature) of the Lodge St. Andrews, Dumfries, of which the poet was an affiliated member, were sold in Edinburg recently for £21.

Mr. Whitley Stokes has recently printed at Calcutta, for private circulation, a volume of "Indian Fairy Tales," containing thirty stories, the greater part of which were told in Hindostan by native servants to his daughter and afterward written down in English by the young lady and annotated by the late Mrs. Stokes.

Friedrich Von Bodenstedt, the German poet, who is now in this country, is best known as the author of "Lieder von Mirza Schaffy." These songs have gone through more than eighty editions in German. They have also been translated into a number of other languages, not the least being a translation into Hebrew. An English translation has recently been made.

A correspondent in South Haven, referring to an item in last week's "Literary Notes," thinks a translation of the work for the publication of which Servetus was burned would find a ready sale in our book market. We doubt it. Except as a matter of curiosity few would care for the work. It was a treatise on the circulation of the blood, and the ideas then set forth are obsolete to-day, while bibliophilists would care nothing for a translation.

Marat, the notorious hero of the first French revolution, the same who met his death at the hands of Charlotte Corday, was the author of several important essays on electricity. This fact was recently brought to notice by Mr. A. J. Frost. Most of Marat's works were written between 1779 and 1785, and several of them were translated into German. Robespierre, also wrote an article on the lightning-conductor for the *Journal des Savants*.

Encouraged by the success of his recent "Bibliography of Ruskin," which had passed through four editions in little more than a year, Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd has been for some time past engaged on another work of the same nature and scope, entitled "The Bibliography of Dickens; a Bibliographical List arranged in Chronological Order of the Published Writings in Prose and Verse by Charles Dickens, from 1834 to 1870." This little work will contain many items and entries of interest, entirely new to collectors, and will remedy, says the *Academy*, the glaring deficiencies in a recent attempt of Mr. James Cook, of Paisley, in the same direction.

The suits brought by the proprietors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" against J. M. Stoddart & Co. to enjoin the republication of certain copyrighted articles in the American reprint edition of the Encyclopædia and to compel an accounting, have excited general interest. Judge Butler, before whom the preliminary motion was argued, has decided against the plaintiffs. His decision was based on the ground that the injury likely to result to the plaintiffs from a denial of the motion would be very much less than that which would be suffered by the defendants if it was granted before the trial. Were the injunction issued, the entire field would be given to the publishers of the original work to the exclusion of the reprint; while in a denial of the injunction the plaintiffs would suffer very little, if any, diminution in the sales of their article.

A Philadelphia publishing house have in press a work by Maj. Serpo Pinto, "The King's Rifle, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean; Across Unknown Countries," etc., which will attract attention. Maj. Pinto has opened up an immense tract of new country. The geographical results of his journey have already been recognized as of the highest importance by the principal geographers of Europe. As indicating the perils of the journey, it may be mentioned that of the entire force composing the expedition, and numbering over 100 souls, only two or three survived, the rest being destroyed by savages, fever, wild beasts, famine, and other dangers on the way. The title of the work is derived from the fact that on his departure on his long and perilous journey, the King of Portugal presented him with his own rifle,—a fine weapon, valued at £500.

M. Quantin announces for publication early next year a magnificent edition of the "Complete Work of Rembrandt," reproduced under the direction of M. Firmin Delange. The work of preparation has already been carried on for four years; nor is this very long, considering that it is a question of reproducing in perfect fac-simile by the most approved new processes the whole of the engraved work of the great Dutch master, consisting altogether of 356 plates. Three hundred of these are now ready, but, as they still need a certain amount of supervision before they are issued, the work will not be published before March 15. M. Charles Blanc supplies the literary portion of it, writing a description of and commentary on each plate. A catalog raisonné is also provided, as well as a chronological table arranged by M. Charles Blanc in the order which, after much study, he has come to the conclusion should be followed in regarding Rembrandt's perplexing work. This is a subject upon which, as is well known, no two authorities ever agree. This edition will contain twenty-two unique plates of the Amsterdam Museum, as well as those of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

ART NOTES.

It is stated that a valuable picture of David Teniers has been unexpectedly discovered at Pesth, in the house of the elder Maleczky.

In the concours of the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts a Brooklyn art student, Kenneth Rylance Cranford, carried off the honors for the best life drawing. Gerôme presided on the occasion and made the award.

A hundred and thirteen commemorative monuments have, within the past twenty years, been erected in various parts of Italy to its great poets, scientists, philosophers, and artists of the past, and to the statesmen and warriors who aided in Italian unification.

Nuremberg, in spite of many protests, has at last decreed that her wonderfully interesting old wall, with its many towers, must come down, to give the city a chance to grow. Rumors of plans to do this work have been current for some time, and there seems now to be no doubt of their melancholy truth.

"Annibale Caracci is dead," says the London *World*, "but James McNeill Whistler is very much alive. He has painted a big picture of a former 'patron,' representing him at full length as a demon, with peacock scales, hooked claws, and a ruffled shirt, seated at a piano, and playing a nocturn—'The Gold Scab.'"

The Governor-General of Canada is said to be much interested in the formation of a Canadian Academy of the Fine Arts. The objects in view are the formation of a National Gallery of Art, the holding of exhibitions in the principal cities of the Dominion, and the establishment of schools of art and design. The number of academicians is to be limited to forty, and there are to be associates, honorary members, foreign academicians, and honorary retired academicians. The first regular exhibition will soon take place.

A picture which has in its time undergone several very severe ordeals is to be put up at public auction at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, this winter. It is the "Judgment of Solomon," by Rubens, which, while in the museum at Antwerp, was struck by a cannon ball during the siege in 1832, and was so damaged that its repairs amounted to 1,200 francs. Its warlike adventures did not, however, end here, for after its removal to Paris it received another cannon shot during the revolution in 1848, which struck it, if we are to believe tradition, in exactly the same spot as the former one. This wound has also been carefully healed.

The *Academy* says the Berlin National Museum has just been enriched by what is declared to be the largest modern group of sculpture extant. The artist is Prof. Gustav Muller, of Coburg, a sculptor long resident at Rome, who has been engaged upon this work for eleven years. It is a Prometheus group, representing the bound Titan at the moment when the eagle first pierces his body with his claws, while two Oceanides, beautiful nude female figures, endeavor to loosen his chains. The one tries to ward off the bird, the other sinks down overcome with horror. The conception and execution are said to be very fine, and the figures, especially the female ones, are highly praised. The whole group is modeled out of one block of the finest and purest Carrara marble, weighing three hundredweight, which its owner regarded as such a unique mass that it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to part with it.

SCIENCE.

BIOLOGY.

The starting point in this science is with natural forces such as gravitation, chemical force, electricity, magnetism, light, heat, and sound as energies or forces capable of doing work. The writers on the relationship and convertibility of these forces are Meyer, Joule, Helmholtz, Liebig, Carpenter, Tyndall, and many others. Chemistry is concerned in the effects of these forces upon matter in its molecular and atomic condition. Everything in the universe (as far as known) is reducible to sixty-odd elements, such as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, iron, sodium, and so on. These atoms have been weighed, and, according to the inductive method of Bacon, their properties sought out in every conceivable way. These material atoms respond to or behave in different ways in the presence of the forces actuating them, apparently seeking orbital motions like minute planets forced to revolve about a heavier molecule, as the earth turns round the sun. Beautiful analogies have been traced in this way between atomic and planetary motions, but physicists such as Tyndall are more especially elucidating the vibratory motions of matter. This scientist advises the plainest and coarsest analogies as useful in explaining physical phenomena, as truth loses nothing by being fully understood. These forces might be likened to little oceanic ripples or waves.

Suppose we had the power of magnifying these waves of forces many million times, we would see the tremendous surge of a sea of atoms magnified to marbles, dashing against the drum membranes of our ears, smaller and still smaller billows roll in quicker time, and sixteen of these waves in reality occurring in one second constitutes our appreciation of lowest base notes of sound,—40,000 in a second the highest treble. Returning to our magnified waves, we find they are very much smaller, and that, however much the up and down side of the waves have lessened, the ability to toss the atoms aloft has not diminished, only these atoms do not jump so high; these subdued waves are *heat*. Shorten up the time of the waves, and crowd more into a given moment, and light appears. The light ranges through red to violet and disappears, the so-called chemical force constituting the next series, which has merged into ripples. Fainter, smaller, swifter ripples represent electricity, and the faintest of all, Laplace calculates as gravitation, because it acts so instantaneously in interplanetary space.

It is difficult to one unused to do so to abstractly look upon such familiar things as light, heat, and sound in this way; but the results of so doing fully justify the endeavor. Then these forces are at work, molding up rocks, forming water, tearing away the accumulation of ages, slowly or at one stroke, and slowly or rapidly building up on the other hand. Here begins the connection between physics or the science of forces and chemistry, the science of matter with biology, the science of life. Heat hatches the eggs, germinates plants, vivifies Nature in countless ways; the other forces lend their aid, and here we have gravitation, heat, light, electricity, and all modes of motion working upon matter to mold it into new forms of life. All plant and animal texture is ultimately reducible to a cell form called protoplasm or bioplasm. This microscopic cell is found to be identical in all plants and animals. From it bones, cartilages, muscles, nerves are built, seemingly by one piece of protoplasm being located where the molecules most suitable to the tissue it is intended to become are most abundant. Thus one piece of protoplasm, or community of bioplasts, engage all the carbonate and phosphate of lime coming its way, and bony tissue is the result; another selects atoms most suitable for muscle construction, etc. It is necessary to keep in mind that this bioplasm is mainly made of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and has the power of absorbing similar atoms and growing into new shapes, sizes, and numbers by such absorption.

Like produces like, and we are related to plants and lower animals just as the shanty may be made of the same kind of bricks which form a palace.

The laws of organic Nature are:

First—Each living thing, plant, or animal grows to full development only by increase of mass and increased force consumption.

Second—This increase entails augmented force needed for its physiological action, and in the same ratio the functional products are greater.

Third—Parts multiply in proportion as we ascend the series of living things, and greater complexity in the organic machinery follows, because of the diversity both of functions and organs.

Fourth—As parts and functions become more complex and become specialized,—that is, capable of doing one certain thing better than other parts, as the hand can grasp better than the foot,—these parts become synchronous in action, that is, they get acquainted with each other's peculiarities to such an extent that they work harmoniously for the general good, while, at the same time, each part must suffer with or for the others.

Fifth—Organisms modify themselves to circumstances, and eventually grow to be best suited apparently to such surroundings among which they have been compelled to thrive.

Sixth—Heredity or the law of fixity of species, whereby there is a tendency to keep up a condition of things which was at first the result of surroundings, and to set up as a barrier against new environments. It is the spirit of conservatism and perpetuation which makes a dog beget dogs, and prevents or hinders civilization of savages.

Other subsidiary developmental laws accrue, but are somewhat fully embraced in the foregoing. As to the uses of this new science, or rather new grouping of old sciences, they are incalculable when man fully understands the conditions under which he lives, thrives, becomes diseased or superannuated, and dies; when he knows intimately the forces which become his friendly allies when he uses them, often his relentless enemies when he misunderstands or abuses them, then and not till then will he know the truth as to why he is here and whither he is drifting. Biology, like other sciences, is the truth; it must be studied as such and for its own sake, regardless of any ipse dixit or dogma which would chain its progress and hand us back to the Dark Ages. The practical application of the study are merely incidental to it. The world rushes heedlessly along, benefited by every such conquest, but indifferent as to its source. Utilizers of scientific discoveries such as Edison, Morse, or Field deserve all the good fortune that befalls them, but the conscientious, indefatigable investigator is seldom rewarded as Tyndall, Faraday, Proctor, Herschel, Helmholtz, Liebig have been. More often he is in worse condition even than was poor Thomas Edward, of Banff, Scotland, who, being a born naturalist, pursued his researches amid poverty, abuse of the vilest kind, repeated losses of his collections, compelled to work all day at mending shoes for a trifling pittance and hunt among his loved animals at night. This naturalist has done as much as any single individual, however circumstanced, to forward our knowledge of animate existence, and, in his declining years, he is rewarded by his Queen with recognition in the shape of £50 per annum.

Had he turned his attention to improving engines of war for destroying life, it is probable his genius might have won more substantial regard.

To return to the subject. We mentioned the usefulness of the science of biology as rather ultimate than immediate. There are many present outcomes from it, however. It is undeniable that a microscopic acquaintance on the part of physicians with the human body is of use in discerning diseases, and indicating their treatment; biology lays down fixed laws as aids to such studies; further, it is chasing with myriad eyes such things as spores and disease-germs, and even a failure in the search becomes negatively useful by showing us that some other direction must be chosen for investigation into the causes of diseases and their prevention. It tends to enlighten us as to the properties of everything which grows or moves on the face of the earth, thus casually giving us new, better, and cheaper foods and medicines, and teaching us where and how they may best be procured. Such revelations inevitably result in a better understanding between individuals and nations, and foster a spirit of toleration, though engendering a persistent search for truth, even though the search entails the relinquishment of every pernicious delusion we have hugged to our bosoms for ages.

"THE GALLED JADE."

THE TRIBUNE alluded last week to the discovery of a jade scraper of great antiquity at Geneva. Now Max Müller writes to the London *Times*: "Scrapers or cutting instruments made of real jade are very rare, in Switzerland and elsewhere, but I have myself seen several beautiful specimens,—among the rest, one found by Dr. Uhlmann, of München-buchsee, whose collection of lacustrine antiquities, all taken out by his own hand from one and the same small lake, the Moossee-dorfsee, is perhaps the most authentic and most instructive collection in the whole of Switzerland." Prof. Müller does not see any difficulty in believing that the early "Aryan" immigrants into Europe brought with them and preserved, "from generation to generation, so handy and so valuable an instrument as a scraper or knife, made of a substance which is *ære perennius*." On the same subject, Mr. B. M. Westropp sends the opinion of M. Desors, as follows: "We cannot share the opinion which attributes extensive commercial relations to the tribes of the age of stone. In support of this opinion are cited the hatchets of nephrite (jade), of which numbers are found at Concise and other stations of that epoch; and, as this stone now comes to us from the East, it has been inferred that the tribes of the remote period in question trafficked with Asia. But it should be remembered that the greater part of the hatchets which are assumed to be nephrite may very well be only varieties of indigenous rocks, proceeding from siliceous veins in the serpentine, and whose depository might be found, according to M. de Mortellet, in the higher Maurienne. It seems to us very difficult to admit that so distant a commerce should have been restricted to the exchange of certain stones, which, after all, are not very superior to common silex, while the East might have furnished objects of far greater utility, particularly metals."

POPULATION OF AFRICA.

Accurate statistics of the population of Africa are not yet obtainable, but much important information has been gathered about the distribution of the inhabitants and the density of the population in the different parts of the country. In the region of the great lakes, for example, there are countries as thickly peopled as many of the States of Europe. M. A. Rabaud, in a paper published in the "Bulletin of the Marseilles Geographical Society," gives the following as the population of the different subdivisions of the continent: In the Soudan, the population is estimated at 80,000,000, or about fifty-three per square mile; the town of Bida, on the Niger, contains 80,000 inhabitants. The population of East Africa is estimated at 30,000,000, and that of Equatorial Africa at about 40,000,000. One of the latest authorities divides the population as follows among the great families into which ethnologists have separated the peoples: Negroes, 130,000,000; Hamites, 20,000,000; Bantus, 13,000,000; Foolahs, 8,000,000; Nubians, 1,500,000; Hottentots, 50,000. This would give a total population of 172,550,000. These figures are, of course, only approximate, and both German and English geographers think them too low, the former estimating the population at 200,000,000.

VESUVIUS DURING AN ERUPTION.

Dr. Lewis, in Hardwicke's *Science Gossip*, gives an interesting account of an ascent of Mount Vesuvius, made while an eruption was in progress. He says: "On Nov. 3, 1879, the mountain began to show slight signs of disquietude, which in the course of a day or two developed into a minor eruption; a condition most suitable for study. From Naples were seen to issue clouds of smoke and vapor, and at night could be seen the streak of reddish light which denoted the crater full and the lava running over the edge. We determined, therefore, to make our visit the following day. Starting from the observatory we commenced our second, but by far the most difficult, part of the journey.

"Imagine a cone some 1,000 feet high, composed chiefly of loose ashes, with sides of an inclination between 36 deg. and 50 deg. We forsook the regular track for an old lava stream, which, although very rough and uneven, afforded a better foothold than the loose ejecta we had left. In the course of an hour and a half our path lay through vast clouds of steam issuing beneath our feet, produced by the subterranean heat evaporating the moisture that had fallen in the night. Mounting at last the edge of the crater, there was presented to our eyes a scene so fierce, so wild, that a mind could hardly conceive the existence of such without seeing it in reality.

"Here was an amphitheatre-like cavity filled by recent lava, which had overflowed the northern edge and swept down the side of Vesuvius, towards the Atrio del Cavallo. In the centre of the lake rose a cone of about thirty feet in hight, built up of fragments of pumice and lava, that, on an average of half a minute, were blown (white hot) a hundred feet or so into the air, accompanied by vast columns of acid vapors and gases, and loud rattling explosions, such as are produced by a line of musketry. This was followed by the rattling of the falling pieces on the side of this cone, thereby adding to its size. This cone bears somewhat the same relation to the crater of Vesuvius as the latter mountain does to the prehistoric crater of Monte di Somma. Around it in process of construction and activity were scattered three or four fumeroles, which resemble gigantic sugar-loaves, being covered by incrustations of common salt, sulphide of potash, and other sublimates, and from whose summits issued in a rhythmical manner aqueous vapor, and, apparently by the smell, hydrochloric acid.

"We carefully descended the sides of the crater on to the cooled crust of lava. This in many places was cracked and fissured, and, looking down one of these cracks, we could see the red-hot liquid trachytic sea, upon which we were really floating. Now with caution we direct our path to one of the fumeroles, on which could be obtained some beautiful sublimates. Here, really floating on a lake of liquid fire, standing in vast clouds of suffocating vapor, not ten yards from the gigantic chimney of an active volcano belching forth showers of hot stones which it was necessary to evade, hearing loud rolling-like thunder beneath our feet, we recalled to our minds the imaginary visit of Dante to Hades under the guidance of Virgil. The scene fascinated our imagination, and produced a profound feeling of awe of man's feebleness compared with the gigantic efforts of Nature, and of his greatness in comparison with his ancestors, who, unable to comprehend the scientific explanation and laws under which such effects were and are produced, were obliged to create deities of but slight superhuman power to account for phenomena which we now understand.

"The lava as it flows appears to all intents and purposes like liquid asphalte, in the condition it is poured from the caldrons in process of paving our streets, except that it is incandescent. As it flows, it cools on the surface, leaving a crust of sponge-like rock, generally known as scoriæ, or it forms for itself an arched channel through which it flows as in a tub.

"The guide shows some interesting experiments; first he forces his stick into the stream and pinches off a piece of the hot pasty mass. Into this he squeezes a coin and laps over the edges as if it were dough (i. e., not with his fingers); it is allowed to cool and then broken open to show the imbedded coin much oxidized. Tongs with their opposed surfaces engraved are made to pinch a piece of pasty rock and so form a medallion. This last flow from Vesuvius is of exceeding vitreous texture, and contains an enormous number of crystals of leucite, which crystallize out before the lava is solid, and thus give to its cooled surface the appearance of dough full of currants. This obsidian-like variety, I believe, is an uncommon product for the volcano."

VELOCITY OF A RIFLE-BULLET.

The New York *Tribune* contains an account of a lecture recently given by Prof. Robert Spice at the Cooper Institute, in which he accomplished the task of determining the actual velocity of a rifle-bullet fired across the stage. The distance measured on the platform was thirty-three feet. To carry this performance out he had secured the coöperation of Lieut. E. L. Merriam, who has gained some reputation at the Creedmoor Range. In the first place, Prof. Spice called the attention of the audience to a mahogany base, twelve inches by fifteen inches, on which were placed two levers which carried bent wires to make marks on a piece of smoked glass underneath the points. One of these wires was connected with a pendulum attached to an Attwood machine, vibrating seconds. By means of electric currents the lever connected with the pendulum came down on the glass precisely at the beginning of each second, making a series of lines separated by spaces somewhat similar to the old Morse alfabet. Consequently the distance from the beginning of one line to the beginning of the next represented a second of time.

The second lever, exactly opposite, had a spring attached to one end, which kept the point off the glass. It also had two electro magnets, one at each end, which had electric currents passed through of different strength,—the weaker current tending to pull the lever down on the glass, the stronger current tending to keep it elevated. In addition to this, the current from the stronger magnet passed through a loose wire resting on two globules of mercury, and immediately in front of this wire was to rest the muzzle of the rifle. The weaker current passed through a precisely similar loose wire, also on two globules of mercury, which wire was placed thirty-three feet distant from the first wire.

Lieut. Merriam now came forward and loaded his rifle. It was a regular Creedmoor, 45-calibre, 34-inch barrel, and placed in it a cartridge containing a 450-grain ball and 45 grains of powder; explaining that this was not a full charge. He then took his position. The object was to shoot away the wires on the mercury. A box of sand was placed to receive the ball.

The pendulum above described was then set in motion. On its striking the fifth second the plate of smoked glass was drawn along by the descent of a weight on the top of a column of sand which ran out of a tube. On the sixth second, Lieut. Merriam pulled the trigger and both wires vanished. On the first wire being broken the point of the corresponding lever descended on the glass, but immediately rose again by the action of a spring, when the bullet broke the second wire. The consequence of this was that the point connected with this lever scraped a very short line on the smoked glass; while the other point, being kept down during the swing of the pendulum, scraped a longer space.

Then the glass was withdrawn and placed in the stereopticon, projecting a magnified image of the lines on the screen. The relative lengths of these lines were ascertained, thus obviating any source of error in measuring the minute lines on the smoked glass. This method of measuring the lengths was claimed to be original by the Professor.

On this measurement it was found that the shorter line was five inches long, and the other line nine feet and two inches. These numbers were brought down to the common fraction of inches, the result giving 110 inches for the longer space. It was then ascertained how many times the former was contained in the latter, and the fraction thus obtained was clearly the fraction of a second that the bullet took to pass from one wire to the other,—that is, 1-22 of a second. Multiplying the distance between the wires (thirty-three feet), as above, by the denominator of the above fraction, the velocity of the bullet in feet was obtained, namely, 726 feet in a second.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Paper is now used to make buckets, "bronzes," urns, asphalt roofing, water-cans, carpets, shirts, whole suits of clothes, jewelry, materials for garden-walks, window-curtains, lanterns, pocket-handkerchiefs, fire-stoves, boats, railway carriages and carriage wheels, chimney-pots, flour-barrels, cottage-walls, roofing-tiles, bricks, and dies for stamping, and blankets.

Prof. Nordenskjöld has announced his intention of starting soon on another journey of exploration to the Siberian Polar Sea. He will make the New Siberian Islands, visited in 1809-'10 by Hendenstroem, his base of operations.

An immense topographical map of the Kingdom of Italy, which has been eighteen years in preparation, has just been issued by the English Royal Engineer Department. It consists of 277 sheets, and is the most accurate and detailed map of the peninsula ever published.

A German paper gives a simple test for the purity of milk. It states that if a well-polished knitting-needle is dipped into a deep vessel of milk, and withdrawn in an upright position, some of the milk will adhere to the needle; if water has, in the slightest degree, been added to the milk, none will remain on the needle.

An important discovery has just been made in the neighborhood of Elbœuf, Seine-Inférieure, France, by M. Noury. He has found a multitude of prehistoric implements in the siliceous sands which form the subsoil of the Seine Valley, between Elbœuf and Rouen. In a single locality he collected more than 400 among bones of large quaternary mammals. These implements are said to belong to the palæolithic age; they consist of cut flints forming axes, cores, punches, and hammers of various dimensions.

The value of a cab-horse in Paris which, from accident or age, is no longer useful for harness purposes is estimated at 68 francs, ($13.60), apportioned as follows: Skin, 13 francs 60 centimes; hair, 1 franc; blood, 6 francs 30 centimes; nails, 12 centimes; shoes, 1 franc 80 centimes; viscera, 1 franc 60 centimes; tendons, 30 centimes; intestines, 1 franc; grease, 4 francs 98 centimes; bones, 2 francs 30 centimes; flesh, 35 francs. The ultimate destination of the skin is the tan-pit; the tendons are used for glue, the feet for oil, the bones for animal black, the blood for Prussian blue, while the horse-flesh finds its place as a pièce de résistance in the cheap restaurants.

The *American Manufacturer* says: "A steam-pipe two and a half inches in diameter, carrying from 90 to 100 pounds' pressure, was laid under ground about three years ago, encased in common pine boards about one inch thick. A few days since occasion was had to dig up the pipe, and the whole length of the wooden drain was found to be charred and apparently burnt about three-fourths of the thickness of the wood, the other fourth being partially rotten. The whole inside of the drain was turned to charcoal, with here and there spots of white ashes, showing that ignition had actually taken place. It seems probable that, if the case had not been excluded from the air by the earth covering it, it would have blazed and been entirely consumed. It is generally believed that a steam-pipe cannot set fire to wood, but this case seems to prove the contrary, and it may explain the origin of many mysterious fires."

A German writer advocates capital punishment by electricity, and thus sketches the mode of procedure: "In a dark room, draped with black, and which is lighted by a single torch,—the chamber of execution,—there shall stand an iron figure of Justice, with her scales and sword. This goddess will carry a powerful electric battery in her inside; and this battery will be connected with an arm-chair,—the seat of death. In front of the chair shall stand the Judge's tribunal, and only the Judge, jury, and other officials shall be present with the condemned during the ceremony of execution. This will consist in the Judge reading the story of the crime committed by the prisoner, who will be rigidly manacled to aforesaid chair; and when this has been done the Judge will break his rod of office and toss it into one of the scale-pans of the figure of Justice, at the same time extinguishing the solitary torch. The descent of the pan will complete the electric circuit, and shock the wretch into the next world."

MY LOVELY FRIEND.

An oleander-blossom just in bloom
  Is something like her radiant young face;
Its lovely fragrance, floating through the room,
  Reminds me of her sweet, unconscious grace.

Her rich-hued beauty, delicate as rare,
  That like a rising star grows on the sight,
She wears as simply as a queen might wear
  Her robe of purple, knowing it her right.

She fills her hours with pleasant, useful tasks,
  And her white soul contains no thought of wrong.
Her happy heart is like a bird that basks
  In floods of light, and sings the whole day long.

No haughty airs and no unseemly pride
  Mar her demeanor; and no ill she speaks.
Since her own life has nothing dark to hide,
  No covered wrong in other lives she seeks.

I would not have her burdened with much lore,
  And torn with useless doubting and unrest.
Of all the wisdom in the great world's store,
  Her sweet content and cheerfulness are best.

But I would keep her alway free from care,
  And alway young, and beautiful, and bright.
Time, canst thou not give me a double share,
  And spare my friend from burdens and from blight?
ELLA WHEELER.

The Bull-Fight Gotten Up Especially for the Amusement of Alfonso and His Bride.

From Edward King's Madrid Letter.

A daring fellow in green tights, white silk stockings, and a jacket blazing with gold and jewels, ran up in front of the bull, holding in each hand a flexible dart enveloped in straw at one end. Quick as lightning the bull sprang at him, but the man went to one side, and the two darts were sticking in the animal's neck. It was as quick as thought. The banderillos made the bull crazy with rage; he shook himself, but they entered more deeply into the skin; he foamed at the mouth; he was terrible. He ran at a knot of his enemies and frightened them so that they fled in confusion, leaping the barrier. Now all the devil in the bull was roused. His motions were twice as quick as before. Thousands of voices were screaming advice from the benches. "Rafael, mind your steps! Well! well! Muy bein! Lagaitijo! demonio! Anda! anda! Now run for it, hombre! What an ass, burro burrito!" Then a great silence fell. The matador took a red cloak in his hand, holding concealed beneath it a sword, short and stout of blade. He stepped gracefully and briskly to the bull, and held the red cloak directly before his eyes. The bull flew at it. The matador made a false step, saved himself, and looked up, pale and quivering, to hear a tempest of maledictions. The bull was after him again, and followed him. Lightly as thistle-down flew to the rescue a dozen capeadors, who fluttered their cloaks in the bull's vision until he was directed from his victim. Then they gradually brought him to a standstill, and the matador came before him again. Now began a terrible duel between man and beast. The cloth was at the bull's reach; he plunged at it, and seemed to annihilate the matador. But no, the man was always out of reach, and his gleaming blade was playing in the air. The bull saw it, but the cloak was before him—S-s-s-t! Down came the sword between the animal's foreshoulders; but the bull, with a noble and impetuous motion, threw it out of the wound, from which the blood poured in large streams. The matador drew another sword, and the duel began again. Each time that he stabbed the beast but slightly the crowd cursed him. Then he redoubled his energies and seemed to lose his prudence. By and by he made a flying leap; every one stood up, thinking to see him lying gored to death. But, on the contrary, he stood some yards away pointing to the bull, in whose shoulder the sword was planted to the hilt. The King was languidly applauding with his white-gloved hand. And the specators,—it was bedlam. The bull struggled, but the dreadful sword sapped his life. He raged and ran, frothing, upon the agile cloak-bearers. They decamped, but returned as they saw the poor animal walk away a short distance and lie down with his tongue out. They flew to him and began to tempt him to renew the contest. This was most piteous of all. He looked up at them with glazing eyes, out of which all brutish malice had departed, as the great mystery of death overtook him. It was horrible. I looked up at the young Queen; she had turned her eyes away.

Ambition on a Downward Grade.

Albany Letter to Syracuse Courier.

I met a man to-day who is a type of the persevering officeseeker. To my knowledge he has been looking for "something" from the "party" ever since 1872. "What are you after now?" I asked. "Well," said he, "two years ago I tried to get nominated for the Assembly, but I failed. Last year I went for an Aldermanic nomination in New York, but I missed it. In 1876 I came mighty near going to Congress, but didn't get the nomination after all, and now I'm waiting to take anything. What do you think they'd pay a boss carpenter on the Capitol?"

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LIFE AT HIGH PRESSURE.

A Man's Best Capabilities Can Be Brought Out Only by Overwork.

When You Want Anything Done, Go Not to Men of Leisure, but to Busy Men.

A Pressure of Work Makes the Mental Machinery Go Faster—Some Remarkable Instances.

The Busiest Men Those Who Have Most Time for Extra Work.

Macmillan's Magazine for January.

How comes it that so many great men—men that have been great benefactors of their kind and have left great works behind them—have had to live under pressure, with strained energies, and the sense of having too much to do? It seems as if men could hardly become great under the conditions of a calm, leisurely life. A man cannot run at his fastest, or swim his furthest, in ordinary circumstances; he must be running in an exciting race, or swimming for dear life, to do his best. It rarely appears what a man is capable of till he is put to his mettle. Necessity is a wonderful educator, a wonderful enlarger and quickener of men's faculties. We lately read an account of a printing-machine which from eight cylinders can print and fold about 100,000 newspapers in an hour. What but the pressure of necessity could ever have made machinery accomplish such wonders? It needs something of the same sort to take the most out of human faculties. Under the pressure, the faculties become enlarged and quickened, and are thus capable of producing results that calm leisure never attains.

Still it is true that overwork is an evil. It is more,—

IT IS OFTEN A MURDERER.

Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Simpson, Dr. Norman Macleod, and many others certainly did not live to the end of their days, and it was overwork that robbed them of the residue. No doubt, as is often said, it is not work, but worry, that does the mischief. But worry is the daughter of overwork; it is having too little time to be patient that gives the feeling of worry; it is having the nerves so stretched that the slightest opposition frets them. When a celebrated editor complained of being

Overworked, overworried,
Over-Croker'd, over-Murray'd,

the first word of his lamentation explained all the rest. Undoubtedly, then, overwork, while a means to good, is itself an evil. A distinguished man of our acquaintance used to say that the most desirable condition of life was to have just somewhat more to do than you could possibly accomplish. Not far too much, for that would crush you; but enough to check the tendency to laziness, enough to supply a perpetual spur. The evil is, that it is so difficult to realize this happy condition; men who are able to do much are usually pressed to do far too much; and the warning which so often comes in the form of paralysis or of heart-disease, comes too late to admit of a remedy.

It must be accepted, we apprehend, as the true state of things, that, while there are evils inseparable from high pressure and overwork, the best that a strong man is capable of

CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT THEM.

Let us observe, for example, how careful an overworked man is to make the most of his time. What an early riser he becomes! Can anything make a man start from the luxury of a half-waking, half-sleeping state in bed like the conviction that, if he is not at work at a given minute, the whole business of the day will be thrown into arrear and inevitable confusion? Dickens has a character somewhere who says he always goes to bed with regret and rises with disgust. The pressure of work removes both the regret and the disgust, for at bed-time bed is welcome to the busy worker, while in the morning it is a thief and a robber. How much more rapidly one runs through the newspaper when there is but ten minutes for it; or how much more quickly one transacts business, or makes inquiries, or goes through friendly greetings, when dozens are waiting in the anteroom, let doctors and lawyers say. "Don't go to men of leisure when you want anything done,—

GO TO BUSY MEN,"

was a saying of the late George Moore's, of Bow Churchyard, himself a busy man, the architect of a colossal business, and yet able to carry on his shoulders the interests of innumerable charities. In the United States they have a rule in some of their conventions that speakers shall not occupy more than five minutes. It seems to many as if a speaker would need that time at least to clear his throat; and yet it is wonderful what can be said in five minutes when neither love nor money can eke out the allowance.

Besides saving time, the pressure of work makes the mental machinery go faster. The mind comes under an excitement which quickens all its processes. The steam gets up, and the piston flies through the cylinder like lightning. Pieces of work have been done in these moods that would not, or could not have been done under more still and quiet conditions. If St. Paul had not led so busy a life, his Epistles would have borne a different character. They would not have the stimulating power they have. The rush and rapidity of the Apostle's mind communicates itself to his readers. The same thing is true, in a sense, of the speeches of most great orators. Such things could not be produced in cold blood. Men

MUST BE ON WINGS

to do them. If the rocket were not discharged in a sort of frantic excitement, it would not describe the beautiful curve which it traces. It is certain that the leisure which busy men so naturally crave would greatly restrict and impair many of their greatest efforts. Their work might indeed be done with more finish and beauty of detail, but it would have far less of the living and quickening power to which, very probably, its chief value is due. No doubt, if sober thought be the chief thing needed in a piece of work, the slower it is done the better; a judge must be deliberate, and solemn, and slow; but, if the purpose be to illuminate, to quicken, to impel, the mind will be all the better of the excitement that comes from the pressure of too much to do.

When able men are urged on in this way, it is wonderful what they can do, even in their *horæ subsecivæ*. Sometimes it seems

AS IF THEY COULD NEVER STOP.

They go on like the Flying-Dutchman, as if they were embodiments of the perpetual motion. There is Mr. Gladstone, for example. No sooner is he relieved of the burden of the Primiership than he is up to the neck in Homer. When people are wondering how he gets time to keep up his Greek, he is out with an elaborate pamphlet on Ultramontanism. Hardly is the ink dry when a publication is announced on the Turkish massacres. And, when people are thinking him fairly exhausted, he goes through an electioneering campaign like a meteor, and delivers a succession of speeches that for every quality of powerful and brilliant oratory fill the whole world with astonishment. We suppose that in his best days a similar activity must have characterized Lord Brougham. When could he have written his papers for the Useful Knowledge Society, or studied and written his chapters on Paley's 'Natural Theology'?

THE SPARKS FROM SUCH MEN'S ANVILS

are equal to the chief products of ordinary craftsmen. But even these men would probably have been eclipsed by the activity of the Spanish poet, Lope de Vega. It was calculated that 21,300,000 of his lines were actually printed, and no less than 1,800 plays of his composition acted upon the stage. "Were we to give credit to such accounts," says Lord Holland, "allowing him to begin his compositions at the age of 13, we must believe that on an average he wrote more than 900 lines a day,—a fertility of imagination and a celerity of pen which, when we consider the occupations of his life as a soldier, a secretary, a master of a family, and a priest, his acquirements in Latin, Italian, and Portuguese, and his reputation for erudition, become not only improbable, but absolutely, and one may say physically, impossible."

With such cases before us, we come more readily to

UNDERSTAND THE PARADOX

that the busiest men are those who have most time, or at least most capacity, for extra work. The medical profession is full of instances. It is remarkable that the late Sir James Simpson, for instance, in the midst of an unprecedented professional practice, should have been a keen antiquary, and should have found time to write so many antiquarian memoirs. It is said of the late Dr. Abercrombie, that his works on the "Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man" were composed in his carriage, as he was driving to see his patients. The instances of medical men in the hight of practice writing papers for the medical journals, or preparing professional works for the press, are very numerous. The faculties of such men are so ready that in their moments of leisure they can do more than many another man who has no stated work at all. Even ordinary men understand quite well how irksome a very small bit of work, like the writing of letters, is in a holiday-time, when one is idle in the country; whereas, in the hight of one's activity, a dozen letters could be dashed off in an hour, and not even counted in the hard work of the day. An able man, in the full swing of his manifold work, is like a machine that by belts and wheels

CAN DO ALL KINDS OF BY-JOBS,

besides what engages the chief share of its activity.

Nor is such a life necessarily so oppressive as is often thought. Our Maker has so ordered it that one of our chief pleasures is derived from work successfully done. Labor ipse voluptas. There is always a gratification in "something accomplished, something done." Lope de Vega, writing his play in a single day, as he often did, had no doubt sufficient enjoyment in it to compensate him for all the confinement and toil. Rapid workers have not time to get disgusted with their work, as those are apt to do who brood over it. Disgust is usually the product of leisure and reflection, and comes at a second stage. If the work be somewhat varied, the pleasure in connection with its completion is varied too. Hence, perhaps, is the reason why the total and sudden giving up of work is often attended with evil results. The transition from a life full of activity and rich in the enjoyment of successful labor to a life of absolute idleness with no such vivid enjoyment,

HAS OFTEN PROVED FATAL.

There is too little activity in the new life, and too little of the pleasure of activity. Idleness, without the excitement and pleasure of work, becomes depressing. The vital forces droop and decay. On the other hand, to the busy worker rest and recreation have a double relish. No holiday is so refreshing as that in which he runs away from his labors and enjoys himself in quite a different scene. Swiss mountains and Swiss air have then a double charm. The interval is too short to produce the ennui that attends a permanent separation from active pursuits. Few things live in the memory more vividly than the first month in Switzerland in the heart of a too busy life.

Too much to do, besides its direct effect on the busy worker, exposes him to certain inconveniences apt to escape the notice of others. One of these is the effect produced on his memory. One who leads a rushing life, who has to hurry from one thing to another and from one person to another without a moment's interval,

CANNOT HAVE A VIVID REMEMBRANCE

of many things that happen in his experience. He is necessarily liable to forget, in a way that another cannot understand. Many a busy physician has found himself at times in serious trouble from this cause. He has made a promise to a patient, but, before the promise had hardened in his memory, some exciting case has hurried him away, obliterated the impression, and the promise has been forgotten. Authors' memories have been known from a similar cause to play them strange tricks. We know an author who was engaged in writing a book amid many other absorbing occupations. For some weeks the book had to be laid aside. When leisure came he resumed it, as he thought, at the point where he had broken it off, and got through a considerable chapter, when, to his mingled amazement and amusement, he found in his drawer another mauuscript, almost precisely similar, the existence of which he had quite forgotten. So strange and incredible are these tricks of memory that sometimes the most honest of men, if examined in a court of justice,

WOULD HARDLY BE BELIEVED.

The non mi ricordo would hardly be accepted by those who have had little experience of the difficulty of carrying in the memory impressions which have not had time to photograph themselves on its tablets, or have been blurred by other impressions following too quickly.

If a busy man is guilty of some neglect, leisurely people are apt to fancy an intentional slight where nothing of the kind was dreamt of. In the case of such a man, there is a twofold reason for applying the rule which Elizabeth Barrett, in one of her letters to Mr. Horne, thus gracefully acknowleged: "In one letter was something about neglect; you told me never to fancy a silence into a neglect. Was I likely to do it? Was there any room for even fancy to try? That would be still more surprising than the fact of your making room for a thought of me in the multitude of your occupations."

In the "Life of Charlotte Brontë," if we remember rightly, it is told how once, at the beginning of her literary life, she took it into her head that an eminent publisher was dissatisfied, because he did not at once acknowledge and answer a letter accompanying a manuscript. At Haworth it was not easy to understand the ways of Cornhill or Paternoster Row.

WE CAN FANCY THE GRIM SMILE

on the face of the publisher, overwhelmed in all likelihood with letters, manuscripts, proofs, books, bills, and business of every sort, at the gentle impatience of the lady. Most publishers, and editors too, have doubtless had rather amusing experiences of the innocent impatience of correspondents. Letters to the editor often run as if the poor man had nothing whatever to do from morn to dewy eve but attend to their papers. He may be struggling like a dray-horse in an overloaded wagon, to overtake the piles of crabbed handwriting in prose and verse that burden his table, ranging from essays in Chinese metaphysics to lines on a snowdrop, and possibly, in regard to a given paper, thinking of inserting it in the course of the season, when down comes a thundering epistle demanding why it did not appear in the last number. Well, the impatience of correspondents is not always innocent. Some have a spiteful pleasure in stinging the editor for "rejecting" what the unhappy man never asked. If he had only time, he might explain things, and perhaps pacify them; but perhaps not. Editors, we suppose, must submit to be counted tyrants, and probably fools to boot, by a large proportion of the ill-fated volunteers to whose surpassing merits they are so often inveterately blind.

More amusing are

THE STRANGE FANCIES

that some persons have as to what overworked men may be asked to do for them. In the very thick of the American War there came to President Lincoln an Illinois farmer, in a great state of excitement about a pair of horses that one of Lincoln's Generals had requisitioned for the War. The owner was of course entitled to compensation, but somehow it had not come. Going to the President, he told him his story, and was rather chagrined to be told that it did not lie with him to pay the money. Then, says the farmer, will you undertake to write to the General, and see that the matter is settled properly? Poor Lincoln, who never wanted a story to help him in an emergency, was ready for his visitor. "When I was a rail-splitter," he said, "there lived near us a smart young fellow, the Captain of a Mississippi boat, who could steer a vessel over the rapids with wonderful skill, as hardly any one else could. One day, when he was grasping the wheel with his utmost strength, at the most critical point of the rapids, a little boy came running up to him in great excitement, and said, 'Cap'n, stop your ship;

MY APPLE HAS FALLEN OVERBOARD!'"

In the "Life of Sir James Simpson" there are some curious notices of the extraordinary things that patients in the country would sometimes ask him to do. Once a gentleman wrote to him asking him to send him a copy of the prescription which he had given him some years before, when the Doctor could hardly recall the man, much less the prescription. Others would ask him to go to Duncan & Flockhart's and get them some particular medicine. A very busy clergyman of our acquaintance, when over head and ears with many things, once got a letter from a stranger in the United States, explaining that more than a century ago some one of the name of G—— owned a property near Einburg, which was believed to have been destined by will in a particular way, so that the relatives in America thought they had some claim to it. He was requested to inquire into the matter, find out about the will, communicate with the present owners of the property, and put everything in train for a just settlement of the claim. It would have been reasonable for the writer to inclose a bill for $500, but that, unfortunately,

HE OMITTED TO DO.

Unreasonable though it be to plague overworked men in this way, it is very interesting to find such men volunteering, in the midst of a hundred other things, to do some useful service to the friendless or the poor. Nothing could have been kinder, for example, than the act of Sir Walter Scott, writing out sermons for a young aspirant to the Scottish ministry, whose state of nerves made him unable to grapple with the task and satisfy his Presbytery. Similar, though in a quite different sphere, was the kindness shown by Vinet, at Lausanne, to a peasant woman who invaded his solitude one Sunday morning. Overcome by toil and illness, Vinet had been obliged to forbid the visits of strangers, and his family were guarding him with all possible care. The woman was an intelligent, God-fearing peasant, who had never succeeded in getting rest for her spirit; but, having fallen in with one of Vinet's books, she was persuaded that, if she could only see him, he would be able to give her the needed guidance. With much difficulty she got admission to his room. We can fancy the anxious relatives enjoining her to detain him as short a time as possible. But Vinet, when he heard her story, was profoundly interested, and

SPENT THE WHOLE DAY WITH HER,

up to the hour of the last stage-coach. The account which the woman gave to her own pastor, on returning home, was interesting. "Well," said the pastor, "have you been able to see him?" "Yes," she replied, "and at last I have found one who has humbled me." "Humbled you! M. Vinet is not the man to humble any one." "Yes, humbled me, and humbled me profoundly. In contact with his humanity and goodness, I felt all my pride give way." Then she told how thoroughly he comprehended her case, how patiently he spent the whole day with her, and all in such a homely way that she felt as if he were her brother. A few days after, Vinet sent her a book newly published, as if she had been one of his chosen friends.

The anxiety of busy men to make up for any little want of attention to persons whom they ought to have known illustrates the same spirit of Christian chivalry. In the correspondence of Dr. Chalmers there is

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER

to the daughter of the late Sir David Brewster, in the following terms:

19 YORK PLACE, 28th May, 1845.—MY DEAR MISS BREWSTER: I can imagine nothing more monstrous than the stupidity into which I fear I must have fallen, if it was really you who sat near the Moderator's chair this evening, and on whom I speculated in my own mind for hours as one I ought to have known. It is far the most mortifying instance, though many such have occurred, of my utter want of the organ of individuality; but I never could have fancied it possible that it ever could have happened in the case of one in whom (forgive me for saying it) I feel so much interest. It would comfort me effectually if you would have the goodness to let me know where and when it is that I may have the pleasure of waiting upon you. Ever believe me, my dear madam, yours most affectionately and truly, THOMAS CHALMERS.

Of all the instructive instances of busy lives we have,

THAT OF OUR LORD

is far the most remarkable. It is only when we pay minute attention to the notices of His labors that we can understand what a crowded life He led. Galilee alone, through the whole of which He made several circuits, embraced, according to Josephus, 204 towns and villages; and, besides Galilee, we read of His visiting the remote north, at Cæsarea Philippi, and the remote northwest, in the coasts of Tyre and Sidon; we know of His passing through Samaria, of His being on the east of Jordan, and of his being often in and near Jerusalem. Throughout every part of this wide district, He not only preached, taught, and healed, but He had numberless collisions with opponents; He lived under a constant apprehension of attack; He carried on the training of the Apostles, and, in their slowness of heart, forgetfulness, want of faith, and personal strifes, He encountered a serious addition to His burdens, although it would be harsh to suppose that on the whole their company did not cheer and refresh Him. The strain on the bodily energies in a life involving so much physical movement and labor must have been very great; the strain on the nervous system where there was so much excitement, and where such vital interests were at stake,

MUST HAVE BEEN EVEN GREATER.

And yet He appears to have gone through all His labor with marvelous calmness and self-possession. From the narrative of His life, nothing is more remote than the air of bustle or hurry; it has, indeed, quite a wonderful aspect as of Oriental calm and leisure. Owing to his systematic way of working, He was always beforehand, always ready. His discourses have a marvelously finished air, as if they had been all matured before they were spoken. His very answers to casual objectors were marvelously clean-cut and finished. He never found Himself in a situation in which He was disconcerted, or at a loss how to act. And in His mind one thing was never allowed to jostle another, however full it might be of projects, or however burdened with responsibility. The last scenes of His life exemplify this orderliness and business-like composure of mind in a wonderful way. And what we have already adverted to as so chivalrous in busy men, when turning aside to care for others,—

"The mind at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize,"

WAS SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL IN HIM.

The farewell discourse, the intercessory prayer, the healing of Malchus, the look turned on Peter, the word to the daughters of Jerusalem, the prayer for His murderers, the promise to the thief, the commending of His mother to the beloved disciple,—what wonderful consideration for others did all these imply, in the midst of His own great agony? How well He knew now to conquer the snares of overwork, and turn everything to the highest ends of life! How wonderfully the Divine shines through the human, without overlaying it, in that unexampled career!

We have glanced at some of the phenomena of that busy mode of life which seems to be more common in this age than in most that have gone before. It has its drawbacks and its dangers, but is not without compensations, and even blessings.

W. G. BLAIKIE.

A Christmas Dinner.

New York Sun.

The following is the bill of fare of a dinner furnished on Christmas Day from the Park Avenue Hotel to an opulent resident of the Fifth avenue:

HUITRES.	Chateau Yquem Creme.
POTAGES. Creme de Volaille. Consomme de Montmorency.	Amontillado Sherry.
HORS D'ŒUVRES. Bouchees aux champignons frais. Olives farcies. Tomates. Canape d'anchois.	
POISSON. Dorne de Saumon, Mirabeau. Pommes en surprises. Concombres	Steinberger Cabinet.
RELEVE. Filet de bœuf a la Godard. Supreme de dinde en arcade.	Chateau Lafitte.
ENTREES. Boudin de chapon, Richelieu. Pâte de ris de veau, Regence. Timbale a la Parisienne. Terapene a la Maryland.	Champagne, Private Stock.
ENTREMETS. Fond d'artichauts. Cardon a la Moelle. Petits pois. Tomates farcies. Asperges en branches.	
PUNCH A LA CARDINAL. Pain de vol aille, Monarque. Galantine de perdrix, sur socle.	
ROTI. Canvas-back ducks. Laitue en Mayonaise. Plum pudding au Sabayau. Croute de brioche aux fruits.	Clos d'Vougeot.
Gelee macedoine. Gateaux assortis. Pouding Nesselrode.	Blue Seal. Johannisberger.
FRAISES. Pieces montee. Bonbons. Fruit et dessert.	Cognac, 1805.
Fromages. Cafe.	Hollands, 1822.

Expert dinner-givers and diners-out and gastronomists and epicures will appreciate this ménu at its true value; but they can form but a feeble idea of its extensiveness, even when told that the strawberries cost 15 cents apiece, and that there was an ample supply for the twenty-eight guests who sat down to dinner. Each menu card cost for the painting and illuminating alone $15, not to count the cost of the red grosgrain satin scarfs, half a yard in length and a quarter of a yard wide, to which each card was attached. Each card had its appropriate design, conveying a delicate compliment to the individual guest. The table, covered with gorgeous mounted pieces, was a glittering mass of Baccarat glass, silver, gold, Sevres porcelain, flowers, and fruits. The mind of an artist in such matters directed all the details and arranged the whole service. The room, a magnificent apartment nineteen feet by thirty-two feet, with its walls glowing with pictures by the best artists of Europe and America, had all its windows decorated with Christmas garlands, and in each window a white dove was suspended, apparently fluttering into the brilliantly-lighted, glowing apartment. Rare exotics decorated the consoles, sideboards, and other furnitures of the room, as well as the table. Three hundred dollars was expended with one florist alone for this part of the entertainment.

The gentlemen of the party (it was only a family affair) were attired of course in the conventional black full-dress suit for a man of society, but the costumes of the ladies were superb. All wore full evening toilets, delicate-colored silks, satins, and velvets, with any quantity of genuine laces; and all around the brilliant circle glowed and flashed over a million of dollars in diamonds, earrings, necklaces, crosses, pendants, bracelets, combs, and ornaments of every description, not to speak of the jeweled fingers. One pair of solitaire diamonds alone, worn by the wealthiest lady present, cost over $50,000.

But the most remarkable thing told of this remarkable dinner is, that the gentlemen, though telling their wealth by millions, displayed no jewelry,—not even a diamond stud, a seal ring, or a gold watch-chain.

THE SPELLING REFORM.

Chicago Literary Review.

The English speling is the worst in the world. Millions of years are wasted by each generation in trying to lern it. Millions of dollars are wasted each year in printing and riting silent letters. The Americal Filological Association and the leading scholars of the world recommend the following rules for nu speling:

1. Omit *a* from the digraf *ea* when pronounst as *e* short, as in hed, helth, lether, wether, etc.
2. Omit silent *e* after a short vowel, as in hav, giv, liv, definit, infinit, forbad, etc.
3. Rite *f* for *ph* in such words as alfabet, fantom, camfor, filosofy, telegraf, fysical, etc.
4. When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in shal, wil, clif, les, nes, eg, ad, etc.
5. Change *ed* final to *t* where it has the sound of *t*, as in lasht, imprest, fixt, etc.

With the foregoing for a text, we wil, with the consent of the editor of the *Review*, conform to the rules enunciated abov, so as to sho "how esy it can be don," and tel somthing of the present status of the reform movment. We wud like, however, to ad two more rules, as follos:

6. Omit the termination *ue* from ol such words as catalog, synagog, etc.
7. For difthongs æ and œ, substitute *e*.

In the erly part of the present century a purely fonetic system of orthografy was proposed in England, wher it had meny enthusiastic advocates, and was imported to America, wher its reception was even more cordial. Much mony and valuable time wer thron awa in the vain effort to change the habits of the millions of English-speaking peple. Despite the ernest efforts of the friends of the reform, it was found that habits and prejudices which had becom so deeply rooted as had our poor spelings and our devotion to the behests of the printers, proof-readers, and dictionary-makers, despite ol the cogent reasons offered for a change, cud not be overcom. So the reform seemed to hav wel ni died out. Ther wer, however, in this contry and Great Britain, a smal clas of ernest, thotful men, who mentained the faith they had espoused, and kept alive the idea of reform. In 1876, the centennial year, public attention was agen called to the matter, and the Speling Reform Asociation was organized, with the leading filologists of both contries among its officers. At first, a few simple emendations (as catalog, tho, thru, definit, infinit, giv, hav, liv, gard, wisht) wer proposed for general use. These found imediate favor with thousands of people who had been unwiling to change their alfabet and lern to spel anew. The next step was the promulgation of the five rules at the hed of this article, "for imediate use." They, also, hav found much favor among a larg clas who wer too inert to lern and adopt a nu orthografy, or one nearly nu.

The Speling Reform Asociation has also sugjested other rules, which increse very largely the number of words of which the speling can be modified and simplified. Then, going stil further, it has agreed upon and offered a fonetic alfabet, both in type and script, which has the necesary merits of simplicity and completenes.

Thus it wil be seen that one may hav his chois as to how far he wil go in the direction of reform. If he chooses, he ma stop at the eleven emendations named abov; but he wil find their use to come so "handy" that he wil soon be able to kik his dictionary stil harder, and adopt more nu spelings, even to the adoption of the five rules before noted. When he gets so far as that, unles he is very bisy, or very indolent, or too old, he wil go to work and lern the fonetic alfabet and recomend its use to everybody els.

At the inception of the revolt agenst our cumbrus antiquated orthografy—which cannot be caled a system, as it lacks ol the requisits of a system—the skolars, the men to whom language is a matter of special study, wer almost unanimus in their oposition to it. They had becom imbued with a reverenç for what had receved the sanction of long usage, and with the idea that our words contained their own autobiografies, as it wer, in their *outre* forms. To this clas more than ol others may we attribute the first defeat of the fonetic system. Now, however, the situation is reversed, and the warmest advocates of simplified orthografy ar the men who ar most profoundly verst in filology,—masters not alone of English, but of various other tungs,—deeply skilled in the lore embamed in our copius language. For them it is not necesary that the word shud undertake to hav its history printed within itself when displayed on the ritten or printed page. The *little* wud-be-great men ar the sticklers for the retention of ancient abuses. Again, the sturdy comon sense of our peple, who ar ever redy to apreciate and adopt whatever aplianç may tend to effect a saving of time and labor, and who ar avers to any roundabout wa of ariving at practical results, has recognized the *utility* of the speling reform, and hailed it as another great step in the world's progres toward better things. To sum up, the vast preponderanç of the activ scholarship and the good sens of both England and America is on the side of reform; oposed to it ar the ignoranç, prejudiç, and inertia of a large clas, which must be overcom by the sheer force of numbers.

One great difficulty in the way of speling reform is the recognized fact that the habits of peple cannot be changed in a moment. The mas of the peple who hav been educated to spel in the "orthodox" fashion,—that is, acording to the dictionary,—ar unwiling to unlern what has cost them so much time and labor to lern, and adopt, at onç, new modes of speling, which wil compel them also to lern a new alfabet, or a part of one, and to attend riting school agen. To affect this clas we must offer the wel none eleven emendations, and such simple rules as they can be brot to coincide with, even if it be only a portion of those sugjested by the Speling Reform Association. In other words, to reach the public at larg and induce them to coöperate with the reformers, the forward steps must be gradual ones. It is not necesary, tho very desirable, that ol men shud take the *same* steps. Every word purposely speled in conformity with comon sens rules, and in violation of the dictum of the dictionary, is an advocate of further reforms. Every periodical or book which habitually drops a silent or useles letter is doing good work in the rite direction. Then let us not be discuraged. The jurnalists, who represent and lead public opinion, ar themselvs becoming acquainted with the reform, and many of them ar giving it cordial and harty support, even to the adoption of corected spelings. Such representativ jurnals as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York *Home Journal* and *Independent*, Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, and many others ar proving their faith by their works; and the milenium, which shal relese our children from the bondage of obedienc to the behests of speling-books and dictionaries, is drawing near.

To the young men and maidens who ar so soon to becom the leaders and workers in this bisy world of ours, ther is now offered a golden oportunity to make a mark, so that the world shall be the better for their having lived. If they wil organize and set to work with a determination that they wil do ol in their power to affect the droping of even a smal percentage of the useles letters with which we are burdened, they wil in haf a decade accomplish more good than he who wins a hundred battles or amases a hundred millions. Ech silent letter in our ritten and printed language represent, in its agregate use, many *years* of useless labor. Now, wil not the present generation do at least a part toward the work of lifting from the sholders of our future peple the uncaled-for burden laid upon their sholders by Caxton's Dutch printers and that savage old Tory, Dr. Johnson?

H. R. B.

THE JUNIATA.

There's a strange, wild river, a swift-flowing stream,
  Sweeping on by the hills to the sea;
'Tis born of a fountain whose silvery gleam
Sparkles light as the thoughts of a midsummer-dream,
  And it leaps down the mountains in glee.

Its life it has drawn from the crystal snows
  Where the lingering sunbeams rest.
It has breathed the sweet breath of an air that blows
In a far-away land where the cedar grows,
  In the fast-fading blue of the West.

How madly it rushes! Its bosom swells,
  And it laughs to the rocks by the shore.
The pine-trees are sighing their saddest farewells
To the brooks, as they dash down the deep, mossy dells,
  And join in the murmuring roar.

But lo! it has fled from the hills by the West,
  And its current is mighty and strong.
How green are the isles that enjewel its breast!
How it seems like a stream from the Land of the Blest,
  As it dashes in music and song.

O river of blue, I will wander with thee
  By the rocks of thy winding shore!
Flow on in thy beauty—flow fast and free;
No music in Nature shall rival for me
  Thy sweet, low-murmuring roar.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 14, 1880. J. D. W.

THE SOUTHWEST.

How an American Show Was "Busted" by Patriotic "Greasers."

Some Information as to the Sierra Mojada Mining Region of Mexico.

Drought in Texas—A Comparison Between That State and Missouri.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 9.—The arrival in this city from Mexico of Frank Taylor, Mark Grayson, and Lou Mandeville, proprietor, manager, and agent, respectively, of the late "International Show," gives your correspondent the following facts in regard to

THEIR TROUBLE IN CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO:

The "International" was a show of specialty performers, traveling by wagons and hacks of their own through Mexico. In November last the management, formerly Spanish, changed,—Frank Taylor, a well-known showman, buying the concern, and adding thereto the Sonora Cornet Band and a pantomime troupe from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Taylor engaged as his manager Mark Grayson, an actor and showman of considerable ability, most popularly known as the author of the sensational drama, "Mexico." After the change of management, Grayson caused the American flag to be hoisted at the centre-pole head, in lieu of the Mexican ensign, which had been flying under the old management. Everything went smoothly throughout the State of Coahuila, and a big business was done; but, on reaching the State of Chihuahua, to use Mr. Mandeville's own phrase, "The Greasers commenced raising h—ll"; and, from the time the State was entered, almost daily the management were given notice by the "Pronunciados" (the State being in revolution) that they must haul down the Star-Spangled Banner, as they would not allow it to be flung so boldly to the breezes in that State. No attention was paid to these notifications, and nothing of moment occurred until Dec. 6, when, in San Diego, a party of armed "Pronunciados" marched to the pole upon which the flag was erected,

HAULED THE FAG DOWN,

and threatened death and destruction to the entire outfit should it be hoisted again.

Manager Grayson, at the time this was done, was absent in an adjoining State, making arrangements for our removal. Upon his return he "astonished the natives" by immediately hoisting the old flag once again to its place. And once again the "Pronunciados" appeared on the scene, ordering it down, and adding insult to injury by demanding the substitution of their flag in its place. Grayson, drawing a six-shooter, threatened to shoot the first man or beast that advanced one step toward the halliards,—telling them that it was an American show, backed by American capital; that Americans proposed to run it; and that, as they had complied with every legal and reasonable demand of Mexico, they had a perfect right to fly the flag of their own country. The sombreroed officer commanding the detachment made answer and said that, only a day or so before, their troops had thrown the flag of the United States in the American Consul's face in the City of Chihuahua, defying that functionary; and he proposed doing the same thing to Grayson unless he "cheesed the racket," laid down his arms, and forever held his peace,—ending up by ordering the flag pulled down. Grayson stood his ground, and, as the advanced, fired upon them. The shot was immediately returned by one of the soldiers; but, fortunately, neither shot proved effective.

At this juncture a higher "Pronunciado" official appeared upon the scene, and put a quietus upon further proceedings by ordering the soldiery away. But it was only the lull that precedes the storm. After the performance that night, what seemed to be a whole regiment of soldiers came down on them, demolishing the tents, smashing up the wagons, and the company

BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.

Mr. Taylor settled with all his people, and furnished them with transportation to the place of their original engagement. Mr. Mandeville thinks that some highly patriotic Mexicans prompted this trouble in retaliation for Grayson's bitter handling of the Mexicans in his drama of "Mexico." Frank Taylor goes from here to his home in San Francisco; Grayson leaves shortly for Chicago, and Mandeville for New York. There is considerable feeling here over this affair, and there are many who wish they had been by Grayson's side when the "Greasers" advanced to haul down the flag. Gore—Mexican gore—is all they ask, and nothing more.

As a great deal is being written about the

SIERRA MOJADA MINING REGION

of Mexico, and many persons are eagerly seeking after the truth concerning them, your correspondent made it an object to interview several gentlemen who have recently returned to this city from that region, and elicited from them the following facts: They left the "Fort" on the 5th of October for the Sierra Mojado, via San Antonio and Eagle Pass, reaching the new El Dorado on the 21st. Setting busily to work, they surveyed the various mines, the country about, and gathered specimens of the ore. They informed your correspondent that about 180 mines have so far been located,—that is, up to the date of their departure, which was about five weeks ago. Only two small furnaces had been erected, however. As to water, which has been reported scarce, they say there is abundance for all present purposes. The population of the village that has sprung up at the mines embraces about 500 Mexicans and 50 Americans. These live, or rather exist, in small houses built of mud, so common throughout Mexico, known as adobe houses. Of the mines already located, many can be purchased at from $100 to $500 each.

THE BLANCA

is deemed to be the richest. They report a great lack of accommodations there; and a good boarding-house, they say, is needed badly, and would pay. Beef-tallow is used altogether for cooking in the place of lard, and is hard to get at even 75 cents per pound. There is no bacon or ham to be had beyond the Rio Grande. No American tobacco can be obtained at the mines at all, and it would bring almost any price from the American lovers of the weed who are congregated there. The impression that it is dangerous to travel in Mexico, these gentlemen state, is erroneous. They made the trip by themselves, and experienced no difficulty whatever, and not one death was chronicled at the mines during their stay there. They are well satisfied that the region is rich in silver,—fully up to the reports circulated; and, so soon as they can close up their business here, they will supply themselves with miners' tools, and return to embark regularly in the business.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS.

A correspondent writing from the dry region in Texas says: "We have had no rain since the 5th day of last May, and but two since the 17th day of Febeary, 1878. Cotton is averaging about one bale to every fifteen acres; corn about twenty bushels per acre. Times are awful hard here, and people are leaving Texas by the thousand every day. I never before heard of the like. All the stock-men have sent their cattle off to water and grass, 200 or 300 miles. We haul every drop of water we use two miles, and carry all the stock to that place and water them from the spring. I would like to see some fresh Tennesseean come out here and try this dry country. Oh! they would let their everlasting sinful curse rest upon it forever. Texas is on the decline, and will be for several years, on acount of these two bad crop-years; and it is probable that such another year will visit it as did this year."

The foregoing is from a St. Louis (Mo.) paper. The writer very judiciously avoids giving the locality of this fearful drought. That the season has been dry enough, is indisputable; but that it has been so disastrous as is represented does not need denial. This county (Tarrant) is in the centre of the dry belt, and has suffered as much as any; yet it will make more cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, or potatoes to the acre, than the county in which the foregoing is published and disseminated. The truth of the matter is, that the soil of this country will make a better yield with one rain a year than the Missouri lands will with a season made to order. Two miles would have seemed a short distance to have hauled water in some portions of Missouri in 1874, when the slightest breeze raised dust from the bottom of the wells. Without rain Texas is better than Missouri with a deluge.

C. W. S.

De Moria's Great Work.

Detroit Free Press.

A dame well along in years yesterday got into a Michigan avenue car with a pound of tea under one arm and a chromo under the other, and she was hardly seated before a man leaned forward and asked:

"I beg pardon, but have you any objections to my inspecting that work of art?"

She handed it over, and he looked at it closely for a long time, and then said:

"How beautiful and lifelike! If I ever get rich I shall have at least three of these beautiful oil paintings. I don't want to seem impertinent, but may I ask if you purchased that beautiful masterpiece for less than $5,000?"

"Y—yes," she admitted.

"Ah! perhaps they made a discount in order to secure your patronage. Perhaps you got it for $4,500. Cheap enough. I wish I had a million dollars. How I do revel in these delicious landscapes!"

The woman looked from her tea to the picture, then at the man, and her eyes began to bulge out in astonishment.

"Yes, this is, indeed, a masterpiece," he sighed as he held it up. "No one but a lady of refinement and culture could have selected it. Pray, madam, let me ask if you recognized the handiwork of Gonzia de Moria as soon as you saw it?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, while her eyes grew larger than ever.

"If I had $5,000 to spare I should try and purchase it of you, but as it is I can only wish you much joy over its possession. Have you noticed that tree in the background?"

"Y-yes," she answered, as she leaned forward.

"How wonderfully true to Nature! That knothole there was never excelled by the hand of man. I always identify the works of Gonzia de Moria by the knotholes in the trees. Will you bear that in mind in your future selections?"

"Yes, sir, and I am very much obliged."

"And in the foreground you observe a cow standing under a tree. This is a tree without any knotholes, but what foliage! Ah! if I only had money—money to enable me to indulge my taste for such exquisite things! See what a cow! See that expression of contentment in her face! Observe the majestic curve of those horns! Here is the figure I was looking for. Ah! it is a 4. This cow gives four quarts of milk per day. Gonzia de Moria always marks the quantity of milk on every cow, and customers then know what they are buying. If I should send a friend to you to buy this picture for $3,000——. But no! You are able to hold it. You cannot be tempted."

"I'd sell for——."

"For $5,000," he interrupted; "but, alas! I cannot raise that sum! Here in the foreground is an opening in the rocks. Do you know what is in there?"

"No."

"A jug!" he hoarsely whispered—"a jug containing a remedy warranted to take off moles and freckles. Try it once and be convinced!"

He sank back and shut his eyes. She sat up very straight and seemed to reflect. She had moles and freckles, but it was none of his business. Presently she stood up, rang the bell, mashed the chromo over his head, and walked out without a word. Every man laughed but the man with his eyes shut. He opened them after the car started, looked down at the ruined chromo, and sadly sighed: "Ah! masterpiece of Gonzia de Moria, alas! that such a fate should come upon thee."

A RUN THROUGH "EGYPT."

Personal, Political, and Agricultural Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—During the week I have been down in Southern Illinois, or "Egypt," as the native Democrats like to have it called. The people are distressed with a mud embargo, and a dread uncertainty as to the outcome of the Maine misunderstanding; for your Southern Illinois farmer, merchant, or lawyer is a politician by instinct, always ready to join issue and discuss the events of the hour.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The breach in the ranks of the Democracy, which caused the loss of the Fifteenth District and the election of Forsyth, Greenbacker, to Congress, is now about closed up. George Wendling, the principal disturbing element, has left the district, and lives in St. Louis; Tom Brewer, of Cumberland County, draws off in favor of Eden; and Eden himself, during the past six months, has been materially assisted in his candidacy by Congressmen Morrison, Sparks, and Townshend, who urge the Fifteenth District Democrats to harmonize on Eden and return him to Congress. This will undoubtedly be done.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

In the Sixteenth District Sparks has effectually disposed of the opposition which was so extensive in '78 as to require two Conventions before he could quiet it. Douglas Hoiles, Judge Bryan, and Foulke are not in the field, and the Rev. J. W. Westcott will hardly get the twenty-five delegates out of seventy-one which he did the last time. Mr. Sparks has made a good Democratic Congressman, and lately has been very busy healing up old wounds. He is providing for his needy constituents, George Gundlach, who ran as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1876, having been appointed Superintendent of Agriculture to some Dakota Indians, and several other Democrats fixed in clerkships at Washington. In reporting Sparks' campaign in '78 I wrote: "Hardin Case, editor of the Carlyle *Union*, has managed Sparks' campaign and won the victory." Mr. Case is one of the heirs to the Cleveland Case estate, and this windfall will virtually make Hardin the boss of the district.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The only possibility of getting "Bill" Morrison out of Congress is to nominate him for President, and to this end S. M. Etter, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, is bending all his energies. He is writing and talking up Morrison in every direction, but, so far as I could learn, in St. Clair County Morrison's strength for the Presidency is put at nil. Col. Morrison has ambition, but it is not that vaulting kind which o'erleaps itself. He will be his own successor in Congress.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Republicans, such men as Cols. Willis and Brown of Massac, Clemens and Kirkham of Jackson, are very proud of their young Congressman John R. Thomas, and will give him a cordial and unanimous renomination. Nor is there much difference of opinion as to the proper Democratic candidate. Having tried lawyers and politicians to their disgust, the Bourbons now propose a new departure. Tom Halliday, junior in the well-known firm of Halliday Brothers, of Cairo, contractors, steamboatmen, bankers, merchants, etc., will be the nominee. The Halliday brothers are wealthy and very popular in Southern Illinois, and the Democrats expect to avail themselves of these things. It will be a hard fight between Thomas and Halliday.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

It seems that F. M. Youngblood's proposed candidacy against Congressman Dick Townshend is all on paper. I have been assured by leading Democrats in Jefferson, Hamilton, and Gallatin that it would be extremely doubtful if Youngblood could carry his own county, Franklin, against Townshend. Mr. Townshend stands very high as a man and a Democrat, and he is also quite wealthy. He will certainly be renominated and elected, for no Republican will care to contest against such fearful odds.

PERSONAL MENTION.

M. M. Pool, of Shawneetown, twice a contestant for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, and favorably mentioned in that connection this year, desires it to be understood that he is not in the field. He says he is young enough to wait till 1884, when the Presidential canvass would not embarrass him should he be nominated.

I found ex-Congressman S. S. Marshall at McLeansboro quietly dozing away the hours in his handsome and well-furnished library. He was frank and genial as always, though gradually withdrawing himself from the excitements of politics. He wants no office himself, though he still dreams of a possible Democratic victory when the *ancien regime* as he knew it at Washington will be restored. Upon State politics he had no partial convictions. Gen. Black's nomination by the Democracy for Governor, he thought, would be a strong one; Gen. Parsons would prove a good organizer; and Judge Caton's would compel the Republican party to put up a man with clean hands.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The oldest inhabitant never remembers to have seen so promising a season for wheat. From St. Louis to Shawneetown the landscape is, to-day, as handsome as along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway in June. One is never out of sight of the green fields of wheat. In one hour I counted seven corn-fields of last fall put down to wheat, showing that the acreage is increased one-third at least. Previous

SAN FRANCISCO.

New Year's Greetings—A Sad Look Backwards, but Better Times Ahead.

Some Ill-Hughesed Brokers, or the Changeful Challenge—A Stock Story.

The Talk About the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad's Intentions.

Imperative Necessity for Narrow-Gauge Railroads in Arizona and Northern Mexico.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The custom of New-Year's calls, never so general here as in the East, has been a good deal less observed than on previous occasions. A good many ladies abstained from receiving because their circumstances were different from those of last year, and a goodly number of gentlemen abstained from calling because, rather than travel about from house to house in a coupe chartered at $2 an hour, they preferred looking over their last year's accounts and straightening up their papers. The retrospect has not in the majority of cases been a cheerful one. The list of suicides and violent deaths, as published in the papers of the 1st inst., occupied nearly three columns of small type; and, if the catalog of the extremists attains such proportions, how many must there not be who, more courageous than these, have borne their losses in silence, but with none the less poignant feelings. Wells-Fargo's figures of the bullion-product of the Pacific-Coast mines last year, telegraphed you on the 1st inst., tell the tale with the relentless logic of figures. Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine was a year of terrible disappointment on the Comstock, and it was also a good deal of a disappointment as regards some of the outside districts. It has simply proved that successful mining

MUST ALWAYS BE A SLOW BUSINESS.

Whereas surface-deposits will yield a rapid profit to investors, deep mining requires infinitly more patience and perseverance. What with heat and water it requires undaunted courage to prosecute work at over 2,000 feet beneath the surface; and, were it not for the greatness of the prize hoped for, the task must long since have been abandoned. Where mines are closely held by a few individuals, the stockholders are content to await developments, just as the purchaser of real estate in the outlying portions of a city is willing to bide his time. But, in the case of a stock held by the general public, and traded in day after day, impatience because bonanzas are not discovered every month seems to be part and parcel of the position.

I have the best authority for stating that the decline of mining securities on this Coast for the last two months and a half of 1879 was wholly unwarranted by the appearance of the mines. On the contrary, the outlook at the north end of the Comstock has been, and is, the best there has been for years; while the prospects for Bodie Mammoth District, Columbus District, and some of the other outlying camps, are brighter than ever before. Let this be understood at the very outset of the campaign of 1880. Representative men, like Senator Jones, have been reported as expressing opinions unfavorable to the future of mining on this Coast, and especially on the Comstock; whereas the truth is, that they are more than ever impressed with the future of that lode.

AS FOR SENATOR JONES,

THE TRIBUNE can state authoritatively that he has stuck unflinchingly to his high-priced stocks, and that his faith in the Comstock—all bogus interviews notwithstanding—is undiminished. The last months of the past year were not dissimilar in point of general depression to the period preceding the discovery of the ore-bodies in Belcher and Crown Point, or to that other period of dejection prior to the uncovering of the Consolidated Virginia and California bonanzas. During both of these periods people said that the Comstock was "gone up," and seats in the Big Board might have been had for a song. Now the scare created by the new Constitution has superinduced a feeling of despondency of just the same character as nine and seven ago, and there is less of "taking chances" in buying stocks than at almost any other period since Nevada and California were first recognized as mineral-producers. The mines are all being worked cheaper, the ventilating facilities are better, and the prospects for the bullion-product are more assured than for many years,—so that 1880 gives promise of being as good a year on this Coast as 1879 was a bad one.

The last days of the old year were signalized by the

MOST GIGANTIC SALES OF "CHALLENGE"

ever before known. When Caller Coit announced the sale, "for account of whom it may concern," of 5,000 Challenge, everybody opened his eyes; but, when this was followed by another lot of 6,000 shares, and that again by a fresh parcel of 8,000 shares, people began to wonder whether the entire mine was to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. The whole trouble arose through one Hughes having victimized quite a number of brokers by his enormous transactions in this stock. Commencing when Challenge was at about its lowest point, say $1.25, he gave orders to one broker to buy 2,000 or 3,000 shares; to another to buy as much at $1.50; and to a third to buy 5,000 or 6,000 shares at $1.75. He thus made for his first purchases a gradually increasing profit; and, a certain number of outsiders following suit, as usual, the stock naturally rose steadily, but surely. At about $3 Hughes seems to have commenced giving selling orders to other brokers, requesting them to take up the stock from the first purchasers. In this way, by selling say 2,000 shares at $2.20 for which he had paid but $1.25, he gained for himself a good reputation among both the buying and the selling brokers. He went on thus acquiring the confidence of a gradually increasing number of brokers by his purchases and sales, until the stock rose to $3. Then Hughes gave instructions to one set of brokers to buy round lots of Challenge at $3.50, depositing with said brokers a small portion of his previous profits as margin. To another set of brokers he gave orders to sell all his Challenge at $3.50; and as soon as these sales were effected he requested the brokers to make up his account and give him the difference in gold coin,—preferring the cumbrous metal to the handy bank-check. Having received his differences, somewhere in the neighborhood of $15,000 net, he departed without the preliminary of calling upon the purchasing brokers. These last, after waiting a day or two, began with one accord to liquidate their Challenge customer's account by selling him out.

WHAT WAS THEIR HORROR,

on attempting the task, to find that there were no buyers either at $3.50, $2.50, $2.25, or even at $2. It was a bad business, and the suffering brokers, after comparing notes, got a committee of the Board to investigate the matter; and the result has been the above-mentioned auction sale, and the apparent discovery that, even if Mr. Hughes be caught, the brokers would have no legal redress against him beyond that of a civil suit, which under the circumstances would hardly pay. The modus-operandi seems so simple that I have given the facts in extenso so that some of your Board of Trade men, when approached by speculators of the Hughes type on the subject of wheat or pork, may be able to reply, in accents child-like and bland, that they have been there before.

Here the game is not a particularly new one; and a leading broker told me how, when he was new at the business, he was approached by a person introduced to him as a merchant in good standing, and who declared his intention of trading somewhat extensively in stocks. After a few transactions which were perfectly satisfactory, the merchant requested the broker to buy him 1,000 shares of an *unassessable* stock, and one not listed on the Board, at $4 a share. He had already put up margin on his previous deals, now closed up, and this margin he increased to $2,000, giving the broker at the same time his note at three months for the balance of $2,000. The broker, being, as he considered, amply covered called up the stock at one of the informal sessions of the Board. "Three for a thousand Blank." "Sell you a thousand at 4," responded another broker who had had the stock placed in his hands by an ally of the merchant. "Give you 3½ for 'em." "Four dollars is my limit." "Sold," said the buying broker,—little dreaming that

HE HIMSELF AND NOT THE STOCK

was sold. The merchant cashed the $4,000 for what had cost him $2,000 margin, plus 1,000 shares of stock at 50 cents, say in all $2,500. When the bill became due it was dishonored; and here, too, the broker was without criminal redress against his customer.

While on this subject, it may not be amiss to speak of another species of fraud occasionally practiced to facilitate the placing of the stock of some unassessable catch-dollar mine, viz.: the procuring its appearance on some reputable map of the district wherein it is located. In one case, after the United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor had corrected and approved the lithographic proof-sheets of a map, the surveys for which had occupied his time for months, he found upon the edition being printed that the lithographers had, upon the representations of interested parties, made various additions and alterations wholly out of keeping with the actual locations. One mine appearing in the proof-copy as an irregular piece of ground—its true shape—was transferred into a full-fledged 1,500-foot claim, elaborately colored, and with a small oblong black patch in the centre bearing the word "Shaft" in fat round letters. Considering that the "mine" in question never had a shaft, and was nothing more than a hole in the ground, it will be readily understood by what devices many of these unassessable wildcats are foisted upon Eastern buyers. To look at such maps, the unsuspecting stranger to the district might imagine that the claim in question was the best equipped and developed mine in the whole camp.

Men with such properties are always ready to pander to

THE EASTERN PREJUDICE

in favor of unassessable mines, and mines with dividends enough in sight to pay back within a month the price asked for the property. Dealers of this description are very apt to approach some business-house with the proposition to let them have the mine for say $80,000. They have been offered $100,000 elsewhere, but are anxious to secure the benefit of the business-house's connection for future operations, and so they are ready to make this sacrifice. Only they have no time to lose, they want to get back home, and so they must have a decision right away. Sometimes the bait takes, but just as often it does not; and in the latter case it may be that three months later a member of the business-firm may meet the mining man in one of the corridors of the Fifth Avenue or the Parker House. "How d'ye do? Did you sell your mine?" "Well, I'm just on the point of concluding the sale; all the preliminaries are arranged." "How much are you getting for the property, and who bought it?" "I can't tell you the buyer's name, as I promised not to disclose it, but I get $120,000 for it." Possibly three months later the same man will come around to the office of the firm and beg for a loan of enough money to get back home with; or again the $120,000 sale may turn out to be a $3,000 or $5,000 sale, concluded as much to get rid of the fellow as for anything else. I have no doubt many such individuals have visited Chicago; still, as a rule, your city has the reputation of being more ready to take up $25,000 or $50,000 properties than quarter or half million propositions, and of being pretty cautious and circumspect before disbursing even the smaller amount. Hence, New York and Boston are more apt to be the

GOAL OF THE LAMB-SEEKING FRATERNITY.

As a general thing, a man with a really valuable property to sell will agree to the stipulation that he himself shall pay the entire expenses of the expert sent down to examine the mine, should that expert's report not indorse what he has claimed for the property. Sometimes Eastern investors in mines arrange with experts for a contingent fee in case of sale. This is a bad plan, because it tends inevitably to exercise some influence over the expert, and also encourages the vendor to assure him that the fee agreed on is too low for so fatiguing a journey, and that, if the sale go through, he will give him a certain percentage. There are a fair number of first-class experts in this city who will make a thorough examination of and report on any property for say $250 and their expenses,—this fee, of course, not including surveying, preparing maps, and other luxuries of the profession. Under such circumstances, no Eastern man ought to purchase anything without indorsement by a trustworthy expert.

I am informed that several gentlemen prominently connected with the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

have at present a number of such experts in the field in New Mexico, Sonora, and Arizona, with a view of picking up cheap mines, and also ascertaining something about the future mineral prospects of those Territories before the route to be taken by said railroad be determined on. Thus far Messrs. Wilbur and Pratt, now in New Mexico, have decided upon nothing. Coming out as scouts for the above railroad, they naturally spied over the whole land, San Diego included; but to say that because Tom Scott had offered to relinquish one-half of his land-grant in that moribund town, therefore the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé line was to be built thither, is a thoroughly illogical jumping at conclusions. In the very nature of things, Messrs. Wilbur and Pratt could decide upon nothing before reporting in Boston to the Directors of the road. It is, therefore, matter for regret to learn that a number of parties, believing the building of the line assured, have paid $100 for town-lots in San Diego which a few weeks ago they could have purchased for one-fourth of that sum. To any one mindful of the tendencies of all great railroad corporations to consolidate their interests and "pool their issues," the prospects of two rival companies running in competition through Arizona and into California seem decidedly slim. What certainly appears much more practical than this talk about San Diego is the great probability of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad

RUNNING A BRANCH LINE TO GUAYMAS.

In building this line they would have a decided advantage, as they could use English rails, which in Mexico are imported duty-free. Such a line, besides bringing the United States several hundred miles nearer China and Australia than at present, would tend to open up the rich mineral deposits of Northern Mexico, which are at present largely neglected on account of the enormous cost of transporting supplies overland. The old San Feliz Mine in Sonora—owned by three or four Chicago capitalists—is specially favored, being only fifteen miles from the Bay of Cortez, a landing admitting vessels of ten to twelve feet draught, so that all supplies can be sent thither from here by water for a few dollars per ton, and the intention being to build a narrow-gauge line from the coast to the mine. Another projected narrow-gauge line is one from tidewater on the gulf to Tucson, say 140 miles, over a road requiring neither grading nor bridging. Yet another road that is talked of is one from Tucson almost directly south to the rich silver and gold-bearing Arivaca District, some sixty miles distant. Good as are the Arivaca mines, some cheaper means of transportation for the fuel and other supplies for the mines than the present is imperatively required. The same may be said of the prolific mineral deposits in the Santa Ritas and other portions of Arizona. Were the rich but rebellious ores of the Plomo Mine, seventy-five miles from Arivaca, to be connected by rail with Guaymas, 200 miles away, they could certainly be worked with very different results from at present. Take, for instance, the San Antonio Mine, which is about seventy-five miles north of the San Feliz and about forty miles from Salinas, the nearest landing on the coast. Approached from Tucson, the route would be by stage to Altar, 150 miles; thence by private conveyance, sixty-five miles, to the mine. Approached from California, freight leaves the cars at Gila Bend, say eighty miles from Fremont, the boundary-line, which is but thirty miles from the San Antonio. Now machinery shipped from here overland to this mine has cost as high as eight cents a pound, whereas transportation by schooners has been effected for from $8 to $10 a ton, said vessels only occupying about thirty days in transitu. These figures will give some idea of the enormous cost of transportation by teams, and

THE IMPERATIVE NEED

of a number of narrow-gauge railroads ere the resources of the inland districts of Arizona and Northern Mexico can be properly developed. Another way in which Arizona's development can be greatly accelerated is by the establishment of a number of small branch banking-houses in the various mining camps, where drafts on San Francisco or Chicago could be issued in exchange for bars of bullion. As Chicago capital is now being so largely employed in the development of Arizona, it seems but fitting that the first proposal, so far as I am aware, of this nature, should appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Of the profitable nature of such banking institutions in newly-developed districts, no one who has examined the balance-sheets of the two Bodie banks can doubt for an instant.

The weather during the past week has been chilly, and, with the exception of New-Year's Day, generally disagreeable. Hence the holiday business at

THE THEATRES

has not been very satisfactory. To-night the Baldwin puts on W. S. Gilbert's "Palace of Truth"; and the California, not to be behindhand, gives "Pygmalion and Galathea," by the same author. To-night also commence the Carlotta Patti concerts, which are likely to divide with Herrmann the ducats of the masses. Though in his third week the performances of this wonderful palmer are as well attended as ever. During the past week he was introduced to the Board of Brokers, and, while the presentations were being made, a member shouted, "Look out for your pockets." "Quite right," replied the imperturbable Herrmann, laying his hand on the broker's wrist, "and that's, I suppose, why you keep your commissions up your sleeve." So saying he let drop from beneath the man's cuff some $15 in small change. Herrmann has been the best card Manager Kennedy, of the Standard, has had since he made his raise in stocks; and the Colville Folly Troupe, across the way at the Bush-Street Theatre, are rendering Manager Locke the same good service. Unless the Legislature, now in session at Sacramento, should adopt some very radical anti-stock-gambling measures, a boom in stocks may be looked for, and then all our places of amusement will be filled.

C. H. H.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FACTS, FASHIONS, AND FUN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—There is a great contrast between the opening of the New Year in the United States and as it presents itself in Europe. There is even danger that the American "boom," which is rendered in German by "Aufschwung," may induce a too hasty and proletarian emigration from Europe. Many of the papers in Germany and England are advising emigration; and it may now be considered that the great annual increase of population in most of the European countries can no longer be absorbed. The burden of a large impoverished and criminal class is heavily felt, and thus we have attempts to open up colonies, and in Germany to introduce severer punishments for crime.

GERMAN DUCHIES.

There is much discussion with regard to the claims of the Duke of Edinburg to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and of those of the Duke of Cumberland to the Duchy of Brunswick. The people are altogether unwilling to have any foreigners ruling them. It is hardly possible that the Duke of Edinburg will ever rule in that little Duchy. As a son-in-law of the Czar and a sympathizer with Russia, he is particularly obnoxious, and even in England is not very popular.

ABSENTEE PRUSSIAN LANDLORDS—HUNGARIAN TROUBLES.

Among the large landed proprietors of Upper Silesia are: Rothschild, with 28,000 morgen; Prince Lichnowsky, 27,000; and the Duke of Ratibor, with much more extensive estates. Much of the present distress is ascribed to the carelessness of the proprietors. The *Voss Zeitung* states that poverty is chronic in Silesia, parts of Hesse, and Thuringia. The desperate efforts made by Bismarck to improve the condition of the agricultural classes by protective tariffs, indicate how deeply he is impressed by the prevailing depression. The feudal landed system, which still exists in parts of Germany and throughout the greater part of Austria, will receive a severe shock. The preliminary floods have put in an appearance in Hungary, and, although that country is not overpopulated, yet there are signs of a large emigration. A letter from Szentes to a Pesth paper states that forty families are leaving that place for the Argentine Republic. The Hungarian-Latin saying, that "Extra Hungarian non est vita," will lose its force. A reporter at Pesth found that 100 bakers of that city were out of employment, and cared for by the Bakers' Union; and he truly remarks that there could be no stronger proof of the general distress.

HUNGARIAN LUCREZIA BORGIAS.

The pepole of the districts of Szerdahely, Doroszlo, and Czak are in great trouble. Eight cases of poisoning and fifteen of abortion have been discovered,—all committed by women. Numerous arrests have been made. The women stand round the street-corners, with their arms akimbo, and waiting their arrest. The men have left off working, and are drunk night and day. The poison used was invariably arsenic, and given in cakes, wine, or coffee. Twelve women are arrested, and more arrests are expected. Some years ago a frightful band of female poisoners was discovered at Marseilles (France); and the inferance is, that there are more deaths from poison than is generally supposed.

EUROPEAN POWERS IN EGYPT.

That commercial jealousy of England is fast increasing, can admit of no doubt. France is bitterly complaining of the attitude of the English in various parts of the African Continent. Little attention has yet been given to the position of Russia and Germany in Egypt, but both countries will soon have something to say on the Egyptian question,—as, in fact, the latter has already done. A letter from Cairo to a German paper states that there is little doubt of the truth of a report in the *Nove Vremya*, to the effect that several Moscow manufacturers had sent agents to purchase land in Egypt for cotton-planting. The Russians, he states, have made connections already as far south as Abyssinia; and, as Egypt is the natural cotton-field of Russia, there seems a necessity for connecting Cairo, Constantinople, and Odessa more closely. France has purchased some land on the Red-Sea coast, and Italy has a large colony near Aden; so that international trouble may at any time arise in southern latitudes. England has been so long accustomed to carry things with a high hand in the Orient that there will be little difference made in favor of a few French or Italians.

SALVINI.

Salvini is to return to America in October. Though now upwards of 50 years of age, he seems to have great success in Europe. But theatre-goers in America are very fickle, and are satiated with Italian and bad English. How much depends on fashion is shown by an incident which lately befell Salvini. He appeared as *Othello* in the Lille Theatre (France). The audience supposed that the representation would be in French, for the manager had omitted to state that Salvini would play in Italian. They at first imagined it was some barbarous dialect of French he was speaking, and there were such murmurs that the manager had to come on the boards and declare they were getting the purest Italian. Then the audience heartily applauded, and seemed happy!

WHY COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

A German calendar for 1879 states that Pius the Ninth found out to his satisfaction that Columbus undertook his first voyage for the purpose of finding a shorter route to the Holy Land, and thus being appointed guardian of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This appears in the *Badischer Beobachter*, and is a specimen of history a la Ultramontane.

MISERY AND CRIME IN PARIS.

The cold has brought to light a great deal of what was hitherto concealed misery. The applicants at the various refuges were, at one time, of all classes,—for among the women were several Countesses, and wives and daughters of army officers. Although there is an English Home in Paris, specially intended for the numerous and foolish class of young girls who go to Paris with the expectation of gaining a livlihood as teachers of English, and at the same time acquiring French, yet many have to be repatriated by the French charitable societies. One of the classes which were most represented among the men was that of professors. It should always be well understood that neither Paris nor London offers any advantages in comparison to this country for even a man with capital, and they are much worse for one without it.

Crime does not seem to increase, however, in Paris; and whoever has ever wondered at the graphic manner in which a robbery or murder is told in a Paris paper may find some explanation of it in a communication sent by the Agence Havas. The City of Paris has been credited, during the period from Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, with thirty-two crimes which had no other foundation than in the imagination of the reporters. This explains such items as: "Last night, about 10, Sieur X, while passing the corner of Rues A and B, was set on and robbed of a valuable gold watch, by two individuals in blouses. Sieur X, whose injuries are not serious, informed the nearest Commissaire. The authorities are investigating."

SEMELLE'S TRAVELS.

The forthcoming book of travels of Count Semellé promises to be very interesting. At Benone he saw a defile of wild elephants which lasted from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m., and numbered at least 1,500. He tells us that there are elephants' cemeteries in the Niger district; and that, when an elephant becomes old and weak, and feels his end approaching, he goes into a large forest, and, seeking out the place where his fellows died, he lies down and waits till death arrives. These cemeteries are generally in a clearing, and surrounded by rocks; and the ground is covered with bones and ivory. Semellé could never bear to shoot a monkey. There are red, brown, and gray monkeys in the forests. Their great enemy is the panther, which has a preference for them as an article of food. He witnessed on one occasion a panther getting a supply of monkeys. The apes, of all sizes and colors, screamed and ran up trees. The panther came under a tree, walked round, scratched at the foot of it, and then lay down motionless. It was a regular game of fox and turkeys, but the monkeys were on their guard. They took leaves and threw them down, and then nuts, sometimes hitting the panther on the very muzzle, but he would not stir. This continued for two hours, when the monkeys began to get thirsty, and at last made an attempt for water and liberty. They came down with a sudden bound, but the panther succeeded in catching a few of them as they sprung forward.

THE HORRID ANTHROPOPHAGI.

The negroes, when not Moslem in faith, are given to fetichism, and in this case are cannibals, unless when in constant intercourse with Europeans. The slave-trade exists in all the district, and the chiefs are always making war for the purpose of carrying off slaves. If a prisoner is a woman she is imprisoned, and fattened on ignames until she is unable to stir from excessive fat. She is then brought to market and sold to butchers, who bleed their purchases to death by cutting the carotid artery with a hatchet. The bodies are then quartered and sold in small pieces. They are seasoned with ignames; and, as the food is costly, it is only partaken of on festival occasions. An equally horrible story is related by Sir Samuel Baker in his travels to the Albert Nyanza.

D. E. R.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Heating Street Cars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cannot some enterprising and comfort-loving man invent some way to warm street cars? Of course we can't have steam in the cars; but there ought to be some way to warm them a little. The cars should be so constructed as to take in a heater of some kind. The long lines in this city call for it, and the people want it.

ONE OF MANY.

Submarine Telephone.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—I have been making some experiments with the telephone, and found that substituting hollow wire for that now in use will intensify sound and increase the velocity of its speed. By passing the wire in use through a tube made of rubber or other substance (air-tight) will do as well. Rubber, with or without wire, makes a good conductor.

LEO.

Wants More Light.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Permit me to inquire why the gas lights on Halsted street and Chicago avenue, east of Milwaukee avenue, are extinguished at 5 o'clock each morning, instead of 5:50, as laid down. There is no place in the city that requires lights more than do the above, and yet they are the first to be put out. The continuance to the proper hour would be a boon to very many whose business requires them to be out at early hours.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Garibaldi, Candle-Maker.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—Will you please settle the following: (1) My friend claims that Gen. Garibaldi kept a soap factory on Staten Island. Did he? (2) What noted character (if any) kept the aforesaid factory?

I. R. HODSON.

[After Giuseppe Garibaldi was banished from Sardinia, he went to New York, arriving there in the summer of 1850. He declined a public reception offered him, and secured a living by making candles in a manufactory on Staten Island, till an opportunity occurred of resuming the occupation of a mariner.—*American Cyclopedia, vol. 7., p. 623.*]

Noisy Boys.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—I read a letter in THE TRIBUNE from Mr. John Byrnes, and your reply thereto, with much interest. I notice that in Sunday's issue another correspondent, "Warren Avenue," brings up the same subject. The evil of boys making the sidewalks their playground cannot be disputed, and is always increasing. Parents, no doubt, are greatly to blame for this, and so are those people who are so indifferent as to permit the assemblage of noisy, mischievous fellows in front of their doors without even remonstrance. But, as you explained to Mr. Byrnes, a citizen's rights in such a matter had better be cautiously exerted, as the chances are that the boys may retaliate in their own peculiar way, as graphically described by you. If the law is not explicit enough as it stands, should not our Aldermen take up the matter and pass an ordinance that if enforced will remedy the evil? Or, if the law be sufficient, is there no way of having it enforced except laying upon private citizens the odium and risk which would attend their efforts, and from which a policeman in his official capacity would be free?

Mr. Byrnes, I understand, has fair grounds of complaint against the existing nuisance, inasmuch as his premises were entered a few months ago by some boys who had been in the habit of gathering about his doors, and $80 stolen therefrom. But, though the thieves were prosecuted, and notes found in their possession fully identified, yet by some legal quibble they got out of the scrape, and Mr. Byrnes, up to this period, has obtained no redress.

THOMAS COURTENAY,
392 West Van Buren street.

Irish Relief.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—I have watched with deep interest the generous impulse with which Americans, Republicans at that, come to the front with expressions of sympathy and suggestions for the relief of my unhappy countrymen in Ireland; and the smothered manifestation of the peculiar spirit of resistence to oppression which gave us a free country and plucked the wreath from the brow of St. George. I have seen with regret the communication in THE TRIBUNE of "Charity Begins at Home," which, though sympathetic and well meant, is calculated to beget hostility to the general move for the relief of unutterable wo. Who is to compel England to relieve the suffering of the people whose blood she sucks? The noble Lords and haughty Earls whose progenitors made serfs or wanderers of the rightful owners of the soil will exact their Shylock ounces. There's nothing to hope from them. God bless Andrew Shuman and Leonard Sweet and the rest of the speakers at McCormick Hall for their sympathetic words and cheering suggestions. There is one matter, however, proper and apropos for agitation at this time, and which I am sure "Charity Begins at Home" will advocate,—the granting of which will cause no wrong, no pain, and go far to relieve the misery of the down-trodden people. According to the ancient laws of Ireland, there was set aside so much land and buildings in every county for the support of the poor and hospitality to the traveler. They were called "Betag lands." All these lands were confiscated by the Crown; and it is now the duty of the Crown to restore them or their equivalent. I suggest this matter, believing it will meet with universal approbation from the wise and just, and trust "Charity Begins at Home" will lend a hand to the weak. Respectfully,

GERARD HENRY.

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.—*R. V. Pierce, M. D.*—DEAR SIR: My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. METHVIN.

"BEST OF ALL."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1879.—*Dr. R. V. Pierce*—DEAR SIR: My family have used your Favorite Prescription, and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. I recommend it to families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter Believed to Be Out of Danger.

An Interview Embracing a Biographical Sketch of His Life.

A Good Record as a Soldier and as a Congressman.

Senator McDonald Believed to Be the Legal Adviser of McCabe.

Orth's Speech at the Late Meeting of Republicans at Indianapolis.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The announcement of Gen. Morton C. Hunter's sudden and serious illness was received throughout Indiana very much as the country heard the news of Senator Blaine's attack a few weeks before the Cincinnati Convention. It had, too, very much the same effect. People waited to see how it should result. The friends of other candidates hesitated to take advantage of it; and his personal followers, confident of his nomination if he recovered, demanded hourly telegrams giving his condition and his chances of recovery.

The postponement of the State Convention, and his improved condition, however, have now lessened this solicitude. But the feeling still obtains that he is not yet sufficiently restored to resume his place as the leading Gubernatorial candidate.

"But you confidently count on his return to health?" I said, interrogatively, to one of his friends, yesterday, who had left his bedside only a few hours before.

"Yes, sir,—we have no fears now," was the reply. "He has a strong, vigorous constitution and his habits have always been temperate. He neither drinks, chews, nor smokes; and, although a hard worker, he has taken good care of himself."

"Was he a little overanxious as to the result of the Convention?" I asked, knowing that his sickness in part resulted from nervous prostration.

"O no, sir. He had been for weeks quietly employed on his farm, surrounded by his fine stock, of which he is very proud. When in town he gave evidence of being an earnest candidate, but he never exhibited the least anxiety or nervousness as to the result. He is very philosophical, doing all that he can do, and then leaving the matter to take its chances."

HUNTER'S EARLY LIFE.

Then we talked of his early life and his later successes. He had known the General, he said, many years. They were boys together, and educated at the State University. They had served together in the army, often sleeping in the same tent, and more recently had been connected in private business transactions.

"Then you ought to know him pretty well," I remarked.

"I think I do. After graduating from the Law Department of the State University, he married and located in Bloomington, building up a large and paying practice. He was a great fellow to make friends, and I never knew him refuse any one who sought his aid. Thus he worked for twelve years."

A CHARACTERISTIC CANVASS.

"And then, of course, went into politics, where the majority of lawyers land?" I suggested.

"No, not exactly. Up to 1858 Monroe County was strongly Democratic, never giving less than 400 majority, and often increasing it to 700. Thus little opportunity was offered had he desired to engage in it. But in 1858 he was put forward as the Republican candidate for the Legislature against William R. Roseberry, a prominent farmer of the county, who had been nominated with great unanimity by the Democracy. The General made a thorough canvass, speaking at every school-house and voting-precinct in the county. Often he adopted the Socratic method, sitting down with fifteen or twenty in a little room, and answering and asking questions. He was posted on every point, and his little talks made the questions presented as clear as daylight. The people liked it, and before the canvass closed he had established a reputation which brought him crowds wherever announced to speak. When the vote was counted, his election had been secured by over 300 majority; and since that time Monroe County has given a Republican majority of from 75 to 150 votes.

"Going to Indianapolis, Mr. Hunter took a prominent part in the Legislature of 1858-'59, aiding in the reduction of taxation and the institution of various reforms beneficial to the State at large. In 1860 he was chosen Elector, and made speeches in each county in the district. Two years afterwards, early in 1862, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Congressional District, then composed of the Counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Brown, Bartholomew, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, and Switzerland,—the office at that time was worth from $6,000 to $8,000 per year,—but he declined the position to enter the army. He organized the Eighty-second Regiment, and was made its Colonel.

THE BRAVE SOLDIER.

"And you were with him?"

"Yes, sir. We were first stationed at Louisville, under command of Gen. Burbridge, who was watching Kirby Smith. In the following October (1862) our regiment joined Gen. George H. Thomas' division, and marched with it to Perryville, and thence to Crab Orchard, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg. When the Army of the Cumberland was formed, we continued with Thomas, occupying a position on the front line of the command during the entire engagement at Stone River. Then we went into the Tullahoma campaign, which finally drove Gen. Bragg out of Tennessee. In the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty-second did as hard fighting as any Indiana regiment during the War. On Sunday we were the first regiment on the hill which proved to be the key to the battle-field, holding it in the face of a most galling fire for at least an hour before any support arrived. In the afternoon, the heaviest musketry-fighting of the War was fought on that hill, which we held against more than four times our number. This enabled Gen. Thomas to withdraw his scattered army to Rossville, and thus save it from utter defeat.

"We were next at the battle of Chattanooga and the storming of Mission Ridge, moving with the front line of that grand army which swept the Rebels from their strong position, and drove them into the mountainous region of Northern Georgia. In the spring of 1864, our regiment formed a part of the Fourteenth Corps, under command of Gen. Thomas, which followed Gen. Sherman for four months in the Atlanta campaign. During that time we were in every battle. After the fall of Atlanta, Gen. Hunter was put in command of the First Brigade of the Third Division,—one of the finest in Sherman's army. It accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea,—thence through the Carolinas by way of Richmond to Washington, taking part in the grand review."

"And Gen. Hunter was with his regiment during its entire service?" I asked, as the old soldier began to enlarge upon the grandeurs of that closing scene.

"Yes, sir; in all these three years he was absent from his command but *fourteen* days, and then it was to visit a very sick child at his home. His regiment was always at the front where the fighting was done. It never did guard-duty at any point in the rear of the army during the entire War."

HIS CONGRESSIONAL CAREER.

"What of his subsequent life?"

"He renewed the practice of the law after his return, but in 1866 was nominated for Congress in the old Third District, against William H. Harrington. The district was doubtful, but a canvass similar to that made for the Legislature in 1858 turned the scales, and he was elected by a handsome majority. The State being redistricted, he was thrown into the Terre Haute district, where he was again nominated, against Daniel W. Voorhees, defeating him by over 600 majority. In 1874 he was renominated,—his opponent, the Hon. H. J. Rice, running about 200 votes behind. It was a disastrous year for Republicans, and only the methodical, thorough canvass saved the Eighth District. It was in 1874, you remember, that Gen. Coburn, Judge Claypool, and nearly every other Republican candidate for Congress was laid out. Baker got through, and Col. Robinson, and Jim Evans; and the candidate in the old Ninth District; but everybody else was snowed under, giving us but five out of the thirteen Congressmen. In 1876 Hunter was again successful, beating William McLain badly. But they got him in 1878. The Democrats and Greenbackers formed a coalition, burying him under 700 majority; yet he ran over 400 votes ahead of the State ticket in his district."

WHY HE IS TO BE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

"And you think he will be the candidate for Governor?" I said.

"I don't see who there is to defeat him. Mr. Orth is popular and widely known, but I understand he is not a candidate. Others mentioned have their opponents, having figured in State politics long enough to be the target of jealousy. Hunter comes before the State now for the first time. Heretofore he has remained quietly in his district, fighting battles for the State ticket, and doing a good work in Congress. He fought hard for a law to fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent,—taking the position that, our money being National money, Congress had the power to fix the rate of interest at which it should be loaned to the people. His speeches on the subject have been in great demand all over the State, so that the people are familiar with his arguments. He was also a great advocate for sound money, and helped to get it to a place where he wants it to remain. I heard him say, the other day, that our money was now just as he wanted it, and he was for letting it alone. He believes in banks, but prefers National banks to the 'wild-cat' institutions whose bills were worthless quite as often as they represented value. The people understand all this, and upon this knowledge of his views and his work we base our belief that he will be the next Republican candidate."

THE M'CABE-ORTH CONTEST.

Two or three months ago I gave the readers of THE TRIBUNE a complete history of the McCabe-Orth contest. At that time it was understood that Senator McDonald would oppose the displacement of Mr. Orth, unless, as the Senator expressed it, "the evidence of fraud is as clear as the noonday sun." He has made such statements on several occasions to Mr. Orth's friends,—backing it with the further declaration that he intended giving the matter his personal attention.

But, if McCabe may be credited, the Senator has been the former's confidential adviser, not only approving, but counseling, whatever has been done. It is not easy to believe this. Yet McCabe makes the statement publicly before the House Committee on Elections, that "A United States Senator from Indiana, who was formerly his fellow-townsman, had been his legal adviser, and had suggested the course adopted." McDonald formerly resided in Crawfordsville, the home of McCabe; and, if it is not he to whom the latter refers, explanations are needed.

"Will the contest come up during the present session?" I asked Mr. Orth when in the city recently.

"I think not," he replied. "Next winter will be soon enough to dispose of me, after it becomes known how badly the Democracy needs the vote of Indiana to accomplish its purposes."

Mr. Orth understands the designs of the enemy, and believes in being prepared to meet them. Hence his earnest remarks made at the meeting of Republicans in this city on the 30th ult. It was the speech of the evening, waking the audience into enthusiastic applause. In his opinion, Republicans could not afford to make a mistake or leave anything undone. There were breakers ahead, and it was the part of wisdom to be ready for them if they cannot be avoided. All reports agree that the meeting was one of grest harmony. Almost every county in the State was represented, and without exception the party was declared solid and ready for the fight.

INDIANA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The interviews being published in the *Journal* touching the choice of Republicans for President are but a drop in the bucket. There are 200,000 Republican voters, and upwards, in the State; and at last accounts the sentiments of less than 3,500 had been published. But these, taken as they are from the several counties, are sufficient to show that the feeling for Mr. Blaine is active and increasing in strength, while the following of John Sherman is decidedly larger than the politicians had expected. The latter's friends, however, are not so aggressive as Blaine's,—the gentlemen preferring him, as a rule, being careful, consistent Republicans, who vote the ticket, but who take little active part in manipulating party politics.

That which creates the most surprise is the feeling exhibited toward Gen. Grant. These interviews say, as plainly as can be said, that the mass of the people are opposed to a "third term." Even the soldier element is divided, while few favor his renomination who have not directly or indirectly been committed to his interests at some time in the past. Yet among his friends are many of the shrewdest and most influential politicians in the State, who have rarely failed to carry out the plans submitted to them. This may give him a majority of the delegates, though a majority of the peeple oppose him.

STANWOOD.

A CLAQUE SOLOIST.

How a Beautiful Young Woman Makes a Living by Swooning.

Paris Correspondence Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"I must introduce myself," she said, with a graceful bow. "My name is Claire Leoni; I hear that you are chef de claque pro tem, and would like to speak with you."

"At your service, with pleasure, at your service. Allow me to introduce you to Mr. Dagobert, a dramatic poet."

"I have already the honor; I know all the dramas of this gentleman, and have seen him repeatedly when he was called before the curtain."

"Very kind of you to remember me, mademoiselle," said Dagobert, with a bow.

"How can I serve you? When and in what piece do you appear?"

"I am not an actress, M. Louis, but I was engaged at the Theatre Francais as a soloist in the claque. Sometimes I sat in the orchestra stall, and then it was my duty to put my handkerchief to my eyes and weep at appropriate occasions; sometimes I had a place in a box, and would swoon away at those situations which are calculated to affect women who have weak nerves."

"Aha!" cried Dagobert, "you are the beautiful Marchioness of whom it is said in the newspapers: 'Particularly effective is the scene in the fourth act. A charming young Marchioness was so affected by the deplorable fate of Angela, which the poet has presented in such a masterly way, that she fainted away. A Captain of the Guards carried her out for a breath of fresh air.'"

"Yes, that was I," cried Mademoiselle Claire laughing.

"And the next evening hundreds went to the theatre in the hope of perhaps seeing the beautiful Marchioness," said M. Louis.

Without noticing this flattery, Mademoiselle Claire continued: "I must leave the Theatre Francais now, the public knows me. I should like to transfer my services to the Odeon Theatre. Is there a vacancy?"

"I shouldn't wonder, mademoiselle, and even if there were not, mademoiselle, we shall try to make room for such a charming lady as you are. I will speak to the chef this very day, and will have the honor of writing to you to-morrow."

"I will depend upon you, M. Louis."

The lady made a charming bow and retired.

"An attractive creature, she will be very useful to the theatre," remarked M. Louis.

We left the worthy man who spoke with a seriousness that seemed very comical to me.

"I do not believe," I remarked to Dagobert, when we were outside, "that in Germany a young, handsome girl would find this occupation attractive, for I am inclined to believe that Mademoiselle Claire is a respectable girl."

"I think so, too," answered my friend; "probably she is of a poor family, and considers it more respectable to earn her living as a soloist of the claque than as a lorette. With the needle she can never earn as much as if she, being handsome and graceful, swoons away at the right time when a drama or tragedy is being performed."

A FALLEN IDOL.

They said he was not molded of the clay
That forms the brittle idol of the day;
They said his strength and whiteness should endure.

Head high, he towered above the gazing crowd
A shape majestic, while they cried aloud:
"Earth holds none like thee—none—O strong! O pure!"

Fame blew his praises through the whole wide land;
Rare gifts Love brought him with unstinted hand;
Before him Reverence richest incense burned;

While Faith, who in enraptured silence hung
Upon the fervid utterance of his tongue,
By heart each change of voice and gesture learned.

Wail for your idol, O ye worshipers!
Wail! for a dark, unsightly shadow blurs
His countenance, and mars its olden grace.

Gone is the whiteness from his soul, O Love!
O Faith! the strength, the majesty thereof
Departs—while Pity, turning, veils his face.

MILWAUKEE, 1880. M. A. M. CRAMER.

The Innocent Old Man.

Detroit Free Press.

The other day the police at the Union depot noticed a feeble-looking old man wandering in and out to kill time until his train should depart, and as he several times displayed quite a roll of bills, he was cautioned to look out for pick-pockets and confidence-men.

"Wouldn't anybody rob an old man like me, would they?" He innocently asked.

The warning was repeated, but he jogged around as before, and after a time was seen in consultation with two strangers, who had walked him around to the wharf. An officer got him away from them, and angrily said:

"Didn't I warn you against strangers? Those fellows are after your money!"

"But how can they get it when I have it in my pocket and my hand on it all the time?"

"Well, you look out."

"Yes, I will look out; but I don't want to be uncivil. When anybody talks to me, I like to talk back."

The strangers soon had him on the string again, and in about a quarter of an hour they left him in a hurried manner, and he sauntered into the depot with his wallet in his hand.

"There! You've let 'em beat you?" exclaimed the officer. "How much did you lend them?"

"Wall, they wanted $20," he slowly replied.

"And you handed it over, of course?"

"I give 'em a $50 bill and got $30 back."

"Well, you'll never see the bill again."

"I kinder hope not!" he chuckled, as he drew down his eye. "It was a counterfeit which my son found in Troy, and, being as I am very old and innocent, and not up to the tricks of the wicked world, I guess I'll git into the cars before somebody robs me of my boots! If any one should come around looking for me, please say I'm not at home!"

Too Much for Him.

A submarine diver was in the Grant procession at Philadelphia. He stood on a platform-wagon, wearing his huge brass helmet, rubber suit, and heavy leaden plates. The weight was very burdensome in the air, though just the thing for water, and he has since died from the effects of it.

From numerous cases of dyspepsia and constipation, cured by the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, after every other known remedy had been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of digestion and evacuation is manifest.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED, AND HEALTHY BLOOD IS SUPPLIED TO THE SYSTEM, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, *RADWAY'S READY RELIEF* will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

THE HOME.

How the Work of the Kitchen-Garden School Is Progressing.

A Chatty and Interesting Letter on Various Topics by Bittersweet.

How a Deluded Doctor Was Set Right by a Practical Woman.

The Delights and Disadvantages of Life on the Pacific Coast.

Mothers-in-Law Defended by a Person Who Appreciates Their Position.

Questions Asked and Answered—Hints on What to Read, Etc., Etc.

LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.

Up from the garden comes to me
A ripple of laughter, clear and gay,
Where, with the birds, and bees, and flowers,
Baby Florence has played all day.

Baby Florence *en masquerade*,
Baby Florence, *petite* and sweet;
Clad in scarlet, from yellow curls
Down to the dainty-slippered feet.

Scarlet mantle to hem of dress—
Dress that is braided and scarlet too;
Scarlet hood on the winsome head—
Shading the eyes of laughing blue.

Little red shoes on the pretty feet
That have walked on blossoms for four fleet years.
Little Red Riding-Hood—sister's wee girl,
What do you know of sorrow or tears?

The azure eyes have never been dimmed,
The yellow curls are as bright as the sun,
The fresh red mouth knows no curve of grief
O'er battles and triumphs all unwon.

Stay in the garden's tangled maze
Baby girl with the sun in your hair;
Beyond the gate is a wild, dark wood,
And wolves are lurking to seize you there.

The wood is the world, my bonny girl,
And the wolves are the messengers of Fate.
Ah! Little Red Riding-Hood, glad and sweet,
Wander not out of the garden gate.

FANNIE DRISCOLL.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Rex,
Old Timer,
Boinese.
Marguerite,
Helen E. Klein.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE MEETING LAST WEDNESDAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. The most of the business transacted was in regard to the Kitchen-Garden School, as that scheme is now occupying the attention of the members, to the exclusion of less important subjects.

The school is in a flourishing condition, the sessions lasting from 10 o'clock a. m. until 12 m. every Saturday, at No. 99 South Desplaines street, under the efficient leadership of the President of the Club. The sessions are not private, and each Saturday finds numbers of ladies in attendance from all parts of the city. One should be there promptly at 10 o'clock to get the necessary idea of its workings throughout. Those who are late miss the first exercises, and thus receive only a partial idea of how the school is carried on.

The school is certainly a success, and its songs, adapted to each portion of the work in progress, can never be forgotten by those who learn them thus early in youth. The work is laid out in rhyme, and each stanza tells its own story as regards the task in hand. If mothers would adopt them as nursery rhymes in the place of Mother Goose's melodies, I think it would be a most useful innovation on the rights of that ancient individual. It would be teaching children the proper way in which work should be accomplished, and would be just as effectually retained in the memory, and also answer the purpose of those questionable ditties,—that of soothing to repose.

While we are teaching our children let us teach them something that will be of use to them in after life; and any one who has become acquainted with the manner in which the work is laid out in those rhymes cannot fail to see that a thorough committing to memory of them would be of invaluable service to the child when years had brought her to the age when her own housekeeping abilities would be put to the test. Not only should the children of the poor have the benefit of this teaching, but every child who is expected to become the head of a household should become acquainted with the rules laid down so plainly in our school.

The next thing to be considered is whether we are going to receive sufficient assistance from the public to enable us to carry on the school. We can keep the machinery running smoothly while in working order, but we cannot keep it in repair during the coming years. We have set the ball in motion; will some one please touch it gently and send it a little further on its way, and so each friendly hand accelerate its flight until the aided impetus shall have accomplished the long-sought, but never acquired, desideratum of genius,—perpetual motion?

After disposing of the business in hand, the Club adjourned until the second Wednesday in February. ORLENA.

A GENERAL TALK.

INDULGED IN BY BITTERSWEET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 12.—I haven't anything particular to say to-day. I just want to slip in for one moment to see you all, and perhaps ask a question or two, then kiss my finger-tips to you, and slip out again.

I feel ever so guilty in coming without bringing anything nice with me, as Grandma Oldways suggested. I suppose I feel like the gamin who crawls under the tent to see the circus.

I haven't any ginger-bread recipes, nor any remedies for weak lungs or bashfulness, or unfinished poems. I would tell Thomas F. what are the Seven Wonders, but he will probably receive information from a dozen others.

I haven't any rules for bringing up children. (Baby Maud always does about right without much training. Sometimes she reaches out her little hands for the moon, and we say: "No, baby can't have the moon; it's a long way off. See! Kitty Cat is looking at it too; she doesn't reach out her hand for it; I wonder if she'll reach it out to you?" And so Maud becomes interested in the cat and forgets the moon. Perhaps there's an undercurrent-thought in this, that if a child's attention is called to something else, it will rarely be obstinate; that a great many quarrels with children can easily be avoided. But I wasn't going to preach).

I haven't any consoling words for young pilgrims,—in fact, I'm rather a young pilgrim myself. And, my dear Grandma, I always supposed young people were the very last persons in the world to take advice.

I'm very sorry not to be able to agree with the dear friends in condemning the recent discussions in The Home. I'm quite sure I've learned more about love, divorce, and flirting, babies, bachelors, and sin, than I ever knew before. To me the arguments have been extremely interesting. I'm sorry to be compelled to say this; I know it is horrid to be "odd." Just you remember that, my dear 16-year-old Avis; take the advice of some one four years your senior, and never glory in that virtue again.

If you go on with that study of medicine, becoming wise, and learned, and all that, don't you dare to inflict any of your wisdom on your acquaintances and friends. If it must have an outlet, just send it to The Home, over a nom de plume, when you may be mistaken for some wise old grandmother, and no one will mistrust you are a horrid girl with an idea.

This Home is a wonderful blessing to some of us who would never dare to be wise anywhere else; and to some, my dear Conceited Little Fool, who would never think of being a fool anywhere else; and some, Forty Years, who would never think of being half so bad anywhere else; and alas, Frank Cushing, for some who would never be half so cynical anywhere else.

Why is every one so amiable lately? I haven't seen a real, nice, genuine, spirited quarrel for several weeks. To be sure, Ajax made some rather pointed remarks to Forty Years, but they didn't seem to make much impression. I was sorry for that. I thought the similes very forcible, and then I did so want to see Forty Years angry. The only thing I dislike about him is that provoking indifference of his. It always gives one such a tantalizing impression that he's master of the situation. I shall never feel satisfied with The Home until I see Forty Years downright angry.

Madge, my dear girl, if you touched my hand for one little minute I should not allow you to wander away to meet other friends; I should keep you near me, and make you talk to me a very long time.

Has any one welcomed that Sam, who fell into The Home so gracefully? I should like very much to ask him a question if he will not deem it presumptuous. How does writing upon diverse subjects evince womanliness, please?

I've just been reading something by Thackeray. What a peculiar sort of a writer was Thackeray; with his absurd theory that "all clever women are wicked and all good women fools." How we all reject that formula, and denounce the author as a bitter cynic! And yet, way down deep in our hearts, how perfectly we agree with him! If not, why are we so distrustful of a clever woman; and so dead sure she is selfish and egotistical and generally unlovable? And if a woman is sort of simple, why are we positive, without proof, that she is affectionate and nice? It's a wonderfully popular fallacy—is it not Raven Hair?—this notion that the education of a woman's brain necessitates the dwarfing of her heart.

I want to say one word to One More, who wrote such an earnest, hearty sort of letter. I found this verse the other day. Did you ever see it? I think a part of it is so beautiful and a part—so true:

O what a thing is love!
It cometh from above,
And settleth like a dove—on some.
But some it never hits,
Except to give them fits
And take away their wits—oh, hum!

Isn't it delightful?

Mr. Forty Years, I always knew that telephone would get me into some sort of trouble. I didn't want it put into the house in the first place. I don't belive in these wonderful inventions and improvements of things. They're sure to explode, or set the house afire, or tell secrets, or do something bad.

But for the first week after that invention came into the house you ought to have seen what a marvelously sainted crowd we were. By the way, I nave a suggestion, after all, Grandma. The best way to make our homes pleasant and "heavens on earth" and all that, is to furnish each one with a telephone. No doubt we are very indifferent to public opinion, but, after all, that thing has a wonderfully soothing influence, I tell you.

You should have seen the reform it worked in our house. Whenever Jack wanted a button sewed on, he would approach on tiptoe, murmuring so sweetly: "My dear Dot, will you be kind enough to have the goodness to please sew this little button on my coat?" He abandoned his somewhat too free use of Bible quotations when his collar wasn't stiff enough Sunday mornings. He quit breaking chairs and tipping things generally when another youth chanced to walk home with his sweetheart. And once, when Dan was cracking butternuts, he actually pounded his fingers three times before remarking, quite mildly (toward the last), "Dam-it—is a German word."

I read innumerable Sunday-school books about good little girls who went to Heaven. I half hoped I should go to Heaven pretty soon, it was so awfully inconvenient to have that horrid ear listening to everything a person said or did. And whenever Roy called of an evening to discuss the weather, or crops, or any such interesting topic, we either avoided that room or he cut the connecting cord, and I tied it up in the morning. We were not partial to inquisitive Dame Grundy's who might mistake a sneeze for a kiss, —as Forty Years did.

I do think that was extremely absurd of you, Mr. Forty Years. A little reflection will convince you that colds were very prevalent about the 28th. But even if it did seem like a kiss dancing along the wire to you, I don't think you received it very graciously, do you? BITTERSWEET.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMA.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE TO HIM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 8.—I have watched The Home for the last three years with much curiosity and interest. It is quite probable that there is in my mental organization a streak peculiar to itself, for, as I have read and pondered the miscellaneous matter presented by the mass of correspondents, my thoughts have constantly reverted to a small incident that came under my observation years ago in blessed Vermont. A celebrated oracle of the Universalist Church, contemplating a second venture into matrimonial labyrinths, found himself in the toils of a lady who rewarded his zealous and unremitting efforts to win her favor by a supreme indifference amounting nearly to contempt. He was thoroughly perplexed. Honored, upright, stainless, he knew his record to be; he had won a name and position that merited respect; if his absorbing passion did not, and he was wholly at a loss to understand his want of success. Now, dear Home sisters, women are not all alike, and Dr. B., in his perplexity, applied to a mutual lady-friend for a solution of the vexing problem. In the picture-gallery of memory I often stand before this speaking tableau. Six feet of the noblest manhood vis-a-vis with a slight, frail creature whose delicate face betrayed the wishings of the mischievous spirit within. She longed to indulge in all the fun the occasion awakened in her, but the tense, pained expression of his fine face touched her, and she said gently, "Dr. B., you may be a successful student in human nature, but you do not know anything of woman nature. Let her alone three weeks." The strained, eager look vanished from his face. His manly dignity invested him once more, and, with the movement and bearing of a King, he reached for his coat and hat, took his leave of the lady, and turned his face homeward. She had furnished the key he needed, and, winding himself up with it, he took precious good care not to run down again. In much less than the prescribed time his illusion was dispelled, and the woman who had made a plaything of the most precious gem Time's tide had ever washed to her feet had nothing left but her well-earned remorse.

I am aware of the flaw in the second premise of the syllogism presented to Dr. B., but careful thought will exhibit the same in the evidence supplied by a large proportion of the correspondents of The Home. I have sat in wonder and queried if the day will never dawn when men and women will awaken to the fact that humanity demands their earnest, conscientious attention. I have read The Home letters and wondered if the writers were typical of the real proportion of the world who have no mission but to air their pet prejudices and advertise their own disappointing and humiliating experiences.

Dear friends, you may be ignorant of, and indifferent to, the fact that you have effectually wound up some of the best minds we had among us, and that you have deprived The Home of the aid of some of the most clear-sighted, unselfish helpers in the world. I know of one whose pen, wielded in hearty, earnest effort to better womankind, did more than any other to give The Home its popularity, who met with such scoring from those who, if they did not indorse all her views, were bound by common courtesy to treat her with respect, that she is as dead to The Home as if her hand was cut off. She wrote one of the most valuable letters that has ever appeared in The Home, and it was her last. She was ill immediately after, and upon her recovery her friends showed her the avalanche of opinion she had precipitated upon herself. In connection with more than one popular publication, controlled and maintained mostly by men, she holds an honorable and profitable position. It is an awful commentary upon existing social conditions that men as a rule respect women, but for a woman's opinion of another woman, alas!

Now, by way of so presenting my argument as to make it have all the effect I desire, I have something to say about my own domestic perplexities. I am driven to the verge of despair and desperation by the obliquity of Mr. B. I am obliged to put it in the singular number because of its singularity. Otherwise he is perfection,—a fact which I announce with a great deal of self-complacency, it is such a tribute to the unerring accuracy of my judgment in my selection of a husband.

Be it understood that I do not supplicate any advice or condolence. I flatter myself I am equal to the occasion, unless my abilities are less versatile than I have ever believed. Peccavi is a term I have never yet applied to my circumstances. Perhaps, like Gen. Taylor, I am the kind of a fool that has not the faculty of knowing when he or she is subjugated and ought to own up whipped.

Mr. B.'s crookedness is this: He believes that, constructively and operatively, my kitchen-stove is the counterpart of the brick fireplace of his ancestral halls, and when he builds a fire the back-log is a foregone conclusion. It may be on a miniature scale, as the contingency of the fire-box of a No. 9 stove demands, but it is nevertheless a back-log, and it steams, stews, and sizzles with all the strength and effectiveness of its traditionary predecessors. Do I fly mad? Not I. I fry his pancakes on the cold half of the griddle, mine on the hot side, eat my crisp, well-cooked breakfast with double relish, and watch the disappearance of the putty-like circles from his plate, and gleefully anticipate the sequel in which I shall have a hand also, for I stir up the doses he must swallow as digestives. (I wonder how many will see the point of this narration. But I shall know, for about next week there will appear something like half an acre of dissertations, explanations, apologies, elaborations, disquisitions, theories, arguments, evolutions, and involutions on the one illustration I have employed. Come one, come all,—there is not a woman in America whom Nature and experience has better fitted to receive all the shafts your genius can supply.)

Olive Green, you did me a deal of good, and but for you this letter would never have been written. I wish you would send your address to Box 1,236 Jackson, Mich. I have reasons for making the request.

P. S. To those who comprehend the drift of the bulk of this letter I would suggest as an antidote for their woes when tempted to make additions to the aggregate of misery in the world, buy or borrow Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and Mrs. Mulock-Craik's "Young Mrs. Jardine" and fortify themselves against temptation.

Seriously and solemnly, only they will be remembered who belong to the band specified by the Revelator when he said: "There are they which have come up out of much tribulation." Verbum sap, etc. M. A. W. B.

THE FAR WEST.

ITS GOOD AND BAD FEATURES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Before visiting California I had a kind of vague idea that I should find the atmosphere around San Francisco all full of little shining dots of gold dust, which would dance airily about like motes in a sunbeam, and, as a matter of course, nuggets of gold would be quite freely distributed about the streets, and it was rather a shock to my sensibilities to find the city enveloped in a very commonplace fog, while the nuggets were minus.

San Francisco is essentially a "city set upon a hill"; in fact, it is nothing but hill, and in seeing its sights one is either gaspingly going up, up, up, until in apparent danger of poking one's head through the floor of Heaven, or else getting down, down, down so far that the soul is filled with dismal forebodings as to the chances of ever getting back again. The climate of San Francisco is not a pleasant one. Raw, chilling winds are very prevalent, and it has the peculiarity of being warmer in winter than in summer. I was there towards the end of June, and saw many ladies in sealskin sacques.

Right across the bay from San Francisco, and bearing the same relation to it that Brooklyn does to New York, is the charming City of Oakland. Unlike San Francisco, Oakland lies low on the shores of the bay, the slope of the land being very gradual to the mountains beyond. Here is a region of delicious, perpetual spring, and here the flowers bloom out-doors the year round. How they do grow, to be sure! I have seen fuchsias and heliotropes five and six feet high, perfect masses of bloom, geraniums equally large, and I was much surprised to see the wasturtium developed into a vine covering fences with as prolific and sturdy a growth as the hop vine with us. It is a great traveler, that wasturtium. I once saw a clump of it flourishing in a small way on a barren rocky point of land, rising out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One day, while walking in Oakland, I came to a dilapidated shanty in an uncared-for lot. A magnificent English ivy was growing all over the house, and out by a dust-heap there bloomed a lovely calla lily. I stopped, and when I thought of all the frantic, soul-harrowing efforts I had made in my life trying to induce my callas to put forth even one miserable bud, of all the time I had wasted on some string-like ivy, I wished I were a dog that I might sit down and howl at myself.

Oakland has another very pleasant feature; it is the only place in the world, so far as I know, where one can ride from morning until night on the cars, right through the heart of the city, without paying one cent therefor, the City Fathers insisting on that condition before granting to the Central Pacific Railroad the privilege of laying a double track in one of the best streets. Trains run every ten or fifteen minutes during the day from the west city limits, stopping at all important cross-streets, out to the end of the wharf, a mile or so from shore, to connect with the ferryboats from San Francisco, and return. On Sunday trains run more frequently on account of the great number of picnics which occur that day. It would be a wise thing in the people of California to amend their calendar thus: Friday, Saturday, Picnic-Day.

One who has not been there can hardly realize the difference in temperature in even half a day's journey from Oakland to the interior during the summer or "dry season." We left the coast in a serene state of mind, and arrived in Sacramento on the verge of distraction from the dust and heat, and it is not much better in country places all through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Late in fall or early in spring the weather is beautiful, and I did not find the rainy season unpleasant. In the summer-time rain rarely falls, grass is burned drier than stubble in our driest autumn, the dust is something fearful, and there is but little green to be seen save that produced by artificial irrigation, while over head, week after week, is the same dazzling expanse of sky, with never a cloud to temper the sun's fierce rays. People talk of the beauties of a cloudless sky! Ah me! how near I came to blasphemy when one dear to me lay parched with fever under that burning sky, with all the air hot and dry as the breath from an oven, and never even a passing shower to moisten the atmosphere. Were it not that there is generally a fresh breeze from the coast every night, so that there is a chance of rest, the unacclimated would fare badly. Another discomfort to any one accustomed to the free use of ice is the difficulty in procuring it here. Of course there is no natural supply, save that which is packed down from the regions of eternal snow on the mountains, and it is quite expensive. There is an artificial ice manufacturing company in San Francisco.

This Sacramento Valley is one of the garden spots of California. Here are great vineyards, and wheat farms, and fruit ranches where grapes, oranges, limes, figs, almonds, pomegranates, and other semi-trophical products grow profusely, to say nothing of the fruits with which we are familiar in our own gardens. The great want is lack of water in the dry season. Different expedients are resorted to to obtain it; where practicable it is brought down from the mountains in irrigating canals, and when needed let into the ditches which intersect the fields, each land-owner paying for it at so much per cubic foot. I know of one gentleman who set up a steam engine in the creek near his ranch for irrigating purposes, and another, who devotes his time to grape culture, who uses large zinc reservoirs mounted on wheels, which are filled with water, and driven in turn to each vine.

Now, I would like some information. Will some one tell me why it is that the efforts of amateur poets which appear in the columns of the daily press are generally so very dismal? Why are they so full of allusions to "church-yard mold," "dead hands," "faded flowers," "aching hearts," "blighted hopes," and other uncomfortable things, together with pathetic appeals to somebody not to mind weeping over somebody else's grave? Don't poets ever see anything in a cheerful light? Are the skeletons in their closets so lively that they must eternally pipe for their dancing? Is it that they would be cheerful if they could; but that the poetic lyre is but attuned to melancholy and the charnel-house?

I hope the kind wishes which I received on a New-Year's card from a member of The Home will return to the sender threefold. TOPSEY TINKLE.

WHAT TO READ.

AND HOW TO READ IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 13.—The subject of "Authors; or, What Shall We Read," is one of great importance, and letters from some of The Home contributors upon that subject would be, beyond all doubt, very entertaining.

It is said that three-fifths of all the books taken from our public libraries by subscribers are works of fiction. The same may be said of our circulating libraries. Outside of these we are met with a deluge of fiction in the shape of the cheap editions of popular authors. Add to this the fiction in our magazines, our religious weeklies, besides a score of weekly story papers whose readers in the aggregate must be counted by millions, and the question arises, Is not the popular demand for fiction far greater than it should be?

Individually, I answer, it is. It is difficult to account for tastes, especially in literature, yet fiction is the only branch of literature in which all tastes can be gratified. Evidently this is the reason for its widespread popularity. It is not my desire to deprecate novel reading, but to draw out an expression of opinion as to the relative merits the novel possesses in affording instruction when compared to other branches of literature.

While we may inherit or possess a healthy body, we are dependent upon our own exertions for a vigorous mind, and although it requires more labor to build up the mental then the physical structure, we should not on that account shirk the duty we owe to the superior part of ourselves. It is the solid and substantial food we eat that gives strength to the body,—not the sauces, spices, or contents of the cruet. It is the same with the mind. It can never grow strong and vigorous under an exclusive diet of fiction. There are but few authors who can vividly impress us through the pages of a novel, hence the necessity for a more generous branch of literature, wherein all the functions of the mind may be fully developed and exercised.

We educate the child so that the child can educate itself. When school-days are over literature then becomes our text books. We cannot be too careful in choosing them.

I have met but very few young men who could talk with me intelligently and understandingly upon a historical or scientific subject.

I don't desire to find fault with youthful readers who devour the weekly story papers with such avidity; but when grown-up men and women can see nothing more tempting in literature then the papers referred to, I pity them for their lack of literary training. What can be more detrimental to literary culture than the reading of such a flood of insipidity? What knowledge have they gained? What indelible impressions have they retained? Has their memory been taxed to aid them in their calm moments of reflection? I fear not. No wonder the art of conversation is not cultivated. If the readers of such literary trash would devote the time given to its perusal to a better and higher class of literature, and remember what they read, they would combine pleasure and profit to themselves and others, and feel at home in the company of intelligent people.

No one can plead poverty as an excuse, in the present age of cheap literature and public libraries, for their lack of knowledge, nor are we obliged to confine ourselves to any particular line of reading. Variety should be the rule. By all means avoid cramming. Read one thing at a time, and think over it. If it be history, digest it well, for history is an epitome of everything that has taken place in the past. If you have devoted a month or so to it, change off, and take up Dickens or Scott, Thackeray or George Eliot. Perhaps you did not smile while you were reading the dry details of history. Having effected a change, you'll laugh. If you have indulged in the wars of the Crusades, you'll find enjoyment in Don Quixote. The humor of one will counterbalance the solemnity of the other.

I was once told by a gentleman that if I should ever visit London I should satisfy myself by seeing one thing of importance each day, for if I attempted to see it all in a short time, I would remember nothing but the fatigue which it occasioned.

I have experienced the value of that advice in reading. And if the readers of The Home would try the prescription they would find it very effective. BOB.

A GIRL'S LETTER.

BROTHER AND SISTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

VIRDEN, Ill., Jan. 9.—Well, here I am, like a poor relation, or a bad penny. Oh! my esteemed friend, thou knight of the quill, do not ornament thy benign phiz with that waste-basket smile, and smother, I prithee, in the hour of its birth that stentorian sigh, which, coming from the direction it does, might be taken for a harbinger of a nor'wester, thus causing my next neighbor (who does not read "Tice's Almanac") to borrow my new dolman and appropriate my derby in readiness for the "blizzard." Out of consideration for you, Mr. Conductor, and the members of The Home, I've kept myself "bottled up," as it were, for some time, and, as a natural consequence, my spirits are in quite a state of fomentation; hence I am come to The Home, hoping some economically disposed person may see fit to preserve me for a few weeks longer.

Of course I have a whole catalog of grievances, but, taking the year around, they are most prominent and numerous at this particular season; and, like rheumatism, are especially troublesome in wet weather. In the first place, I belong to and am a part of the much-abused female persuasion (unfortunately this is not a seasonable inconvenience, —it lasts all the year round), but as over half the world is suffering from the same cause, with but little or no hope of a change, I can but submit. Then I live in the country,—a country where it rains all the week when it gets started, and invariably starts on the day I have an invitation to take dinner with my best friend, whose handsome brother is one of my particular favorits, and likely to happen in accidentally during my visit. And the mud, the beautiful mud! Deep as the plot in a dime novel; profound as the smile of a successful candidate the day after election; and black as the frown of an editor when a new contributor is ushered into his sanctum. A promenade of ten steps on our country road would fill a dead man with disgust. One glance from my window and the mere contemplation of a walk makes me seasick for an hour. On recovery I find myself quite enveloped in ennui. In vain I try sewing, music, reading. The very pictures on the wall wink and grin at me in derision. The notes of "On the Blue Danube" get mixed, and sound like a conglomeration of "Yankee Doodle" and "Old Hundred" played on the accordion, with a tin-horn accompaniment. Then I begin to think I need something substantial, and try to read Herbert Spencer. I succeed in worrying through two pages, when, to my surprise, the sentences begin to run in together, and, instead of H. S. in his prosaic black and white garb, I see an oval-shaped pond, fringed with drooping prairie grass and graceful willows, and having near its centre a muskrat house. On closer inspection I behold myself "done up" in brother Bob's hunting-suit and rubber boots, taking deliberate aim at a fine flock of ducks with the skill of a bloodthirsty Nimrod. When my day-dream dissolves I pinch myself to see if "I am really I," and fall to pondering on the total depravity of the human race. Now, there's Bob,—he's my brother, you know, and sometimes I add him to my list of grievances, but it's after he has worn my cherished bangs for a moustache (his is in an interesting state of early infancy), or used up all my eau de cologne to drown the scent of those nasty cigars, or gotten into my secretary and read my letters from dear Augustus, or Charles, or Harry, that I place on the roll of honor. By the way, Augustus & Co. represent the triangle of my affections. A. and H. are the hypotenuse and C. is the base.

I adore Augustus' beauty and dash; I admire Harry's wit and keenness; while in the silent chambers of my heart I sit in humiliation and reverence before the shrine of Charles' sublime manhood, his pure and noble principles, and his grand intellect. He is as the day, Augustus the glad, bright sunshine, and Harry the exhilerating, flower-laden Southern breeze,—all so necessary to constitute the happy summer; all so necessary to woo the gentle flowers from earth's cold bosom, to inspire the little, silver-throated songster, and to kiss the cheek of the downy peach till it blushes red with joy. How stale anything, no matter how good it is in itself, becomes when it is an unchanging, unvarying, monotonous certainty! Because I like buckwheat cakes and sirup, must I always eat them to the utter exclusion of all the other good things my palate craves?

Methinks I would soon grow sick, and die of starvation. Because I love the scent of spring violets must I suffer the inconvenience of having a bunch of them tied to my classic proboscis forever, while my tortured gaze wanders off in silent longing to a sweet, blue hyacinth, a modest little pink, a superb rose, a gorgeous tulip, a splendid tuberose, or a pale, pure lily?

Methinks my agony would become so maddening that in my dire extremity I would punch mine eyes out, clasp a clothes-pin on my patrician nose, purchase a hand-organ and a monkey, and wander over the world a monument of constancy. "Dost like the picture?"

"O consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Speaking of consistency always reminds me of Bob. He came into the sitting-room the other day, where I was engaged in the exhilerating pursuit of darning socks.

"O Bob! I'm so awfully lonesome, I wish you'd stay indoors, and talk to me a while," I implored. This appeal met with rather a cool reception, so I mildly hinted at the bliss of having some one read Shakspeare aloud to me, while I sewed the buttons on his immaculate coat, but I was humiliated to find that this suggestion met with even a sadder fate, for it was nipped in the bud with the very unfeeling remark that "Some folks was awful spoons on old Shaky, but for his part he didn't go a red on him." Then I proposed euchre, well knowing that he had a particular weakness for the game. "Fortune favors the brave." He consented with a very condescending air, and gallantly took the first deal, thereby helping himself to three aces and two jacks, generously giving me two queens and three eights. "Bob," said I, reluctantly watching the havoc he was making with his aces, "you remember that little sketch I wrote in the *Scribbler's Trumpet?* Well, George Barrett sent it to a friend of his in New York, who, liking the piece, has witten to me, soliciting a correspondence for mutual improvement."

"What would you do about it?" "Do?" said he, thumping his right-bower on my left, with an emphasis that nearly upset the table, "why, I should think even a girl could solve that enigma without straining her mental calibre" (this with a decided sniff). "It isn't proper to correspond with strangers, you know. Why, what the deuce would a fellah think of a girl that would write to a man she never saw? Besides, the respectability of our family must be preserved, and a thing of that kind might involve it," he replied with an overvirtuous air. I thought, considering that he writes to at least six of the unknown fair. "You ought to know," I answered with an insinuating look, "just what a 'fellah's' impressions are in a case of that kind, and, if it is damaging to our family respectability, why I've no doubt the F. R. must be writhing in its last agonizing gasp, and it would be merciful for me to deal a final blow, and put it out of its misery." "Look here, sis," he said, throwing the cards on the floor, and kicking the table over, in his excitement, "you take a distorted view of things. It's all right for me to write to and go with any one I please. Flirt with the Great Mogul if I can and want to. Drink, smoke, chew, swear, be vulgar, slangy, and, in fact, anything I want to, so long as I'm a gentleman about it. You see as long as I'm toney, and stylish, and keep myself up to snuff, the fellows are nearly all in the same boat, hence, they're not agoing to 'give me away,' I fancy; and the girls he! he!! every one of 'em, at the very sight of a nobby fellow, with a cane, an eyeglass, and a cigar, while these slow old coaches, that never have any fun and spend all their time trying to get ready to get married, and be a respectable citizen, get the cold shoulder all the way round. "But you're a girl, my dear," he added patronizingly, "and the fair sex is awfully weak, hence the world condemns everything it does"; and, whistling "Whoa, Emma," he took himself to the library to write a "mashing" letter to "May Garland," and left me to my maidenly reflections.

SILENCE WORDSWORTH.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

A DEFENSE OF THEM—A PLEA FOR A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—O what a thing is man!

Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And fickle as a changeful dream,

he remains ever constant to his first love—folly. The divorce court, with all the modern improvements, has never succeeded in divorcing a man from his primitive foolishness, probably because there was no "incompatibility of temper." Many proofs of the supreme folly of man must occur to all who read these lines, but one is sufficient for our purpose. Can you conceive of a greater folly than that shown by man in his use of the imagination? Given an imagination, one would suppose he would use it for his own pleasure, conjuring up things agreeable, or at least harmless. But, no; his first act is to people all waste places with bugaboos,—vain creatures of the imagination,—for the sole purpose of frightening himself.

One by one the monsters of the past—"gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire"—fell before the heroes of their day. Commerce drove the dragon from the desert, the siren from the sand, and the great serpent from the waste of the sea. Civilization had banished the more horrible of the hobgoblins, when science came to the rescue and laid the wehr-wolf, witch, elf, demon, spook, and goblin forever at rest. Only the sheeted ghost wanders about the cold world and tips tables and materializes at so much a seance.

One would think that man would give up the struggle. But no! The Indian, Ku-Klux, Turk, and Zulu are of course agreeable to his horror-loving soul, and he makes the most of them. But they are, unfortunately, confined to certain localities, and every man cannot expect to find one under his bed at night.

Man has accordingly conjured up a new terror; it is "Mother-in-law." Do you hear it and not laugh? But I tell you that in some localities you cannot say the word without raising a laugh, just as your schoolmates laughed when you "sassed" the teacher. It is so daring, and it sends such a dear little delightful thrill of horror into the hearts of your audience.

Now, I am far from asserting that usurping, tyrannical mothers-in-law are not to be found; but they are found, as you find bobtailed mules, few and far between. From the very nature of the case, the evidence on the point at issue is lacking. There are no statistics that we can appeal to, and the mere general presumption that the ferocious mother-in-law exists, like the proverbial skeleton in every house, is, as I have shown, unworthy of attention. Man is in the habit of crying "Wolf! wolf!" without due provocation, and cannot be believed. Moreover, the testimony for the prosecution is vague and unsatisfactory. Hearsay evidence, constructive proof, and anonymous statements being ruled out, what is there left? How many witnesses will come boldly up and testify to wrongs and oppressions actually inflicted on them? Not many, I warrant you.

Besides the general worthlessness of the evidence against my client, there exists much circumstantial evidence in her favor. First, her previous good character. I will not mention the fact that for 5,000 years after the beginning of history no testimony against the reputation of mothers-in-law in general is upon record. But I will show you that the character of my client is such that she could not be guilty of the acts charged in the indictment. A dutiful wife, an exemplary mother, she has brought up her daughters so that even the prosecution can say nothing against them. If my client were a citizen of some places where all the women were known to be shrews and termagants, this point might require proof, but the universal good character of Chicago women should endow them in our minds with all the virtues of their sex.

Secondly, I propose to show you that there is in this case an entire absence of motive for the crime charged. There is absolutely no proof of malice prepense. Even the complainant testifies that my client was chiefly instrumental in making the match, which, he has sworn a thousand times, made him a happy man for life. The only opposition came from paterfamilias, with whom he acknowledges he is now on good terms. And yet towards this poor woman, to whom he owes his life-happiness, and whom he admits he greatly admired during his courtship, he now bears an unaccountable hatred and aversion. I declare to you, gentlemen, the more I examine the matter the deeper is my respect for my client. Moved by naught but an unselfish desire for the happiness of others, she encouraged this match, knowing it would bring to herself nothing but contumely. With her eyes open to the effect of her action upon her own happiness, she consented to become a mother-in-law,—"a fixed figure for the time of scorn to point his slow, unmoving finger at."

Consider, gentlemen, the disastrous effect of a general refusal on the part of women to become mothers-in-law (which would assuredly follow such gross persecution), and bring in your verdict accordingly. It has been said, and I believe without contradiction, that to be a mother is the crown of womanhood. But deep reflection has convinced me that glory of womanhood is not complete unless she becomes also a mother-in-law. Seeking her own happiness only, a woman may become a wife and a mother, but what save that consciousness of well-doing which is the constant, and often the only reward of virtuous actions, can support a woman through the grievous trial of becoming a mother-in-law? I charge you, go not down to posterity as men who could not appreciate a generous disinterested action. Be not adjudged guilty before gods and men "of man's most sinful sin, ingratitude." But my appeal is unnecessary; you are men, not brutes, and gratitude is no stranger to your breasts. Once reminded of the benefits you derive from the generous self-sacrifice of mothers-in-law, you will—you cannot help it—stop at nothing short of a full, satisfactory, and complete vindication of my client.

GRAHAM.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

COOK-BOOK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Will any of the kind ladies of The Home tell me where to procure THE TRIBUNE Home cook-book? MARGERY.

WHAT IS IT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Will some one please inform me what the Athenæum Bureau of Literature is in New York? Is it a literary society, a publishing association, or what? LOUISA LORNE.

A SUFFERER'S REQUEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Will some reader of The Home please inform me what will cure corns and bunions,—I am suffering dreadfully with them, and can scarcely walk a step,—and oblige READER.

POEM WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 8.—Will some reader inform me where the poem commencing something as follows, can be found?

There is a woman—she is old and broken;
Her only hope is in the Sacred token
Of peaceful happiness when life is o'er.

A. G.

BOOKS AND SANDALWOOD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAVOY, Ill., Jan. 12.—Can any one tell me where I can get a cheap copy of Dante's "Inferno"; also, Homer's "Odessy"? I have read the two Iliads, and wish to follow "the well-armed Greeks" home. Is sandalwood among the imports of the United States, and is it so expensive as it used to be? ALICE.

WHO IS "DON PEDRO"?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The question is asked daily by the lady readers of THE TRIBUNE, Who is "Don Pedro"? and for their information I will state that Don Pedro Chalderon de la Barca was a celebrated Spanish dramatist, who was born at Madrid in 1601, and died at the good old age of 80 years.

MRS. PAULINE.

"ROGER AND I."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 7.—Maria James, of Milwaukee, asks who is the author of the poem, "Roger and I," or "The Vagabonds."

It was written by J. T. Trowbridge, and may be found in "The Vagabonds and Other Poems," by J. T. Trowbridge, published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass. Also in "Hill's Manual." J. E. S.

REMOVING MILDEW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 13.—Florence asks for a recipe for removing tea and coffee stains from linen. Boiling water poured through while dry—the linen—will remove the stains; if not, wait until spring and spread on the lawn. Such a course of treatment will blanch most anything. To remove mildew: Dip in a solution of chloride of lime, the fine point here being to have the solution just strong enough to remove the mildew from the linen, not the linen from the mildew. MAUD MEREDITH.

ABOUT FLOWERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Jan. 14.—May I come into The Home with a question or two? Can any one tell me where to find the poem, "The Winds of March Are Humming Their Parting Song"?

What can I do to start my amaryllis bulbs? They are the formosissima; have never blossomed, though I have had them two years, and show as little signs of starting as when put in the pot the 1st of November. And let me commend to all flower-lovers the dear little Roman hyacinths. I planted two on Nov. 11, and they were in bloom New-Year's Day, each with two spikes of ten blossoms each, and one is putting up another one now. Has any one tried the clianthus dampierii or glory pea, and with what success? CRAYON.

LET IT ALONE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—I am a reader of The Home, though never intruding before. I do so now, hoping to gain a little information regarding my baby boy of 14 months,—an unusually good child during the day, and apparently healthy and well, but so restless and wakeful at night that any suggestions from experienced mothers will be gratefully received. With a feeding-bottle and Nestle's food he has thrived so far, but has no teeth through. He is fed at intervals of four hours during the day, but at shorter intervals during the night. His inclination is to sit up and play, but by constant turning, hushing, etc., that is partially overcome.

Now will some one kindly tell me how to avoid all this, thus securing for both child and parents necessary rest? E. B. F.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 12.—About twenty years ago a private party of merry, happy girls and young men were seated on the deck of a little steamer gliding down the Potomac. The night was clear and pleasant, a song was proposed by one and seconded by all, and one followed another until the shores echoed with the harmony. How beautiful it all was, and I wonder now if we appreciated it. I only remember we were a merry crowd, and seemed to enjoy the happy time. One song was sung, a new one at that time:

'Twas off the Blue Canaries,
One glorious summer day,
I stood upon the quarter-deck
To while my time away.

Seeing a reference to the song in THE TRIBUNE takes me back to that time, and I wish also to have the words, as one verse is all I can remember. It is called "My Last Cigar." Can any one give me words to a song beginning—

My home, my home, my happy home,
Name ever, ever dear to me,
Where'er I am, where'er I roam,
My heart still fondly clings to thee.

The "Seven Wonders of the World" are explained in the cyclopedias published by Appleton. I will name them:

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia to Mausoleus.
The Pharos of Alexandria.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Pyramids of Egypt.
The Walls, Temples, and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The statue of Jupiter Olympus at Halicarnassus.

AUNTY BELLUM.

GOOD LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

RIDGEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 13.—Roxy and Geraldine have called for a course of reading for home.

As no one else seems disposed to answer their request, I will give a list of authors whose works might prove amusing as well as instructive.

In the broad field of fiction so many choice flowers are blooming that it is almost impossible to adhere strictly to the letter of the request,—a "short list."

Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, H. B. Stowe, and Hawthorne are all masters of their art, and can hardly fail to please.

In poetry, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Longfellow's "Evangeline," and Tennyson's "Idylls of the Kings" and "Maud," I am sure will prove interesting.

For solid reading, Emerson's Essays cannot be excelled, in my opinion, while the works of Washington Irving are written in a polished and elegant style, and should be familiar to all. For the young folks, Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" and "Old-Fashioned Girl" will be found very entertaining. Della B. H., I can send you the words of the song, "'Twas off the Blue Canaries."

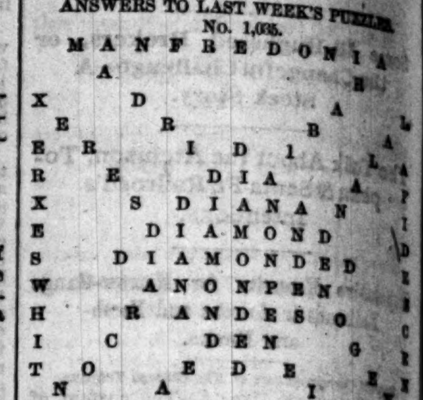
Thomas F., I cannot furnish the address of any hospital, but I know a gentleman who is engaged in distributing books and papers among the prisoners in our State Prisons, and I am certain that he would be much pleased to receive any contributions in that line you might see fit to send him. His address is: The Rev. W. A. Matthews, Onarga, Ill. By communicating with him you could secure free transportation for your reading matter. BETH BUTTON.

THE PUZZLER'S CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plume, addressed to "Puzzler's Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 1,035.



No. 1,036. Polygon.

No. 1,037. Friend.

No. 1,038. Yataghan.

No. 1,039. Elkhorn.

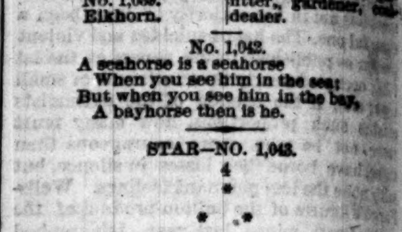
No. 1,040. Kantry.

No. 1,041. Pharmacist, glazier, switchman, draughtsman, coalheaver, roundabout, secretary, bookseller, geologist, gasfitter, gardener, coal-dealer.

No. 1,042.

A seahorse is a seahorse
When you see him in the sea;
But when you see him in the bay,
A bayhorse then is he.

STAR—NO. 1,043.



From 1 to 2, a pilgrim's staff; 2 to 3, an animal; 3 to 1, a plant; 4 to 5, a plumber's tool; 5 to [illegible] place where flax is prepared for use; [illegible] describes this puzzle, if it catches you.

URBANA, Ill. PUNCH.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,044.

Probably; a dam; to fetter; to grant.

OSHKOSH, Wis. SWALLOW.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,045.

An inner part of a church; suddenly; to disguise by flattery; appearance; a frolic.

STEWARD, Ill. MR. E. US.

CHARADE—NO. 1,046.

When I was a youth, and went to school,
With the first I tried the boys to fool.
The second was the first thing I heard,
Before I could even count the third.
The second, third, I have heard called before,
If you hear the whole, you will say "Encore."

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

RIDDLE—NO. 1,047.

Search through the annals of Arabic lore,
And then, if you can, my mystery explore;
Define all the power I am said to possess
To alleviate ills and to soothe your distress.
Tell me, too, whether I have such a charm
As will always preserve you from [illegible]
harm.
Can you think of a word as long as my name
(For letters eleven are just what I claim),
And one vowel only whose sound can be heard
In pronouncing the whole? How very absurd!

NELSON, Ill. NELSONIAN.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,048.

From 1 to 5, the whole is for,
Also for 3, 4, 5;
My 7, 6, 4, 5, I am sor-
Ry cannot long survive.
If at this rate I go,
'Twill kill her sure, I know,
And then a dreadful 2, 3, 4, 4,
All covered o'er
With clotted gore,
'Twould be a fearful blow.
For pardon I would 4, 3, 5,
And to the whole we'd gayly drive,
To view in part
The works of art—
We'll go exact at five.

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

ENIGMATICAL POETS—NO. 1,049.

(1) An obstruction and part of the knee; (2) a relative and a spring; (3) a hindrance and bars; (4) part of a wheel and a hollow metallic vessel; (5) a measure, to wander, and a relative; (6) rulers and a meadow; (7) to ruminate and a [illegible].

CHICAGO. TYRO.

HIDDEN ANIMALS—NO. 1,050.

When I said Harry was ill, I only meant he had a cold.
The author sees fame ahead.
Many a kind word turneth away anger.
How ease loves a downy couch.
Mab is only 4 years old and can read.
The land is very rolling in Iowa.

NELSON, Ill. HAL MEG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Aunt Lucy, city, answers Nos. 1,037, 1,038, and 1,039.

Nelsonian, Nelson, Ill., mistakes a "Pentagon" for a "Polygon," but is correct as to Nos. 1,038, 1,039, 1,041, and 1,042. Thanks.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., found the "Polygon," the "Friend," the "Yataghan," and "Elkhorn." He also knows the "seahorse was a seahorse," etc., in the cryptogram.

M. Waljean, Canton, Ill., says the cross was "real good," and sends a real good answer. The "Kantry" was missed, and a few of the transpositions. The remainder were O K.

The Dromios, Galena, Ill., made no mistakes in the tangled threads, from the cross to the "seahorse." They found a place for everything, and everything was placed properly.

Coochie, Burlington, Wis., could not miss Towhead's new departure, and read it correctly. She is also correct as to Nos. 1,037, 1,038, and 1,039. The little puzzle is thankfully received.

E. F. K., city, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to send in a complete list, securing the hardest in the list,—the "Kantry" of Henida, which bothered several puzzlers. Thanks for crypt.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., stole the time from the busy cares of household duties to answer last week's bill of fare. The lady found nothing unanswerable, and goes on the record once more with a clean score.

Mr. E. Us, Steward, Ill., put in some hard work on the cross, and finally mastered it. The one puzzle in the list to trip him up was the "Kantry" of Henida, and he regrets that he couldn't make that out. The Steward gentleman will accept thanks for contributions.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., explains his failure to answer the cryptogram by saying he has no admiration for that particular work, evidently thinking "the game not worth the candle." This one is the only puzzle unanswered, and those sent are correct.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., solved the list under difficulties, and gave her spare time to the last puzzles. Her success was complete, the last puzzle coming to her "in silence and darkness," and enabling her to sleep peacefully.

Scoeva, Braidwood, Ill., starts off with the perfect cross, and came across nothing in the list that he does not answer correctly save "Pentagon" for "Polygon." Only this and nothing more. Much obliged for puzzles.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., shows the Maltese cross in all its length, breadth, and thickness as correctly as the author himself. He finds the remaining seven answers also, but raises his voice against cryptograms. He says the rule should be: "No cryptograms. Anybody can invent what no fellow can find out." Nearly all the other correspondents, however, take kindly to the crypt.

Quirk, Cairo, Ill., never fails to devote his spare moments to The Corner, but doesn't always send in his results. This week he tackled the crypt first, as a novelty, and unhorsed it at once. He took the diamond from the cross, and then answered the remaining puzzles, except the transpositions. "Mate—[illegible]" is sent instead of "Friend—fiend," and that is an error of Quirk. Puzzles thankfully received.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., answers Nos. 1,037, 1,038, and 2,039, and also answers the query of Poplar in this wise:

"Is Poplar remembered?" It seems to me now
The name's quite familiar.
Lives up in Wis.? Poplars grow there, I trow.
Wrong? Tell me, will yer?
To me no puzzler can drop out o' this
And leave it at part.
"Is she welcome, O puzzlers?" Welcome? Why, yes,
Of course you are!

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., regrets her recent absence. She writes as follows: "I was not hissed off the field by the tough old goose, neither frightened away by Miss Fidget's spooks, but have been prevented by illness from untwisting the twists that the twisters have twined." She is glad to welcome Poplar back again to the ranks. The answers sent by E. C. to the last bill of fare are entirely correct. The cryptogram had a couple of typographical errors in it which bothered some. Many thanks for puzzles sent.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The Speaker of the House—John Bull and Brother Jonathan's Speeches.

Vanity Fair Opened—White-House Festivities—The Supreme Court at Dinner—Charity Ball.

Military Weddings—The Jersey Blues—Kettledrums—Dinner-Parties—Lobby-Expenditures.

Revival of the United States Agricultural Society—Disgruntled Knights Templars—Amusements.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Since Wednesday, the 1st of April, 1789, on which day the House of Representatives of the First Congress elected its presiding officer, there has not been a day's session of that body in which honorable members thereof have not called or howled:

MR. SPEAKER! MR. SPEAKER!!

Yet it is doubtful whether one in a hundred has known why the presiding officer is thus addressed. It is a part of the legislative machinery of England, which was so carefully transplanted here, and which has been perpetuated until it has become a part of our Parliamentary system. The presiding officer of the English House of Commons was originally called its Chairman; but, during the reign of Charles the Second, Sir Job Charlton was elected to that position because he was qualified to *speak* to the King. In communicating his election to his Majesty, Sir Job said: "The veneration due to Majesty, which lodgeth in every loyal breast, makes it not an easy matter to speak before your Majesty at any time, or in any capacity." When the Lord Chancellor, by the King's direction, thanked Sir Job for his pleasant words, he said that they were regarded by his Majesty "as an evidence that the House of Commons had the Royal affairs at heart when it chose such a mouth; the conjuncture of time requires such a House of Commons, such a Speaker." From that day to the present time the presiding officer of the House of Commons has been called "Mr. Speaker," and has been

THE OFFICIAL MOUTHPIECE,

or channel of communication, between that body and the sovereign and the House of Peers. Our republican Mr. Speaker is not the mouthpiece of the House of Representatives when communications are to be made to the President, as committees are chosen for that purpose. Neither does he communicate with the Senate, as the Clerk of the House is the recognized medium. But, when a member who has erred is to be reprimanded, or a recusant witness is to be admonished, the Speaker is the mouthpiece of the House. As such, too, Mr. Speaker Clay welcomed Lafayette as the Nation's guest in that grand old hall now dedicated as a National Pantheon.

JOHN BULL'S MR. SPEAKER

has more arduous duties to perform than Brother Jonathan has imposed on his. The Speaker of the House of Commons must always be present during the sittings, as he has no power to call a member to the Chair even for a few minutes. He must always be accessible to members in the morning, and he must sign each day's proceedings after having read them. In short, the amount of labor he has to perform is almost incredible; but he is well paid for it. He receives £4,000 sterling per annum, the use of a handsome house, £1,000 of equipment-money and 2,000 ounces of silver plate on his election, two hogsheads of claret-wine and £100 for stationery every year, and fees amounting to some £2,000 or £3,000 per annum besides. All this, at the present rates of exchange, would make over $40,000 per annum; and, when he retires, he carries to his home his silver plate and the Speaker's chair in which he has presided, as a souvenir.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S MR. SPEAKER

only holds his office for two years. He receives $10,000 a year salary, with allowances for mileage, stationery, and newspapers, a share of all public documents printed, and the privilege of appointing a clerk and a private secretary, each of whom receives $1,800 per annum. The only Speaker from the Northwest was Schuyler Colfax, who presided over the House for three Congresses, while Kentucky furnished the Speakers for eight Congresses and Tennessee for three. The others have come from the Atlantic States, viz.: Maine has furnished the Speaker for three Congresses, New Hampshire for one, Massachusetts for eight, Connecticut for one, New York for one, New Jersey for three, Pennsylvania for three, Maryland for one, Virginia for eight, North Carolina for three, and South Carolina for three. No State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico or west of the Mississippi River has ever filled the Speaker's Chair.

HENRY CLAY WAS THE MODEL SPEAKER,

and he kept the House in order by simply tapping with his silver pencil-case. The natural grace of his manner, the winning glances of his expressive eyes, and the captivating tone of his voice, all commanded the respect of the House; and occasionally he would leave the Chair to participate in the debates, exercising an inspired control over his political associates. Colfax and Blaine first departed from the old traditions of dignity and pushed along the business of the House like auctioneers who hurry through a large sale, wielding their gavels like croquet-mallets.

MR. SPEAKER RANDALL,

better known as "Sam Randall," is a good type of a Democratic ward-politician. Born and bred in Philadelphia, he grew up a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and, when the War broke out in '61, he belonged to a militia cavalry company which did three months' service. He is rather undersized, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, and has the appearance of a trained prizefighter disguised as a clergyman in a black dress-coat. Up to the session before his election as Speaker he retained many traces of his early life in the engine bunk-room and the militia-armory,—especially a fondness for whisky. But all at once he turned over a new leaf, and he has since been strictly temperate, to the delight of his charming wife and handsome grown-up daughter. He lives in a modest house on Capitol Hill, where he gives frequent stag-parties; and he is regarded as the Congressional incarnation of Tildenism. His intellect is more volatile than voluminous, and he would not be embarrassed by any conscientious scruples were anything to be done which would advance, directly or indirectly, the progress of Sam Randall towards the White House. That is his goal.

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON

is now fairly under way, and it will be continued until Lent arrests the dancers with the sound of church-going bells. The German is danced at the assemblies by the creme de la creme of the young people; and there is a constant round of day and evening receptions,—some of them open to every one, from the titled wife of a foreign Minister to the girls who stitch books at the Government bindery, while others are jealously guarded against intruders not recognized as "in society." The officials who want their salaries raised are giving entertainments; the army officers who don't want to be retired are profusely hospitable; supper-eaters have their hands full; musicians look tired out; and the industrious lady-chroniclers of what is worn are kept busy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

is dispensing its share of hospitality. Mrs. Hayes has had a bevy of Western demoiselles passing a week with her, and she has joined heartily in their amusements. Then she has entertained the Judges of the Supreme Court,—irreverently called a set of solemn old pumps,—who were obliged to go through the long and ceremonious repast with no more potent beverage than coffee, and a glass of Roman punch, which is designated as "the life-saving station." On Saturday afternoons Mrs. Hayes receives, and the drawing-rooms are crowded with ladies in elegant toilets; while on Tuesday next the President will have a public reception.

THE SUPREME-COURT DINERS-OUT,

always headed by Chief-Justice Waite, whose digestion is unimpaired, were dined and wined last night by Mr. Attorney-General Devens, who is a bachelor, but entertains at a restaurant. A swell dinner has also been given to the Court by Judge Richardson, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, now on the Bench of the Court of Claims,—at which his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Magruder, presided. Mr. Hunt continues to act the part of dog-in-the-manger, as he is so used up by paralysis that he cannot perform any judicial duties, yet he is persuaded by Mr. Conkling not to resign. Many think that, as the Presidential aspirations of the New York Senator grow smaller and smaller, he may turn towards the Bench of the Supreme Court as a haven of rest, after a long and stormy political career.

THE CHARITY BALL

at the Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, was a great success. There, and at no other entertainment, one sees the families of the wealthy citizens, some of whom are well up in the millions, and the display of rare silks and diamonds is very brilliant. The Diplomatic Corps and the leading Congressmen make it a point to attend, and so do the leading army and navy officers. The large hall of the Masonic Temple was elegantly decorated with flowers and flags,—canary-birds in gilded cages twittering in merry harmony with the music of an excellent band. The most elegant toilet was that of the wife of Representative Chittenden, of New York, of scarlet-and-white brocade, trimmed with folds of white satin, and with point-lace which rivaled the magnificent diamonds of the wearer.

A MILITARY WEDDING

is the great aim of a Washington belle,—always provided that she cannot catch and wed a diplomat. We have had two of these displays of martial nuptials in the past week at the Church of the Epiphany. There are no groomsmen, but the bridegroom is attended by a best man, who, like himself, is attired in a new uniform, adorned with all the gold lace and embroidery allowed by army regulations. When the organist strikes up the Wedding-March from "Lohengrin" the bridegroom enters the chancel from the vestry and stands in front of the altar, in the position of a commanding officer at a dress-parade, with the best man three paces behind him. The procession, at the same time, comes sweeping up the broad aisle. First are the six ushers, two and two; then come six bridesmaids, in pairs; and then the bride, on the arm of her father or guardian. As the cortege advances up the aisle, the coiffure and dresses of the bride and her attendant bridesmaids are scanned with that rapid coup d'oeuil with which one woman can take an inventory of what another woman wears in about half of one second. When the ushers reach the chancel they file off to the right and to the left, followed by the bridesmaids, forming two groups picturesquely arranged. As the bride approaches the chance the bridegroom advances to meet her, and, receiving her from her escort, leads her to the altar, where

THE NUPTIAL KNOT IS TIED

with all possible expedition. The procession is then reformed, and leaves the church,—the happy couple leading the way, followed first by the bridesmaids, and then by the ushers. Returning to the bride's house, there is a reception; and the newly-wedded pair go to Baltimore early in the evening.

As before remarked, we have had two of these weddings the past week. Lieut. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, married a daughter of Capt. Badger, of the Navy. She wore a court-dress and train of white satin, trimmed with lace, and a long tulle veil; while her bridesmaids wore white muslins trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and broad white satin sashes, and each one carried a basketful of rare flowers. The other wedding was that of Lieut. Bush, of the Army, to Miss Ella Stanton, a daughter of

LINCOLN'S GREAT WAR-SECRETARY.

The bride wore a dress of white brocade over a petticoat of white satin, and a large point-lace shawl as a veil, arranged with one of the corners on her forehead. The six bridesmaids wore dresses of fine white cashmere trimmed with swansdown. There was also an old-time Maryland wedding, last week, at the home of the Rev. Mr. Towles, of Prince George County, whose daughter married Eugene A. Poole, an artist who has painted some exquisite pictures.

THE MOST BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT

of the week was given by Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, who occupies a large house on Massachusetts avenue. His daughter, who is a debutante, was charmingly dressed in pale-blue silk, while her guest, the daughter of Gen. McClellan, wore a white silk, trimmed with flowers. Prominent among the toilets was that of the Baroness Blanc, the wife of the Italian Minister, which was of white silk striped with mauve satin, and trimmed with lace, flowers, and sprays of diamonds. Mme. Dardon, the wife of the Minister from Guatemala, wore a showy dress of salmon-colored silk, trimmed with the same shade of velvet, brocaded in violet. The dining-room was given up to the dancers; and the supper, which was a profuse one, was upstairs. The belle of the evening was a Miss Hilliard, of Baltimore, who is the guest of Maj. Goodloe, of the Marine Corps.

KETTLE-DRUMS

which are given from 2 until 6 in the afternoons, are quite the rage. There is dancing, light refreshments, and darkened rooms for the better display of toilets and jewels. They do not involve a large expenditure, and the hosts do not have to give up their houses, as is the case for an evening party. Fernando Wood will give one next week, and so will Mr. Dahlgren; while Mr. Evarts will be "at home," for his diplomatic friends only, on Saturday. A new attempt is being made to induce Mr. Evarts to give a diplomatic ball at the Department of State, but he very properly hesitates.

DINNER-PARTIES

are abundant. Secretary Ramsey, Senator Pendleton, Representative Davis of California, Representative Loring of Massachusetts, Representative Morton of New York, Gen. Burnside, and others have entertained select parties of their gentlemen friends at elegant repasts. Occasionally the lady of the house presides, but it is not customary for any other ladies to appear at Washington dinner-parties.

THE LOBBY

has also commenced its feeds at Welcker's noted restaurant, where they win some influence by well-cooked terrapin and deliciously-cooled champagne, but it very often happens that Congressmen who eat and drink with them won't vote as they desire. Yet credulous capitalists believe that railroad land-grants can be obtained, that patents can be extended, that financial measures can be carried, and that legislation on the tariff can be arrested, if they will liberally fee a few broken-down politicians who infest this Capital, and who demand table-money as a necessary part of their machinery. A history of the millions expended here during the past half-century in influencing or in attempting to influence legislation, would be spicy reading.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

which once held a magnificent exhibition at Chicago, suspended operations in 1861, as its officers were on different sides in the great conflict, and some wore the blue, while others wore the gray. The charter granted by Congress has, however, been carefully kept alive, and officers have been annually elected. Next Wednesday a new leaf is to be turned over, and the Society proposes to resume active operations. The Hon. John Merryman, of Maryland, noted as a successful breeder of Hereford cattle, will probably be elected President.

THE KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR

here are somehow disgruntled over the result of their application for hotel-accommodations at the Chicago reunion next fall, and are talking about abandoning the visit. I mention this that those who have charge of the arrangements may see that the promises made in the invitations are fairly carried out.

OUR AMUSEMENTS

for the coming week will be varied. Sothern will play in the "American Cousin" and "David Garrick," at the National Theatre, while at Ford's Theatre the Richmond & Von Boyle comedy company are to present an American comedy called "Our Candidate." To-morrow week, Lotta, who is now playing in Baltimore, will begin an engagement here; and meanwhile the great drama of "Politics" will be performed by the Congressional company on Capitol Hill, with Blaine, Ben Hill, Conkling, Wood, Blackburn, Garfield, and other star performers in the leading parts. RACONTEUR.

A Weather-Talker Who Got Left.

Detroit Free Press.

There is one Detroiter who will never refer to the state of the weather again as long as he lives. The condition of the weather has been a hobby of his for years, and he has fairly reveled in the rains and fogs which have been ours since the New Year. On meeting an acquaintance he has invariably said:

"Ever see such a winter before? Curious country, this. Who'd have looked for spring in January? Have you any idea it will change? This mud is killing business, but we can't help it. Ever know of such a succession of fogs?"

Yesterday morning he was coming up town by the Fort street line. His umbrella fell from his hand as he entered the car. A stranger picked it up, moved along, and the citizen sat down beside him and said:

"Thankee. Terrible weather, isn't it? Ever see such weather before? We'll all be sick unless there's a change. Can you account for this mild weather at this season?"

"I'd like to speak a few words to you in private," replied the stranger in a guarded voice. "Please get off the car with me."

The two got off together, the citizen greatly puzzled, and when they reached the walk the stranger continued:

"You remarked that this was terrible weather. I quite agree with you. You seem to be a well-educated and observing man, and I am glad to have met you. I hadn't taken any notice at all of the weather until you spoke, but I quite agree with you—quite."

The citizen cleared his throat, but did not reply, and presently the man went on:

"You asked me if I had ever seen such weather before. I am satisfied that I have at some time in my life, but I cannot just now recall the date. Let's see? Let's see? Was it in 1857? No. Let's see? Well I cannot recall it now, but on reaching home I will look up my old diaries. If I can do anything to oblige you I shall only be too glad."

They walked a block in silence, the citizen amazed and astounded, and then the stranger suddenly said:

"You said we would all be sick unless there was a change. That remark shows your interest in your fellow-men. I quite agree with you—quite. Yes, we shall be ill, and many of us may never recover. I hope you are prepared to die."

The citizen now began to get mad, and after hoofing it for another long block growled:

"What did you want to say to me in private?"

"You asked me," replied the other as he gestured with his clenched hand, "if I could account for this mild weather at this season of the year? Yes, sir, I can; but I didn't want to give it away to all in the car. My theory regarding this warm spell can be explained in just two hours, and I'll go to your office and do it."

"No you won't," was the blunt answer.

"But I will! When I set out to oblige a man I'm willing to spend four hours if necessary."

The citizen crossed the street hoping to shake the man off, but he also crossed and went on:

"Having been appealed to by you to explain the cause of this mild——"

"See here!" said the other as he halted, "I don't want any more of you!"

"But you asked me to explain."

"I didn't!"

"You are a liar—you did!"

"What!"

"Don't bristle up to me with any of your whats!" warned the stranger, "or I'll knock your nose off! I never allow anybody to trifle with me! We will either go to your office and devote two hours to an explanation of my theory, or I'll lick you for asking me useless questions and taking up my valuable time!"

The citizen turned pale, looked all around, and then made a rush into the nearest house. The stranger waited around a while and then started off with the remark:

"Never you mind, sir! I'll hunt this whole city over but I'll find your office! No man can get me all worked up on a mild spell of weather and then snub me like a heathen!"

HORTICULTURE.

Orcharding in the West—Encouragement to Keep on Planting—How to Double the Value of the Farm in Ten Years—Various Suggestions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NO. 13 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—When we speak of the West, and of "Orcharding in the West," we mean that region of the country west of the Mississippi River,—particularly Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. We have been somewhat inquisitive of late whenever we have met parties from these States. What we are after is to know what the future of these States is to be in regard to orchard-fruits; and we have sought to know to what extent the planting of orchard-fruits is going on. There is no question that these States are

ALL ADAPTED TO FRUIT-GROWING;

and orchards already in bearing demonstrate that no finer orchard-fruits are grown anywhere. Immigration is very great at this time into Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa; and one of the first things thought of (after getting a house to live in) by the more enterprising settlers, is to prepare a piece of ground and set out an orchard; and that is the wise thing to do. And to such an extent is this true that it is estimated that in the past year there have been set 60,000 fruit-trees in Iowa alone. But what are these among so many?

Iowa is a great State. Her farms are large and her acres many. It is believed that Iowa is doing more than any other State in this matter of tree-planting, both for fruit and for timber; and yet it would be better if ten trees,

OR A HUNDRED TREES,

were planted where now but one is planted. Nothing can add so rapidly to a farm in the West, on these treeless prairies, as judicious planting of fruit, evergreen, and deciduous trees. It is common for such labor to double the value of cheap lands in the West in ten years. It is surprising that the owners of lands do not give more attention, and better attention, to this subject.

When I say better attention, I mean

CARE FOR THE PLANTINGS MADE.

Some who are forward enough to plant give little attention afterward, thinking that a tree can take care of itself; when the truth is, that young, growing trees need culture as truly as a corn-field. We have just been conversing with a young man who has been for ten years in Nebraska, on a farm that he is making for himself. He says he has had "bad luck" with planting fruit-trees. The trees "don't live,"—and he has no orchard yet, after so many years. The trouble is, the conditions of success

ARE NOT MET.

It would seem that some planters expect a tree to live because it is a tree. No matter if the roots are rudely taken from the ground, and dried in the sun before resetting, it is expected that the tree will live. But there is no resurrection for a tree when once dead, and tree-life is as sensitive to abuse as is animal life; i. e., abuse will hurt and kill it as certainly

It would be no great feat to go West, take a half-section of land, and double or treble its value by tree-planting alone in ten years. Here is how to do it; and in this statement we will but be giving a bit of personal experience.

WE DID THE THING

in just about the way to be stated, and doubled the value of an eighty-acre piece of land in less than ten years; and that, too, when land without tree-plantings was worth more than $50 per acre:

The first thing to do is to provide the young nursery-stock. We would not send East, nor West, nor anywhere for trees three or four years old, to be shipped a thousand miles, or a hundred miles, or any distance at all. We would not buy "trees" at all. What we would do (and what we did do) is this: We would ascertain what varieties do well in the latitude and location we have selected, and determine what varieties of fruit we would have. The list should not be fifty varieties, or twenty-five, or fifteen,—perhaps not ten,—say,

ONE HALF-DOZEN

of approved varieties. (If we wanted a small experimental orchard, that would be another thing.)

Now, having our varieties selected, we would go to a reliable nurseryman, and pay him, say, $50 or more to graft us ten thousand (apple-grafts) trees. These we would set on the farm in nursery-rows, and cultivate carefully for two years. Almost every graft will grow and make a tree.

AT TWO YEARS OLD

we begin to set in the orchard, and have trees enough to sell to all the neighbors and the country for miles around.

By this time the sales of trees have paid all the expenses, and we have a large orchard set, and several thousand trees still on hand in the nursery. We can from time to increase our own planting; and, if a tree fails, we have another to put in its place. The work can be done at our leisure, and the transfer from nursery to orchard is so quickly and perfectly done that the tree is hardly checked in growth.

The satisfaction in seeing the trees growing up under your hands from the first, and trained to your liking, is considerable; but the great satisfaction is that you have got an orchard

THAT IS AN ORCHARD,

not a tree missing where a tree should be; and they are so vigorous and strong,—ahead of trees imported from foreign nurseries that are two or three years older; besides, the sales of nursery-stock to neighbors have made your tree-culture profitable almost from the start. If I was going to plant an orchard of no more than 1,000 trees, or even 500, I would buy the root-grafts, and grow them on the farm where the orchard is to stand,—the convenience for setting is so great.

Having the trees, and having planted them, the next thing is to

CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD.

How strange it is that some shiftless planters, to save a hill of corn, will run against an apple-tree and skin it. The orchard is the thing, and the corn is secondary, or should be. The corn is for the orchard, and not the orchard for the corn. It is better to plant potatoes, or some hoed crop, in the young orchard. But respect should always be had for the tree, and no despite done it.

PRUNING THE TREE

is a science, and it requires as much wisdom to know when to stop as how to proceed.

Some parents train children with "a rod" always in sight, just as some orchardists are always "slashing away" at their trees. Trees properly trained from the nursery need but little cutting or pruning,—just as "the rod" in well-regulated families is seldom needed.

The question, Shall we continue to plant orchards? can hardly be considered a serious one if the implication is that it is time to stop planting. "But fruit is cheap," it is complained. Fruit should be cheap, and must be cheap;

BUT GOOD FRUIT

will never become so cheap that it will not pay, taking one year with another, as much, and usually more, than other crops on the farm. Besides, fruit as an article of diet is as essential to health as vegetables.

As a matter of fact, those who give their attention to growing apples, for example, are making more money out of them, and selling them for more cents per bushel, than forty years ago, when orchards in this country were few and fruit scarce.

Any man who has a farm, great or small, on which there is no orchard of fruit, is, at this day, justly regarded as a shiftless and not enterprising farmer at all, as a rule; and there are a good many such. What we want is to provoke them to do better. O. L. B.

Palaces of Ice.

A house of ice, similar to that which was built in the Empress Anne's reign, is about to be constructed in the Zoological Garden at Moscow. The managers of that establishment have found among its archives some valuable details as to the mode of building which was adopted on the former occasion, and they will be adhered to in the present instance. The first edifice was raised between the Admiralty and the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg in 1740, and was formed throughout—walls, roof, windows, decorations, alike—of ice. The blocks were cut in a square shape, and their sufaces sprinkled with water, which, when the cubes were placed in juxtaposition, froze in the interstices and bound the whole into one compact and solid mass. At the entrance of the structure was a large gallery filled with statues. The pilasters of the exterior were fashioned to imitate green marbles. The antechamber possessed four windows, and the other rooms five each, while on the sills stood vases filled with flowers made of ice, shrub-like plants, covered with birds of the same material, standing at the corners. Clock-cases, chairs, tables, wardrobes, utensils, candelabras, beds, were all of ice.

HOG AND HOMINY.

A Nervous and Unsettled Market for Grain and Provisions.

Lower Prices Consequent upon the Outside Pressure to Realize.

High Values Here Bring Out English Supplies from Other Countries.

Rumors of a Break-Up in the New York Combination.

The produce markets of this city were very much unsettled yesterday, and nervous throughout. But the range of prices was not so great as it was on some previous days, when the elements of weakness and strength seemed to alternate less rapidly than they did yesterday. The rather sharp up-turn in prices Thursday afternoon was followed yesterday morning by a little more strength near the outset, but it was soon evident that there were a good many selling orders in hand from people outside, and prices declined, the aspect of things being quite weak towards noon. There was then a little reaction, and the greater firmness was slightly intensified in the afternoon, so that the later tone may be characterized as a steady one.

It is difficult to assign any special reasons for the features noted in the morning of yesterday. The British advices noted a declining tendency in wheat and dullness in corn, while letters and telegrams received by individual operators confirmed the points made for several days previously, that the prices that have ranged here during the last two or three months have made a serious difference to the British demand on American ports for consumption. One authority estimated the falling-off at about 17,000 quarters per week, the difference being chiefly made up by increasing arrivals from other places; and still others promised to send wheat before the next harvest comes around.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RUSSIA

are to be supplemented by arrivals from Australia and New Zealand, while the Argentine Republic is estimated to send in about half a million quarters, which is reckoned by English statisticians at so much clear gain, that country having been unknown as a wheat exporter up to about two years ago.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat, prominent among them being one to the effect that Bismarck had departed this life, and perhaps that had as much as anything else to do with the upward tendency in the latter part of the day. There were, however, some whispers afloat with regard to certain New York operators who had received orders from the other side a few days ago, which they reported filled without having bought a bushel. The supposition was that they went short on the market, and have since been trying their level best to depress prices so that they could fill in at a profit. The parties who believed this stated that the New Yorkers would undoubtedly be obliged to appear on the market as buyers before many days are gone, and that their unusual activity may be reported from the seaboard, with a consequent advance in prices that might react here and warrant the bulls in putting prices back to the neighborhood of $1.30. Per contra, however, there were other whispers floating around to the effect that the parties in New York who have essayed to

CONTROL THE WHEAT DEAL

up to this point, and are carrying, or understood to be carrying, the greater part of the No. 2 wheat now here, are divided in their councils, some of them wanting to get out of the deal. It is thought by some to be not improbable that the rather large offerings here made for February and March within the last day or two have been on account of the disaffected ones, and speculation was active in a quiet way in regard to the probable outcome of this feeling as regards the deal in Chicago. No one, however, seemed to think it likely that the Keene will throw his wheat at present, as he is understood to be determined to carry it through, and sell it for all that can be obtained later on when the English people have exhausted their home-grown wheat. The result of these conflicting opinions was about as much uncertainty as has ever been observed on the floor, and, to use a nautical expression, nine-tenths of the operators seemed to be entirely at sea.

The market for February wheat opened at $1.24¼ to $1.24⅛, advanced to $1.24⅝, declined to $1.22¾, and closed on 'Change at $1.24, improving another half cent in the afternoon, making the latest price half a cent below that of twenty-four hours previously.

Corn declined half a cent and improved a quarter, with an additional eighth in the afternoon, closing at 44¼ cents for May, which was a disadvantage of only an eighth of a cent as compared with the previous evening.

PORK DECLINED

20 cents a barrel, reacted 10 cents during 'Change, and improved an additional 7½ to 10 cents in the afternoon, closing at $13.17½ for March. Lard declined 5 to 7½ cents, and recovered the difference later in the day.

The market for provisions and for corn seemed to be chiefly governed by the fluctuations in wheat, the only noticeable points in addition to those given above being that the shipping demand for corn was quiet, and the parties who are loading into vessels were apparently indisposed to operate freely until the deal is more settled, while the arrivals of meats from the country packers were unusually large. The latter are probably coming in to be delivered on sales previously made for next month.

Freight-room was taken late Thursday evening for about 115,000 bushels more of grain, mostly corn. The situation yesterday as regards the storage question presented no new features whatever. No additional vessels were chartered, so far as could be learned, and the process of loading up those previously engaged went on in the usual fashion. The Champion, Jamaica, and Nevada finished loading at the Rock Island "A," and the Ganges will commence at the same point to-day. The Morse and the Arabia finished at the Galena, the Colorado was loading at the Armour & Dole "D," and the Parana was taking corn out of the Danville. All the vessels chartered up to date will probably finish loading by Monday evening. The bursting elevators will then have been relieved of over 2,000,000 bushels of their plethoric contents, and it remains to be seen whether the necessities of the case will call for the chartering of all the additional available vessel room in the harbor—some 2,000,000 bushels more—or not. It will depend, among other things, on whether the railroads weaken and reduce

THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION

to the east. To do so would secure them business which otherwise may be held here and go around by the lakes when navigation opens. But the roads are apparently slow to weaken, and, as they put it, help a lot of speculators, evidently forgetting that in not reducing rates they are assisting another class of speculators, who want nothing better than a chance to keep the stuff here as long as possible with a view to making the commodity more valuable in the East and across the water.

The Reason of Birds.

London Spectator.

May I tell you a few facts to prove that birds can be, like their human friends, both reasonable and unreasonable? 1. Several years ago a pair of my canaries built. While the hen was sitting the weather became intensely hot. She drooped, and I began to fear that she would not be strong enough to hatch the eggs. I watched the birds closely, and soon found that the cock was a devoted nurse. He bathed in the fresh cold water I supplied every morning, then went to the edge of the nest, and the hen buried her head in his breast and was refreshed. Without hands and without a sponge, what more could he have done? 2. The following spring the same bird was hanging in a window with three other canaries, each in a separate cage. I was sitting in the room, and heard my little favorit give a peculiar cry. I looked up, and saw all the birds crouching on their perches, paralyzed with fright. On going to the window to ascertain the cause of their terror, I saw a large balloon passing over the end of the street. The birds did not move till it was out of sight, when they all gave a chirp of relief. The balloon was only within sight of the bird who gave the alarm, and I have no doubt be mistook it for a bird of prey. 3. I have a green and a yellow canary hanging side by side. They are treated exactly alike, and are warm friends. One has often refused to partake of some delicacy till the other was supplied with it. One day I had five blossoms of dandelion; I gave three to the green bird, two to the yellow one. The latter flew about his cage, singing in a shrill voice, and showed unmistakable signs of anger. Guessing the cause, I took away one of the three flowers, when both birds settled down quietly to enjoy their feast.

MUSICAL SQUABBLES.

Mr. Patti-De Munck Goes on the War-path with a Slungshot, and Encounters Mr. Fischof's Shotgun.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The bitter feud between the house of Patti-De Munck and the house of Fischof still continues, and waxes tragic. The marbled corridor of Mr. Sharon's caravansary heard yesterday the thud of the descending slung-shot, and saw the glitter of the revolver's steel. The burly official statuet named Jackson, whose plug-hat reflects alike the beams of the daily sun and the nightly Jablochkoff in the courtyard, was called on to quell the deadly fray and dispatch the irate husband of the prima donna to the sheltering wing of his domestic nightingale, and the enraged secretary swore out a warrant for assault to murder. The story of the assault, as told by Prof. Fischof, who is the secretary of Madame Patti, whom she discharged for chastising her husband for an insult, is as follows, an intimate friend of the assaulted party having repeated it to a *Chronicle* reporter. "You see, monsieur, after ze trouble wiz M. Munck, and ze article in ze paper, which verra mooch enrage him, I expect zat he pay some bravos to come behind me and keek me, as he has before done in Peoria to an editor who say zat Mme. Patti has no voice and is play out. Well, I come yesterday apresmidi a trois heures to ze door on Market street and go in. As I pass ze papier stand I hear a noise and turn myself around. What do I see, by gare? Zere is Monsieur Munck wiz ze big iron ball in his hand, raise above his head. I jump away, and ze slung-shot strike me on ze arm. I pull my pop—my revolvaire—and put it in hees face, and say, 'You sall not take one steps more; I sall shoot you.' He wave ze hands wildly and scream, 'You have insulte me in ze newspapaire.' I say, 'Nevaire mind, mon ami; you sall not move one steps or I blow you into a hole.' Zis is ze pistol. It is a masterpiece of Lochefourcaud. I pay in Paris 100 francs for it." Here Mr. Fischof exhibited a two-inch six-shooter, carrying about a No. 6 shot, and promising a report and execution equal to that of a Fourth-of-July torpedo. "M. Munck was pale wiz horreur," continued he; "but I spare hees life, and have him arrested for assault to murder. Ze officer, M. Jackson, take ze slong-shot from him, and put him in ze elevator directed to Madame Patti. Zen I go to ze Gen. Barnes, my avocat, and he make ze papiers an' I swear to ze complaint. Ze officeer go to ze hotel for M. de Munck, but he is not zere. He look in Madame Patti's room, in ze wardrobe, under ze table, but zere is no M. Munck, and he wait to catch him till dark. You see you have no affaires d'honneur in zis country. It is not legal. In my countree we settle zis wiz the sabre or ze rapier. But no; I could not do it, for he is no gentilhomme. He is a grand coward, and I tell you why. In St. Louis, one editor insulte Madame Patti. M. De Munck come to me, excited verra mooch and bite his mustache, and say, 'Ze sac-r-r-r-r-re canaille. I kill 'im. Give me ze pistol.' He take my revolvaire and go away. He does not kill ze editor, but come back wiz ze pistol in his sumb and forefingaire and say, 'Mon Dieu! Suppose I fall down! Will not ze —— sing go off and kill me?' Anozzer occasion. A man named Blumer, from St. Jo, write in ze paper zat Madame Patti is an old screech-owl. She tell M. Munck to lick 'im, and he try to hire two bravos to kick 'im and cannot, and will do nozzing. I go to M. Blumer and I say:

"'Wat for you make ze infamy for Mme. Patti?'"

"He say, 'Because I feel like it.'"

"I say, 'Because you feel like it? Take zat.' Boom! and I knock him down. He get up and take me by ze coat, so, and bounce me on my knees. I attach to his legs and tip him over, and have satisfaction. At Reno Munck he strike ze maid in ze face wiz his fist. In ze hotel he lift a chair to strike Mme. Patti, and I take it away or she be damage, so he is no gentleman. When we fight at ze hotel he run away to her room and his hat fall off, and he does not stop to pick it up. Zat is no gentleman. Zat is coward."

Officer Jackson describes the combat as having been mortal in the extreme. De Munck, whose mustache is not over five feet from the ground, attacked valiantly with his slung-shot until the microscopic revolver evolved itself from Fischof's pocket, and then he made strenuous efforts to disappear through the wall. He was disarmed without trouble, and beat a hasty retreat to Madame Patti, while Mr. Fischof, housing his artillery, started for Col. Barnes' office. The attack on him, he thinks, was planned to take place in Carlotta's apartments, as she sent him a verbal message by the bell-boy yesterday forenoon to come and see her.

As a result of the scene of possible carnage and its outcome, Madame Patti was unable to sing last night. She sent word to that effect to the management, and the concert proceeded without her.

LIFE IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

Translated from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

CULEBRA, Nov. 25.—At last do I find time, using the night and the evenings, to write about the habits and customs in Sonora, about the way business is carried on here, and other characteristics of this blessed country. The first impressions of the life the natives lead here I got when laborers came here with their families to find work. In a former letter, I think, I mentioned that pretty much all the labor is performed by civilized Indians, of which the Jackys are the most preferable. I also told, I think, that about the time of St. John's Day these Jacky-Indians congregate at church-festivals with all their belongings. We arrived here just during festival-time, and were obliged, in order to lose no time, to employ Mexican laborers. It did not take a long time before we had not only a number of Mexican laborers, but their families also, gathered around us. The owner of the ranch where we stopped showed considerable kindness towards his countrymen, and permitted them to camp in his yard. Whoever believes that there is much difference between the poor Mexicans and the thoroughbred Indian makes a big mistake. Never did I see people with less baggage than these Mexicans; it has to be seen to be believed. Beds are an unknown luxury to them; they sleep on the bare floor, only sometimes placing a mat between themselves and the earth. They know neither cooking utensils, nor dishes, nor chairs, nor forks, nor kettles, and if they do know them they do not use them. They make tortillas (wheat and corn cakes) of such toughness that they can bend them into spoons and use them to scoop up their national dish, bean-soup. They are not considered as reliable workmen as the Jackys, nor as industrious, and, as a general thing, they consider themselves as above doing manual labor. Generally they prefer to get hold of a small mine, and work the ore in their own clumsy way, although they cannot make much money that way. They refuse outright to work side by side with the Jackys, but are not averse to communicating with them socially. We were obliged to pay the Mexicans $1 per day, while the Jackys get but 75 cents; but, having made the concession, we were very soon surrounded by quite a population. The picture made mornings and evenings by these Mexicans, the women kneeling down, grinding corn between stones; the naked children playing about their not overdressed mothers; the men and women smoking cigarets; and an uncertain flickering light thrown on the whole by the numerous fires, is interesting in the highest degree. It would prove a splendid subject for a painter to put on canvas. During the night they would lie and sleep all over the yard. Friend Weberling, likewise, preferred to sleep outdoors, and had his iron camp-bed placed on the veranda. Our servant John and myself had to sleep in the stable as guard for our valuables. One night John complained of the heat, and got permission to join the sleepers in the yard. At 4 o'clock in the morning, the time for rising, I called for him. Receiving no reply, I stepped out in the yard. There a picture at once characteristic and attractive met my gaze. The moon was shining, and the star-lit sky shed a brilliant hue over the earth. Only tropical regions have such nights. There a swarthy Mexican was lying on the ground alongside of his wife, surrounded by his children. No covering for the sleepers, except the brilliant sky; a pair of trousers was all the dress of the man; a scanty chemise prevented the woman from being entirely naked. And these women are not devoid of charms; many of them might pass for handsome, and their forms certainly are full and voluptuous. The sleeping boys and girls were as naked as when they were born; naked babies crawled up to their mother to seek food. It was a sight not easily forgotten. John was nowhere to be seen, and I had to cross the yard, picking my way through the groups of sleepers. On the veranda I found Weberling resting in kingly elevation on a straw-mattress spread on his iron camp-bed. Alongside of him, on the bare floor, slumbered the owner of thirty-six square miles of land. Alongside him, his wife, holding a suckling baby in her bare arms, and close by her oldest girl, a handsome child budding into womanhood. It was a charming picture, which will be fully understood when I add that the temperature was over 100 degrees.

My search after John proved futile, but when I returned from my hunt among the sleepers I found him building the fire.

Nothing simpler can be imagined than the dress of these people. The women never wear anything on their heads, except when they are riding. When coming outdoors they throw a shawl over head and shoulders. Corsets are perfectly unknown to them; they show the form of their bodies as it is, and abstain entirely from bolstering and wadding up their outlines. The dress of the women is generally only a very liberal chemise, and a thin skirt from the hips down. The men wear loose jackets and trousers of very thin material. The children are naked half the time; if they have any clothing at all they have but one change, and have to go naked while their clothes are washing. Half-grown boys and girls are seldom dressed, except from the hips down. The children are not carried in the mother's arms, as is done in civilized America, nor on the back, like the Indian papoose, but they ride on the mother's hip, one leg in front, the other behind.

Notwithstanding their lack of civilization, the Mexicans are well mannered. I was especially pleased with their mode of welcoming and leave-taking. They do not kiss on those occasions, as is done in the States, sometimes to the great harm of the young, but they place each other's hands on the shoulders and exchange a few meaning words. These people seem to have no wants. They live exceedingly cheap, although flour, corn, etc., are very costly; they are content to earn from 75 cents to $1 per day. As I mentioned before, they grind corn and wheat by hand between stones. This work is performed by the women, and keeps them very busy. I have noticed them as early as 2 o'clock in the morning kneeling over their stones, to have the tortillas ready for breakfast. I presume they adopted this mode of living and preparing food from the Indians.

Very soon the scene became changed. One morning when I rose I noticed groups of people camping along the road leading by our stable. I concluded they must be Jacky Indians, and was not mistaken. At daybreak men came from the neighboring hills with brushwood, and the women were busy getting breakfast, or, rather, grinding corn. Of baggage, I noticed a few earthen dishes, a few thin coverlets, and also crowds of children, and not a few dogs. The Jackys came in search of work, and were, therefore, quite welcome. They did not stay in the ranch long, but built a village near by within a few days. Nine posts bearing a roof of brushwood and dirt made a house for them, and the city, which adjoins the site of our works, was by them called Culebra.

The male Jackys are, as a class, well-built, of swarthy complexion, lank and lean, apparently all bone and muscle. Their dress consists principally of a pair of white and very wide trousers, which they roll, when at work, up to the thigh; above the waist they are naked, at least in summer. The women are very plain, but strong and industrious; besides they observe more decency in their own dress and that of their children than their Mexican sisters. Like the Mexicans, these Indians are not burdened with much luggage; they are always able to move at a moment's notice, carrying all their earthly possessions on their shoulders, leaving their houses behind. These houses are, of course, without value; they can be built in less than a day's time. During winter time the "house" is inclosed with brush-wood as a protection against the cold, but during summer its sides are entirely open.

The Jacky is quite content when he gets 75 cents for a day's work; boys of 16 or 17 years of age are to be had for 50 cents. For common work they are decidedly preferable to the Mexicans. They don't waste so much time lighting their cigarets as do the Mexicans, and are, besides, more reliable. The Jackys, as well as the Mexicans, are but little given to dissipation or excesses. They are both sober as a rule, and on week days do not indulge in liquor at all. Sundays the Jackys will now and then get intoxicated, but they make the most harmless drunken men I ever saw. If a Jacky feels like having a "time," he gets a quart-bottle full of liquor and drinks until he can't get up on his feet any more. Several times I have seen some of them lying by the roadside completely overcome by liquor, while their wives sat by them, keeping watch over their lords and masters. On Monday the Jacky Indian is always ready to work again.

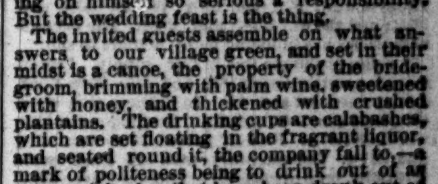
Another civilized tribe of Indians in Sonora is called the Pimas, but they are not used often as laborers. As a rule they are employed as guards, messengers, and escorts in the transportation of bullion or money. They are faithful, brave, and the best of soldiers, and will fight to protect what is entrusted to them up to the last man.

After the arrival of the Jackys a good many of our Mexican workmen went away. Only those of the miners remained, who got $1 per day, or, for the boring of holes from two and a half to three feet deep. The Jackys have preserved their own language, and only very few of them can talk Spanish. Their main settlement is on the Jacky River, where they are said to own thousands of acres of the most beautiful land. Their Chieftain resides there. I understand that the Government has made several unsuccessful attempts to drive them away from this land, which is said to be excellently adapted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane and of cotton, but is now lying waste. From appearances I should judge the Jackys to be Catholics, the same as the Mexicans; at least, they all, without almost any exception, wear a small picture of some saint suspended from a cord around the neck. I have not noticed, however, any considerable ardor in the exercise of religious duties, either with the Jackys or with the Mexicans. I do not believe there is a country where the Catholic Church has become more degraded than in Mexico. As is perhaps well known, all religious societies were banished from the country several years ago. I do not desire to pass judgment on the question whether this measure was just, politic, or expedient, and will confine myself simply to a statement of what I have observed myself or learned from people entitled to credit, and my readers will not forget that my observations have been limited to only a small part of Sonora, where I have now spent some five months. It seems to me as if the population had been robbed of something without having been given something else in its place. On no other ground can the great ignorance and utter lack of education among these people be explained. I had often heard of the ignorance of the Mexican people, but had no idea it was so great as it really is. There seems to prevail among the population the greatest indifference in regard to schools, religious impressions, and churches. I have not seen a single settlement where I did not find the church buildings either in ruins or in a terribly neglected state. Only in the larger cities are schools heard of. The clergyman who takes care of the religious people of this section ministers to some thirty congregations, some of which are 125 miles apart. People, and people entitled to credence, too, tell the most outrageous stories about clergymen, which explain to me why the churches remain empty. The priests, or clergymen, do not preach at all, and they never utter a word to encourage morality, never lift their voice to show to parents and growing children the importance of schooling. In the entire civilized world, I believe, public education cannot be found in a more neglected state than here. That explains why the knowledge of reading and writing is here monopolized by very, very few. Only the rich people, able to keep private tutors for their children, or to send them to schools abroad, appreciate and reap the benefits of education. They of course control all the business, and are, in fact, the masters of the country. The great masses are thoroughly ignorant. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mexico is so very much behind, that the people eat with their fingers, know neither chairs nor bedsteads, no comforts of any kind. It is no wonder that hardly a Mexican can be found who knows enough to tell the time of day by a watch; that the Mexicans know absolutely nothing of their own country, let alone the world at large. Nature has not neglected the Mexican; he is peaceable, gifted in a great many ways, quick of comprehension, and I am sure this country would soon come into the front rank of civilized nations if good schools could be introduced and maintained here. The people of the United States spend, year after year, hundreds of thousands of dollars for missions in India, Africa, and other far-away countries. How much more good could be produced by this money if it was expended at the very door of the United States, in Mexico. I do not speak here with a view to the efforts of the Catholic or Protestant Church, but I wish I could enlist the sympathies of all Americans, without regard to religious belief, in behalf of this Mexican country. I do not believe in the annexation of Mexico to the United States; but I do believe that the latter should exercise their influence on the sister Republic, their nearest neighbor, to spread among its people sound democratic principles, and to foster friendly commercial relations between the two nations. If they work and strive harmoniously together they will have no trouble to put a stop to all the intrigues and machinations of European Powers, who for the present make Mexico the football of their ambitious desires.

Several years ago the Mexican Government stopped the coinage of 12½ and 6¼ cents, or one and one-half real-pieces, and adopted, instead, the American 10 and 5 cent piece. Informed that such change was a rare article, I procured, through the kindness of Consul Willard, at Guaymas, a good stock of this very handy commodity. At our first stopping-place, however, when I offered my small coin in payment for our meals, and fodder for the horses, it was refused. The assurance that it was Mexican money, coined in the Mexican Republic, made no impression on the people, and, had I not been provided with other money, we should probably have starved on the road. I could not pay out a single one of those coins, not even in Soyopa, until I found a merchant who undertook to get them changed in Guaymas or in Hermosillo. There are but few of the old reals and half-reals in circulation, still the Government has thus far not succeeded in persuading the great mass of the people that the 10 and 5 cent pieces are good money. In order to provide the necessary small coins we have to resort to the actual cutting up of the half and quarter-dollars. Half-dollars are cut into four pieces, which are readily taken for 12½ cents each, and the quartered quarter-dollar furnishes four 6¼-cent pieces. Saturday afternoon I was busy for over two hours making small change by cutting coins with the cold chisel on our anvil. This clumsy change is in general circulation.

Very curious is the manner in which the accounts with traders and with laborers are kept here. Appreciating the general ignorance of the masses, the Government, some time ago, passed a law for the protection of the ignorant against the wiles of the business-men, mine-owners, and others, which prescribed the keeping of accounts, not in words or figures, but in signs, which everybody understands, and enables people to see for themselves that they are not cheated. If anybody buys on credit, the seller is obliged to give him a ticket showing in signs for how much money the buyer purchased. The quantity purchased can be given in pounds. If the debt is paid, a receipt is given on the ticket by another mark. All employers are obliged to issue tickets to their laborers on which every evening the time marked has to be shown by signs. Payments made during the week, or outside of the regular pay-days, are recorded on the tickets, likewise by signs. In the same manner the accounts with the people who furnish wood, coal, fruits, vegetables, etc., are kept. This system was a genuine novelty to me; I never read about it in any letter or any book before. I think a copy of one of our laborers' tickets will prove of great interest. This is the way it looks, translated into English:

In account with Jose Valenzuela:



Nov. 15, 1879. Chicago Milling & Mining Company.

The marks crossing the upper line indicate each a day's work; those stopping at the lines, half a day's work. For smaller fractions of a day's work no signs can be made. The complete circle on the second line stands for $1; the half-circle for a half-dollar; the mark crossing the line, for one real; the one stopping at the line, for half a real. In accounts with merchants when larger sums have to be recorded, $10 are expressed thus, *X*, and $5 thus, *V*. This exhausts the list of signs, and large amounts have to be expressed by a repetition of the signs given.

On pay-day the laborers hand in their tickets, the marks showing their work all counted, the payments marked on their tickets are set off, and the balance is paid them. On Monday they get a new ticket. I was often amused to notice the men throw sand over the tickets, after I had made marks on them with my pencil; they were unacquaint with lead-pencils, and knew of no other writing but that done with pen and ink. I know by actual experience that, with the exception of perhaps three or four, not one of our workingmen, including skilled mechanics, is able to tell the time of day by looking at a clock or watch. The law prescribes the levy of a tax for school purposes, but there is hardly a place where this tax is levied, and if it is done it is used only to maintain schools for boys, the education of girls being considered entirely superfluous. A. C. HESING.

A Jolly Wedding.

London Globe.

In Central America is a country called Towka, and without doubt the Towkans, whatever else they may be, are the jolliest people in the world at a wedding. They appear to be such an ignorant race as to be unable to keep record of the age of their children, except in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted by Robinson Crusoe with his notched post for an almanac. The Towkans, however, do not notch their children. They hang round their necks at birth a string with one bead on, and at the expiration of a year they add another bead, and so on, the main object being seemingly that there may be no mistake when the young people arrive at a marriageable age. When a girl numbers fifteen beads she is marriageable, but the young man must possess a necklace of twenty before he is reckoned capable of taking on himself so serious a responsibility. But the wedding feast is the thing.

The invited guests assemble on what answers to our village green, and set in their midst is a canoe, the property of the bridegroom, brimming with palm wine, sweetened with honey, and thickened with crushed plantains. The drinking cups are calabashes, which are set floating in the fragrant liquor, and seated round it, the company fall to,—a mark of politeness being to drink out of as many calabashes that have been drank out of by somebody else as possible. It should be mentioned, however, to the Towkan's credit that his bride is not present at this tremendous drinking bout, or rather, boat. She remains in her parents' hut, and when her intended has finished with the calabashes he takes his whistle of bamboo and his "tom-tom," which is a hollow little log, tied over at each end with bits of leather, and, seating himself at the door of the dwelling of his parents-in-law in prospective, he commences to bang and tootle sweet music, until the heart of the tender creature within is softened and they let him in.

A Russian Ecclesiastical Manifesto.

In pursuance of orders from the Czar the Russian Synod have caused an ecclesiastical manifesto to be read in the western and central provinces, in which the revolutionary party are solemnly consigned to eternal punishment. Russia, the manifesto declares, being ruled by the anointed of the Lord, it is the sacred duty of every subject to obey the behests of the sovereign, and to contribute toward the extermination of rebels. Simultaneously with the promulgation of this clerical document many of the Jews hitherto tolerated at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in other parts of Russia proper, have been expelled and sent back to their ancient homes,—the Polish and semi-Polish provinces of the Empire. The measure is not altogether uncalled for from the point of view of the Russian Government. The middle classes, in whom the ancient religion has been latterly shaken by latitudinarian notions, have uniformly become opposed to the secular power. But there can be no doubt that the educated Jews, emancipating themselves from the Torah and Talmud of the orthodox co-religionists, have not a little contributed to spread latitudinarian views among the rest of the population. The large number of Jewish students preparing themselves as army surgeons are among the most efficient propagators, not, indeed, of Nihilism, but of liberal theological views, which, amid Russian surroundings, could not but breed political Radicalism. Under Nicholas the army had to shift almost without any surgeons; under Alexander, humanity and a regard for the fighting capacities of the troops necessitated the admission of the Jews, one of the most intellectual elements in the country. Now the Jews are again banished as being irreligious and subversive of the existing regime. With the Jewish students a great many merchants and tradesmen have to return likewise to the seven Polish and semi-Polish provinces originally assigned to them.

Venice.

Venice is to be made accessible to carriages by a bridge from the mainland. The city at last accounts, was not only frozen up, an English vessel having been unable to enter the port, but threatened with a want of drinking water, the Tusina and Brenta Canals being covered with two and one-half inches of ice. A subscription had been opened to provide shelter for the homeless poor.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wall Street More than Recovers Its Buoyancy.

Stocks Active and Strong—Government Bonds Quiet.

Chicago Shipping More Currency to the Country—The Mining Board.

The Produce Markets Nervous and Irregular at Lower Prices,

But a Generally Firm Closing—Provision Statistics.

FINANCIAL.

There were no signs in yesterday's market of the depression amid which the closing figures of Thursday were made. There was, with few exceptions, an advance at the start along the whole line. Canada Southern declined at the opening from 72 to 70¾, recovered to 72¾, receded again to 71⅛, and closed at 72⅛, a decline of ⅝ from Thursday's close. To those accustomed to the contradictory tactics of Wall street, this apparent weakness does not throw any doubt on the rumored consolidation of this road with the Michigan Central. The latter was firm, closing at an advance of 1¾, at 90¾, the highest point of the day. New York Central recovered the 1¾ it lost the day before, and sold finally at 134¾. The reported war in the Iowa pool was used to depress Northwestern, which declined from 90⅞ to 89⅞. At the last there was a sharp upward turn in the price, which carried it up to 91, a loss of ⅛ on Thursday's close. There were large Chicago purchases of Northwest on the information that the difficulties in the Iowa pool had all been amicably settled. Kansas Pacific sold ⅞ above par, closing at 99¼, an advance of 1¾. Louisville & Nashville made the greatest gain, selling up from 93 to 97½, and reacting to 94¾, and closing at 96. Union Pacific was put up by the same manipulation that raised Kansas Pacific, and gained 2¾, to 94¾. Kansas & Texas was a leading fancy, and advanced from 40¾ to 42¾. Pacific Mail made 3, to 43½; Lake Shore ⅛, to 101⅛; St. Paul ⅛, to 77¾; Illinois Central ¼, to 103; Erie 1⅜, to 44⅜; the preferred 1¾, to 70⅜; Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, to 30⅞; Iron Mountain 1¾, to 54; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ¼, to 79¼; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ⅛, to 21⅞; St. Joe 1⅞, to 37⅞; the preferred 1⅛, to 68¼; Delaware & Hudson, ¾, to 76; Lackawanna 1, to 86½; Jersey Central ⅝, to 83; Morris & Essex ½, to 104½; Wabash ⅝, to 43½; the preferred ⅜, to 67⅝; Western Union 1¼, to 103¼; Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, to 40⅜; Reading ⅛, to 70; Northern Pacific ⅛, to 35; Lake Erie & Western ¼, to 29⅞; Sioux City ⅛, to 39; Chesapeake & Ohio ⅝, to 22¼; the first preferred ⅝, to 32.

The losses were Manhattan ⅜, to 52¼; Sioux City preferred ⅛, to 76⅜; Alton & Terre Haute ⅛, to 27½; the preferred 1, to 65; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 58½; San Francisco 1¾, to 41¾; the preferred ⅛, to 52½; Minneapolis ⅛, to 46⅞; Canada Southern ⅝, to 72⅛; Rock Island ⅝, to 152; St. Paul preferred ⅜, to 102⅜; Northwestern preferred ¼, to 107.

The public are buying stocks in Chicago and New York. All the outward signs of the situation are in favor of higher prices. There are only two things which raise any serious question about a continuance of the buying movement, and the rise in quotations. One is the rumbling of trouble in the trunk-line pool, and the other is the interference of Congress with the railroads. Some of the influential members of the pool are diligent speculators, and could not make a prettier turn than to demoralize Wall street with a railroad war, or, what would serve as well, the threat of one.

Erie second 6s opened at 87⅞, sold up to 88⅜, and declined to 88¼.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, the dealings continued large in volume, and generally advancing prices. The sales included $320,000 Erie consolidated seconds, $135,000 do funded 5s, $412,000 Mobile & Ohio first debentures, $67,000 Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, $130,000 do currency 6s, $233,000 Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, $60,000 Kansas & Texas firsts, $583,000 do seconds, $188,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes, and $132,000 Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, assented; Erie consolidated seconds rose to 89⅜, and do funded 5s to 83⅜, with closing sales at 88⅝ and 85⅜, respectively. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts rose to 68½, reacted to 68, and at the close sold up to 69; do currency 6s rose from 43½ to 44½, fell off to 43, and recovered to 43⅜. Mobile & Ohio firsts debentures rose to 75¼, seconds to 50, and fourths to 39½. B., H. & Erie firsts ranged between 59 and 60. C., C. & I. C. incomes sold up to 44, and closed at 43, against 38¼ yesterday. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose from 98⅞ to 99¾, and fell off to 98; while do seconds declined from 61¾ to 59⅞, and rallied to 61½. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, assented, with coupon-certificates, rose from 102½ to 105, and closed at 104¾. Do incomes No. 16 rose from 74½ to 78¾; and Ohio & Mississippi, Springfield Division, from 70 to 78¼. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts sold up to 65; New Jersey Central incomes to 87½; Morris & Essex firsts to 126; Canada Southern firsts to 90⅞; Iron Mountain seconds to 99½; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, to 111; do seconds to 101½; Union Pacific sinking-funds to 116. Texas Pacific incomes fell off from 78⅞ to 77½.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s in New York were 104⅝ bid and 104⅞ asked, for large bonds. Small bonds were ⅛ higher. In Chicago the quotations were 104⅝ bid and 104¾ asked. The 4½s were 107½ and 107¾; the 5s, 103⅜ and 103¾; and the 6s, 104⅜ and 104¾. The present high prices are inducing many holders to sell.

Foreign exchange was in fair supply. Posted rates for sterling were 482½ and 485. New York actual were 482 and 484. In Chicago they were 481¾@482¾ and 484¼@484½. Sterling grain bills were 480@480½. French posted rates were 421¾ and 517½. Documentary bills on Paris were 523@523¾, on Antwerp 426¼, and on Havre 525⅝. German bankers' marks were 95 and 95¾, and commercial were 94¼. The recent order of the Treasury Department allowing importers and exporters to keep their shipments and consignments out of the official statements for three months makes the trade statistics so incomplete as to be misleading. The imports of dry goods at New York last week were $2,113,912, and the amount marketed $1,817,467. The exports of domestic products from the port for the past week are stated at the exceptionally low figure of $4,998,457. The decrease is attributable to the order alluded to above. The exports for the corresponding week of last year were $6,477,541.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* in its usual annual compilation of the commerce of New York states the total imports at that port for the year 1879 at $424,189,123, an increase of $121,000,000 upon the total for 1878. Of this increase nearly $22,000,000 were in free goods, and $65,000,000 were in specie and bullion. The exports have been unusually large throughout the year. New York, while receiving two-thirds of the imports, has usually shipped but 45 to 50 per cent of the exports, but this proportion has increased during the past year. It presents in a brief comparison a quarterly summary of the exports to foreign ports, exclusive of specie and bullion. It includes the reshipment of foreign products, but is chiefly made up of domestic produce and manufactures:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

Quarter.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
First	$61,049,189	$64,887,999	$87,621,214	$78,474,348
Second	63,007,349	69,097,429	84,237,098	79,983,231
Third	74,797,202	75,277,178	91,978,497	76,423,032
Fourth	76,696,373	89,671,355	85,577,021	101,337,554
Total	$275,550,964	$298,933,971	$349,414,300	$336,218,565

This is the largest total of exports, exclusive of specie, ever presented at the port. The last year's figures showed an enormous gain, but this has overtopped that by nearly $7,000,000. Including specie and bullion, the total exports were $371,046,609 in 1879, $362,522,086 in 1878, $326,431,140 in 1877, and $318,848,066 in 1876. The *Journal* thinks the total exports are not likely to increase, but the imports of merchandise are rapidly gaining, and likely to be much larger the coming year.

Country shipments of currency to Chicago are decreasing, and the orders are larger. New York exchange was firm between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium. Discounts are moderate, with bank rates 7@8 per cent and street rates 6@7 per cent. Clearings were $4,900,000.

Cook County 5s were sold at 104.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Leviathan, 1,600 shares at 37½; 100 at 35; Consolidated Pacific, 300 shares at $5.00; Boston Consolidated, 100 at $1.30; Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 57¼; 200 at 45; 100 at 42½; Leviathan, 300 at 37½; Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 60; 100 at 57½; $1,000 Municipal 7s at 112½; Lincoln Park 7s, $10,000 at 106¾, $5,000 at 107⅞. The following quotations were made:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	35	40
Original Keystone	....	270
Consolidated Pacific	485	510
Boston Consolidated	125	135
Silver Cliff	50	60
Water Loan 6s	105½	....
Municipal 6s	108	....
Municipal 7s	111¾	112½
Cook County 5s	103½	103¾
Cook County 7s	113½	....
West Chicago 5s	101½	102
Lincoln Park 7s	105¾	106¾
Commercial National Bank	150	....
Merchants' National Bank	210	....
Union National Bank	175	....
National Bank of Illinois	113½	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	185	....
Hide & Leather Bank	102	....
Chicago West Division Railway Co.	160	....
Chicago City Railway	182½	200
Gaslight & Coke Company	142½	150
Elgin National Watch Company	75	....
Traders' Insurance Company	113	117
Chamber of Commerce	60	70
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	44	46

From the report of the mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., on failures for the year 1879, it appears that the mercantile failures in the United States during the year were in number 6,658, with liabilities aggregating slightly over $98,000,000. The failures of 1878 were in number 10,478, with liabilities of $234,000,000. The decrease for the past year is therefore most marked, there having been 3,820 less failures than in the previous year, while the liabilities are decreased $136,000,000. In the Western States, the figures for 1879 show that only one trader in every 159 failed, as against one in every 100 in the Middle States, one in every 93 in the Southern States, and one in every 85 in the Eastern States, while in the Pacific States the failures have equaled one in every 45. A comparison of these figures with those of 1878 clearly illustrates the uniformity of the improvement in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, but by a gain so marked in the Western States as to indicate a great stride in commercial solidity. The following table shows this in detail:

States—1879.	No. of failures	Percentage of failures	Amount of liabilities	Average liabilities
Eastern States	970	1 in 85	$15,577,282	$16,059
Middle States	2,290	1 in 100	35,534,191	15,517
Southern States	1,076	1 in 93	15,876,703	14,755
Western States	1,608	1 in 159	21,207,519	13,188
Pacific States & Ter's	714	1 in 45	9,953,358	13,940
Total for the U. S.	6,658	1 in 105	$98,149,053	$14,741
Dominion of Canada	1,902	1 in 29	$29,347,937	$14,430

The difference in the aggregate number of failures between 6,658 in number in 1879, as compared with 10,478 in 1878, seems much greater when it is realized that, in 1879, only one trader in every 105 failed, as against one in every 64 in 1878. Extending the comparison back over some years, these are the results: In 1876 every sixty-ninth man succumbed; in 1877 every seventy-third; in 1878 every sixty-fourth, while for 1879 it was only every one hundred and fifth trader who laid down his load. In an army of over 700,000 an improvement so marked would certainly beget a most hopeful confidence in its chances of success. A comparison of these figures with those that unfortunately still prevail in Canada gives point to the marvelous improvement in the United States, though in the Dominion the signs of better times are unmistakable.

Cotton opened a point below the closing prices of the day before, and closed easy at 12.95c for February, and 13.18c for March. In a review of the cotton trade of Lancashire, the London *Times* says:

"The evidences of improvement are everywhere apparent, though there is at present a vast quantity of machinery stopped. Mills that have been closed for some time are 'gaited' and set going full time, and sheds in which but a small proportion of the looms have been run for over two years have now the full complement of 'picking-sticks' in operation. Still, many mills are standing idle, and millions of capital lie unproductive. It is, however, expected that before long every spindle and every shuttle will be at full work. It is all a question of demand.

"Solid evidences of a turn in the tide are the movements of both manufacturers and operatives. Many of the former are starting mills that ran short time full time, and they are getting as much off their machinery as possible. The great hindrance to the present resumption of work, as at most Lancashire mills, is the Liverpool market. However much complaint there may be, the 'middlemen' are immovable, and all attempts at direct importations of cotton fail, so thoroughly have the brokers hold of the cotton-supply markets."

We are indebted to the publishers, W. B. Dana & Co., for a bound volume of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* for the half year just ended. The *Chronicle* maintains its high place at the head of American financial journals. Its reviews of the commercial and investment markets are indispensable to business men. Its editorial views are marked by vigor and wide information.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104½	104¾
U. S. new 5s of '81	103½	103¾
U. S. new 4½s	107½	107¾
U. S. 4-per-cent coupons	104½	104¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	485
Belgium	521¼	517½
France	521¼	517½
Switzerland	521¼	517½
Germany	95	95¾
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	43
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.
Sterling	480 @480½
Francs	523¾@525
Marks	94¼

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An equally good security, bearing higher rate of interest.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Governments quiet and firm.

Bar silver here, 113¾.

Railroad bonds strong and higher on an active inquiry, with Chesapeake & Ohio and Kansas & Texas issues the features. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, rose from 67 to 68, and currency 6s from 42 to 42½; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented sold up to 99¾, and seconds to 62¾; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, assented, rose to 105½; C., C. & I. C. incomes to 43.

State securities dull and neglected.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced ½ to 4½ per cent, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Nashville & Chattanooga, and St. Louis & Iron Mountain leading the upward movement. Subsequently a reaction of ¼ to 4 per cent ensued, Alton & Terre Haute preferred leading the decline. At the second call a firmer feeling set in and the later dealings were characterized by a buoyant tone, the advance ranging from ½ to 3 per cent. Alton & Terre Haute preferred, Pacific Railroad shares, Chesapeake & Ohio, Grangers, Central Arizona, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Kansas & Texas, and the Vanderbilt stocks being the most conspicuous in the improvement. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis closed at 94⅞, and Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred at 17.

The *Mail* says Keene is selling puts on Pacific Mail at 1 per cent from the market, which indicates that a contemplated boom to 50 is about to be inaugurated. The whole matter is purely speculative, but any short interest would be likely to suffer. Large blocks of the stock are undoubtedly locked up.

Transactions were 360,000 shares: 2,300 Alton & Terre Haute, 4,700 Canada Southern, 13,000 Central Arizona, 3,800 Chesapeake & Ohio, 12,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 12,000 Lackawanna, 58,000 Erie, 14,000 St. Joseph, 5,000 Kansas Pacific, 39,000 Kansas & Texas, 14,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Lake Erie & Western, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 4,400 Michigan Central, 9,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Northern Pacific, 24,000 Northwestern, 4,600 Ohios, 26,000 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Reading, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 17,000 Iron Mountain, 14,000 St. Paul, 122,000 Union Pacific, 20,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and 12,000 Western Union.

Money, 5@6 per cent, closing at 5; prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange firmer; sixty days, 482½; sight, 484.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881, coup	104½	New 4s, coup	104¾
New 5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of '95	121
New 4½s	107¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½s, consol	46¼	Virginia	20
Missouri 6s	105½	New	20
St. Joseph	104¾	Consol	75
Tennessee 6s	32½	Deferred	8¼
New	32		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	152	St. L. & San Fran.	42¼
Panama	170	St. L. & S. F., pfd	54
Fort Wayne	113¾	Do 1st pfd	72
Pittsburg	110½	C., St. L. & N. O.	39¼
Illinois Central	103	Kansas & Texas	42¼
C., B. & Q.	142¼	Union Pacific	94¼
Chicago & Alton	107	St. Paul	77¾
C. & A., pfd	120	St. Paul, preferred	102½
New York Central	133¾	Kansas Pacific	99
Harlem	155	Northern Pacific	34¾
Lake Shore	101¾	North. Pac., preferred	58¾
Canada Southern	72¾	Louisville & Nashville	95¾
Michigan Central	90¾	Houston & Texas	64
Erie	44¼	Western Union	103¼
Erie, preferred	70¾	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	41
Northwestern	90¾	Pacific Mail	43¼
Northwestern, pfd	105	Little Pittsburg	29½
St. Paul & Minn.	73	Reading	69¾
St. Paul & Sioux City	38¼	Adams Express	107
St. P. & S. C., pfd	76¾	Wells Fargo	101
Del., Lack. & Western	86½	American	57¼
Morris & Essex	104	United States	48
Delaware & Hudson	75¾	Quicksilver	21¾
New Jersey Central	82¾	Quicksilver, pfd	67¼
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	Leadville	4⅛
O. & M., preferred	70	C. P. bonds	109
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	U. P. firsts	109
Mobile & Ohio	17¾	U. P. land-grants	113¼
Cleveland & Columbus	78¾	U. P. sink. funds (offd)	116
C., C. & I. C.	21¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	35	St. P. & S. C. firsts	98½
B., C. R. & N.	58	Erie seconds	88½
Alton & Terre Haute	27¼	Central Arizona	5½
A. & T. H., preferred	61	Caribou	4½
Wabash, St. L. & P.	43¾	Homestake	37¼
W., St. L. & P., pfd	72	Ontario	29¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	38	Standard	33¼
H. & St. Joe, pfd	69¼	Lake Erie & Western	29¾
Iron Mountain	53¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 16—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 13-16. American securities—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 111; 4s, 107⅝; Illinois Central, 106¼; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Erie, 45¼; seconds, 91; Reading, 36.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes, 81f 52½c.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11	Mammoth	2¼
Alta	4⅜	Belle Isle	1⅜
Belcher	3⅝	Tioga	3
Best & Belcher	13¼	North Bonanza	⅜
Bullion	3½	Argenta	1¼
California	4⅝	Noonday	5
Chollar & Potosi	8¼	Bechtel	1⅜
Consolidated Virginia	6⅜	Boston Consolidated	1¼
Crown Point	5	Bulwer	12
Eureka Consolidated	16½	South Bulwer	1¼
Exchequer	2½	Lady Washington	13-16
Gould & Curry	6⅝	Black Hawk	29-32
Grand Prize	2¼	Silver King	6⅞
Hale & Norcross	8⅝	Real Del Monte	1⅜
Julia Consolidated	2⅝	Wales	3
Justice	2⅜	Leviathan	7-16
Mexican	19¾	Caledonia	1⅜
Northern Belle	9	Fairfax	⅜
Ophir	19¾	Leeds	⅜
Overman	8¾	McClinton	21-32
Raymond & Ely	1	Tip-Top	3¼
Savage	9⅜	Belvidere	13-16
Sierra Nevada	23⅞	Navajo	15-32
Union Consolidated	47	Dudley	21-32
Yellow Jacket	11⅜	May Belle	5-16
Bodie	9⅜	Manhattan	1⅜
Potosi	3½	Good Show	13-32
Imperial	15-16	Syndicate	1⅜
Martin White	4	Tuscarawa	1⅜
Mono	2⅝	Silver Hill	1⅝
Independence	29-32	South Noonday	1⅜
Consolidated Pacific	5		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Eureka Consolidated declares a dividend of 50c.

South Bodie levies an assessment of 10c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	235	Pewabic	5⅝
Copper Falls	6	Quincy	32¼
Franklin	37	Ridge	8⅜

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, s w cor of Washington st, e f, 144x151 ft, improved, dated Jan. 13 (Peter Page to David B. Fisk)	$255,000
The premises No. 598 North Robey st, dated Jan 14 (N. and J. Scheldrup to John Blegen)	2,800
Fourteenth st, 91¾ ft w of Dearborn, n f, 24½x103¾ ft, dated Jan. 15 (P. and W. Itter to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company)	2,400
Centre av, 75 ft s of Nineteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 12 (Frank Zawodsky to Josef Blasek)	1,150
Wood st, n e cor of Ellen, Lots 14, 15, 17, and 18, and Lot 7 in same block, dated Jan. 16 (Master in Chancery to D. T. Wright)	2,100
Larrabee st, 280 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1879 (Peter Phillip to Louisa Phillip)	2,000
Centre st, 163 4-10 ft e of Racine av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 6, 1879 (J. F. Gillett to V. C. Turner)	650
Commercial st, 308 ft n of North av, w f, 24x123¾ ft, dated Jan. 28, 1878 (N. Avends to James McNulty)	550
Wilson st, 104¾ ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Edward Brainard to Frank Kolar)	1,000
Park av, 85 ft e of Robey st, n f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated May 9, 1878 (John H. Kedzie to Rodney S. Whitcomb)	5,000
Alexander st, 25 ft e of Portland av, n f, 50x67 ft, dated Jan. 1 (F. A. Wease to Patrick Day)	1,100
West Chicago av, 25 e of Bickerdike st, n f, 25x123¼ ft, dated Jan. 16 (George Bickerdike to E. W. Egerus)	1,200
The premises No. 358 Emerald av, dated Dec. 13, 1879 (John Gough to Mary Gough)	700
Loomis st, s e cor of Twenty-first, w f, 20 9-10x122 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 21, 1879 (S. L. Wilcox to M. McIlhany)	5,000
West Thirteenth st, s w cor of Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 8 (Henry Schierding to F. O. Reuter)	2,500
St. John's place, 76 6-10 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 125x109 ft, with other property, dated Jan. 15 (W. F. Osgood to W. S. Osgood)	19,000
Foster st, 275 ft n of West Harrison, w f, 25x93 ft, improved, dated Sept. 21, 1876 (Caroline Nahring to Henrietta Julins)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Murray st, 209 ft s of Forty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (C. Cronkite to P. H. Duggan)	$1,300
Ashland av, 73 6-10 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x121 ft, dated Jan. 15 (R. Berger to M. McCunniffe)	600
Kimbark av, 200 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Aaron Gibbs to F. Burcky)	1,158

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	8,429	6,760	6,663	5,276
Wheat, bu	35,426	91,603	10,279	18,251
Corn, bu	76,550	60,839	37,422	32,485
Oats, bu	7,584	34,110	21,383	27,241
Rye, bu	2,770	2,324	3,338	1,696
Barley, bu	12,090	9,925	7,390	7,688
Grass-seed, lbs	85,485	63,646	314,154	111,120
Flax-seed, lbs	54,775	20,870	205,375	....
Broom-corn, lbs	10,600	32,000	60,334	51,538
Cured meats, lbs	1,047,200	665,058	2,789,202	4,288,657
Beef, tcs	....	....	85	201
Beef, brls	....	....	98	7
Pork, brls	....	73	203	668
Lard, lbs	61,700	131,459	260,730	722,270
Tallow, lbs	186,370	65,029	146,300	29,970
Butter, lbs	178,336	131,437	175,308	120,580
Dressed hogs, No.	923	1,714	223	487
Live hogs, No.	36,620	37,544	3,515	3,944
Cattle, No.	4,649	2,764	5,214	2,879
Sheep, No.	2,168	1,873	1,436	797
Hides, lbs	343,160	222,041	219,525	209,280
Highwines, brls	50	....	250	50
Wool, lbs	57,767	20,550	7,520	75,870
Potatoes, bu	1,707	1,689	60	4
Coal, tons	4,891	3,857	2,357	827
Hay, tons	90	102	....	....
Lumber, m ft	315	241	692	1,065
Shingles, No.	155	320	140	160
Salt, brls	887	584	948	2,391
Poultry, lbs	58,386	56,125	42,330	23,880
Game, pkgs	29	20	....	2
Eggs, pkgs	56	182	....	75
Cheese, bxs	2,543	2,947	2,156	184
Green apples, brls	78	1,130	427	314
Beans, bu	451	800	1,408	415

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 414 bu wheat, 21,306 bu corn, 987 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars do 3 do, 45 cars No. 2 spring, 37 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (105 wheat); 101 cars No. 2 corn, 39 cars high-mixed, 51 cars new mixed, etc. (191 corn); 3 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (14 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars extra (12 barley). Total, 326 cars, or 151,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,145 bu wheat, 175,014 bu corn, 6,605 bu oats, 868 bu rye, 3,405 bu barley.

Advices received here from Liverpool state that the Chicago inspection of flour gave very good satisfaction during last year; even better then in preceding years. It has been uniform, and is regarded by the trade there as authoritative.

The produce markets were very nervous and irregular yesterday. Provisions were firm in the morning, but fell back. Wheat was easier, the rally of the previous afternoon being lost. The other markets seemed to be governed principally by the wheat deal, and that was very uncertain. The British markets were quoted dull and heavy, and New York opened nominally 2c lower, while the foreign advices noted a material falling off in the arrivals from our Atlantic ports, some estimating the decadence at 17,000 quarters weekly. The high prices ruling on this side have stimulated supplies from other countries, and it is still an open question how much wheat Western Europe will need to take from America before her next harvest. The news comes from an authentic source that some export orders which came to New York a few days ago at figures which permitted that operation were reported filled without a bushel being bought, the New Yorkers taking the risk of being able to purchase at lower prices. It is surmised that they have, since then, been moving heaven and earth to force a decline, so that they could fill at a profit, and some parties here look for a big demand shortly. Per contra, there are rumors of divided councils among the men on the seaboard who have been upholding and carrying the great bulk of our wheat and lard thus far, some being strongly in favor of a radical change of base. Between the two there is room for very much of uncertainty. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at about $12.90 for new, seller January, and $13.00 for February. Lard closed steady at $7.55 for new, seller January, and $7.62½@7.65 seller February. Short ribs closed at $6.57½ for February. Spring wheat closed ¼c lower, at $1.24 spot and $1.24½ for February. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at about $1.23 for red. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 39⅝c spot and 44¼c for May. Oats closed stronger at 38¼c seller May, and about 34c for February. Rye was 1c lower, closing at 76½@77c cash. Barley was quoted firm at 86c seller February, and 62½c spot extra 3. Hogs were 5@10c lower, closing active at $4.25@4.40 for light, and at $4.30@4.70 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and unchanged at $2.50@5.40 for poor to extra.

Dry goods met with a fair seasonable demand, and were steady and firm. Boots and shoes remained quiet, with prices ranging as before. The grocery trade was reported moderately active. Prices were firmly supported for all the leading staples. Cloves were again lower—quoted at 38@40c. An advance in citron was the only change noted in the dried-fruit market. Fish were firm, and in low grades of mackerel and in Halifax herring there was an advance. Prices of butter and cheese continue firm. The latter was held ½c higher. The market for grain bags was reported strong, with an advancing tendency. No changes were apparent in the leather, tobacco, and pig-iron markets. Oils were quoted quiet. A decline in turpentine of 2c was the only change noted.

The lumber market was quoted steady, though rather quiet. Dealers look for a better trade soon, and quote many grades firm, the stock being light or unevenly distributed among the yards. The reports from the pine regions seem to favor a diminished yield of logs, though unusual exertions are being made in sections where the snow has melted away, and dealers think there will be plenty of lumber next spring. The wool, broom-corn, and hide dealers report a light demand, as usual at this time of year, but a steady set of prices, except for hides, which are coming forward rather freely, and stocks are increasing daily. Seeds were steady, timothy being active and easy, under larger offerings. Green fruits were slow and easy, except European varieties, which do not promise to be so abundant as usual. Poultry was weak, under rather free offerings, which buyers were taking slowly.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 60c on meats and lard, and 55c on flour.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
Jan. 10, 1880	30,309,000	11,864,000	3,298,000	4,401,000
Jan. 3, 1880	29,620,000	11,481,000	3,074,000	4,384,000
Jan. 11, 1879	18,585,000	9,238,000	2,641,000	5,041,000
Jan. 12, 1878	9,230,589	5,965,730	3,076,347	4,422,876
Jan. 13, 1877	12,435,077	11,350,985	3,566,693	4,984,428
Jan. 14, 1876	17,316,409	3,569,195	3,091,167	2,207,109
Jan. 16, 1875	11,919,675	4,987,115	2,557,123	2,001,005
Jan. 17, 1874	10,871,800	5,519,307	2,530,394	1,663,053

Also 1,152,000 bu rye, against 1,136,000 bu a week previous.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	35,426	10,279
Milwaukee	52,650	1,750
St. Louis	19,000	3,000
Toledo	16,000	11,000
Detroit	5,000	1,000
New York	41,000	....
Philadelphia	38,000	....
Baltimore	80,000	....
Total, bu	287,076	27,029

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 128,000 bu, and the shipments 27,000.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 17,152 brls; wheat, 41,400 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 24,890 bu; corn-meal, 605 pkgs; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 31,350 bu; malt, 4,600 bu; pork, 506 brls; beef, 830 brls; cut meats, 3,070 pkgs; lard, 2,864 tcs; whisky, 981 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 213,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and irregular, declining about 1½ per cent on the average, but rallied afterwards to nearly the same prices as the previous evening. Hogs were quoted 5@10c lower, while there was not much change reported from Europe.

The following shows the stock of provisions on hand in this city as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named:

	Jan. 16, 1880.	Dec. 16, 1879.	Jan. 16, 1879.
Mess pork, brls	220,768	160,848	158,111
Summer mess pork, brls	16,034	20,584	....
Clear pork, brls	251	25	778
Prime mess pork, brls	....	453	380
Family pork, brls	2,052	1,883	4,262
Extra prime pork, brls	113	100	247
P. S. lard, tcs	161,271	135,528	122,578
Other lard, tcs	11,700	9,587	8,375
S. P. hams, tcs	70,766	63,532	81,298
Other hams, lbs	3,329,833	6,709,870	8,042,098
S. P. shoulders, tcs	4,063	3,008	2,704
D. S. shoulders, lbs	13,456,079	13,917,319	15,356,786
Cumberland sides, lbs	2,540,344	2,920,495	2,890,201
Long clear sides, lbs	7,267,104	8,209,777	15,201,547
Short clear sides, lbs	4,314,039	5,080,277	14,196,872
Short rib sides, lbs	28,524,120	22,256,389	29,727,103
Other sides, lbs	5,538,006	8,963,565	8,048,132

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates, as follows:

To Jan. 14.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.
Chicago	1,555,000	2,055,000
Cincinnati	425,000	525,000
St. Louis	465,000	480,000
Indianapolis	233,000	370,000
Milwaukee	260,000	325,000
Louisville	230,000	187,500
Total six cities	3,228,000	3,942,500
Kansas City	138,200	138,000
Cleveland	140,406	98,013
Cedar Rapids	98,000	92,000
Atchison	82,000	50,000
Total ten principal places	3,686,606	4,320,513

MESS PORK—Declined 20c per brl, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Thursday, at about $12.85 for spot or seller January, $12.92½@12.95 seller February, and $13.07½@13.10 for March. Sales were reported of 100 brls spot at $13.85; 1,500 brls seller January at $12.80@12.82½; 16,000 brls seller February at $12.82½@13.00; and 54,750 brls seller March at $12.97½@13.17½. Total, 72,350 brls.

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $7.50@7.52½ spot or seller January, $7.57½@7.60 for February, and $7.67½@7.70 for March. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller January at $7.52½; 3,750 tcs seller February at $7.57½@7.62½; and 8,750 tcs seller March at $7.67½@7.75. Total, 13,000 tcs.

MEATS—Local futures were rather active, while the export movement was tame, the demand from the other side of the Atlantic being chilled by the recent decline here. Green meats were easier. We note that the receipts from the country are large; probably lots already sold here for February delivery. Sales were reported of 200 boxes shoulders at $4.30@4.32½; 2,200,000 lbs short ribs at $6.45 cash, $6.50@6.55 seller February, and $6.57½@6.67½ seller March; 295,000 lbs green hams at 7½c for 16 lb averages to 6¾c for 20 lb do; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs) at 8c. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.50	$4.15	$6.55	$6.65
Spot, boxed	6.70	4.35	6.75	6.85
January, boxed	6.70	4.35	6.75	6.85
February, boxed	6.75	4.40	6.80	6.90
March, boxed	6.85	4.50	6.90	7.00

Short ribs, seller February, closed at $6.52½. Long clears quoted at $6.42½ loose and $6.62½ boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7¼c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¼c for 17@16 average; green hams, same averages, 7¼@7½c; do seller February, 7¼@7¾c; green shoulders, 4@4¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs, 7⅜@8c for short clears, 9¼@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4¼@5c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $14.00@14.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6¼@6½c for city and 6@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull and neglected, in sympathy with the unsettled condition of wheat, and exporters were out of the market. Sales were limited to 50 brls winters at $6.00; 200 brls springs at $4.50@5.00; 50 brls buckwheat at $4.25; and 75 brls rye on private terms. Total, 375 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.25@5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at $5.75@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at $11.00@11.50 per ton; 1 car shorts at $11.50; 4 cars middlings at $11.50@13.00; 3 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@15.00; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and very irregular at a lower range, declining 2¼c, and closing on 'Change 1c below the latest prices of Thursday. The foreign markets and New York were dull and heavy all round, and our reported shipments almost zero, with a fair quantity inspected into store, while the stocks of wheat in the principal ports of the United Kingdom were reported to be unusually large. The aggregate at the beginning of the year was 1,511,637 qrs, against 937,530 one year ago, and 1,423,495 qrs two years ago. The early feeling was tame under large offerings for future delivery, but at the bottom there was a fair demand, partly from shorts, and it was possibly stimulated by a rumor to the effect that Bismarck is dead. Cash lots were generally dull, but closed steady at $1.23¾ for No. 2, and $1.06¼ for No. 3. Seller February opened at $1.24½@1.24⅝, improved to $1.24¾, declined to $1.23¾, advanced to $1.24¾, receded to $1.23¼, and closed at $1.24. Seller March sold at $1.23¾@1.25¼, closing at $1.25. Seller the month ranged at $1.22½@1.24, closing at $1.23¾. Spot sales were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 at $1.22¾@1.24¼; 11,600 bu No. 3 at $1.06@1.07¼; 2,400 bu rejected at 90c; and 13,000 bu by sample at 85c@$1.19¼. Total, 64,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and irregular. Sales were 1,200 bu red at $1.23; 400 bu long-berried, in Central, at $1.30; 5,200 bu No. 3 at $1.09@1.10½; and 400 bu by sample at 98c on track. Total, 7,200 bu. The arrivals have been very small for two or three days past, and there is scarcely anything offering.

CORN—Was moderately active and easier, declining ⅜c, and closing ¼c below the latest price of Thursday. The British markets were quiet, and reports averaged "easier," while New York was about ½c off, and our receipts were larger, but exceeded by the out inspection. There was a fair volume of trading in futures, but with less doing in spot, the shipping demand being light, while parties who have engaged vessel-room were disposed to operate slowly till the markets were more settled. The feeling was, however, steadier than the previous day. Cash lots closed at 39⅝c for No. 2, and 35½c for new mixed. Seller May ranged early at 44⅜c, advanced to 44⅝c, fell off to 44c, and closed at 44¼c bid. Seller June was quiet at 43¼@43⅝c, closing at 43⅝c. July was quoted at 44½@44⅝c, March at 39¾@39⅞c, February at 39¼@39¾c, and January at 39@39¼c, the latter closing at 39⅜c bid. Spot sales were reported of 70,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 39@39⅞c; 2,400 bu new high-mixed at 36⅜c; 3,200 bu new mixed at 35½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 35c; 23,000 bu by sample at 32@36c on track; 13,000 bu do at 35⅜@37¾c free on board cars; and 3,000 bu ears at 40@41c. Total, 117,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet and irregular, closing about the same as on the previous evening. The receipts were small, and the supply of car-lots was barely sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade. The trading was principally in May, which opened at 38¼c, sold to 38⅜@38⅝c, off to 38c, and closed at 38¼@38⅜c. February sold early at 33⅞c, and closed at 34c. April sold at 35c, and June was quiet at 38c bid. Regular No. 2 oats were nominal at about 34c, and fresh do sold at 35c. Cash sales were noted of 1,500 bu No. 2 fresh at 35c; 10,500 bu by sample at 36@38¾c on track; and 6,700 bu at 36½@38c free on board. Total, 18,700 bu.

RYE—Was dull and about 1c lower. Fresh No. 2 sold at 76½@77c, and February at 77c. March sold in settlement at 78c. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 76½@77c; 1,200 bu by sample at 78@79c on track. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet, closing stronger under a moderate inquiry from consumers for low grades, with very light offerings. Extra 3 sold early at 62c and was quoted afterwards at 62½@63c. February extra 3 was quiet at 63@63½c, No. 3 sold at 53½c and closed at 53½@54c; No. 2 sold at 86c seller February, and March was quoted at 88c bid. Samples were in moderate local request and scarce. Cash sales included 1,000 bu extra 3 at 63c; 5,000 bu by sample at 54@70c on track; and 2,000 bu at 56@58c free on board. Total, 8,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat advanced ¼@1c under an active demand. Sales 735,000 bu at $1.24¼@1.25 for February, $1.25¼@1.25¾ for March, $1.28¾ for May, and $1.00 for the year. Corn was firmer. Sales, 190,000 bu at 39¼c for January, 44⅜@44½c for May, and 43¾c for June. Oats—10,000 bu at 38¼@38⅜c for May. Mess pork was stronger, with sales of 14,000 brls at $12.97½@13.10 for February and $13.12½@13.15 for March. Lard was stronger; 2,500 tcs at $7.72½ for March and $7.60 for February. Short ribs, 200,000 lbs at $6.62½@6.65 seller March.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was easier, closing ⅜c higher than at 1 o'clock. February sold at $1.24¾ down to $1.24¼, back to $1.24⅝, and closed at $1.24½. March sold at $1.25¼ to $1.25⅜, recovered to $1.25⅝, then fell off to $1.25¼, closing at $1.25⅜. Corn sold at 39⅝c for February. May sold at 44@44⅜c and closed at 44⅜c. June sold at 43¾@44c. Oats sold at 38¼@38⅜c seller May. Dressed hogs—Sales 2 cars at $5.10. Mess pork closed stronger, at $13.00 for February and $13.15@13.17½ for March. Sales 5,500 brls, at $12.97½@13.05 for February and $13.12½@13.17½ for March. Lard closed at $7.60@7.62½ seller February, and sales of 1,000 tcs for March were reported at $7.72½. Short ribs—Sales 150,000 lbs at $6.65@6.67½ seller March.

LATER.

Wheat was stronger late in the day, closing at $1.25¼ for March, which also sold at $1.25⅜. February closed at about $1.24½. Corn was quoted firm, at 44⅜c for May and at 39⅝c for February. Mess pork closed at about $13.17½ seller March. Lard was stronger, with sales of 250 tcs at $7.75 seller March.

The schrs J. Couch, Halsted, and Leighton were reported taken for about 115,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light demand and steady:

Choice hurl	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6½@7
Red-topped do and hurl	5½@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—There is continued firmness in this market. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and fine goods are held a shade higher than last week. The exports from New York since May 1 have been 27,600,000 lbs, against 21,400,000 for the same time last year. We quote:

Creamery	29@34
Good to choice dairy	23@28
Medium	19@22
Inferior to common	10@18
Roll	15@23

BAGGING—Decided firmness still characterizes this market. Grain-bags especially are strong, the tendency being unmistakably upward. We again quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps	14½@16½
Brighton, A	22	Gunnies, single	13 @13½
Otter Creek	21	Do, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	22	Woolsacks	45 @50
American	21½		

CHEESE—Continued firmness is noted in this market. Exporters and the Eastern trade have been buying freely of late, and with a fair Southern local demand also to meet, the market is in a strong position. We advance our quotations as follows:

Full cream	13¼@14
Part skim	11½@12¼
Low grades	5 @ 9

COAL—Trade remains very dull, and the market has a weak and unsettled tone. We still quote:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.50
Lackawanna, nut	7.00
Erie and Briar Hill	7.00
Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	6.00
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was in fair demand and steady. Pork barrels sold at $1.02½@1.05, and lard tierces at $1.15@1.20.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair local demand at lower prices. The market weakened in sympathy with live hogs, and receivers who have been holding lots for better prices wanted to sell out, as the weather was turning warm. Choice heavy weights opened at $5.10 and closed at $5.00. Sales 17 cars and 27 head at $5.00@5.10.

EGGS—Were slow at 16@17, and fresh Southern lots bring 18c occasionally.

FISH—Business is good for the season. Prices continue very firm for both lake and saltwater cured, and the general tendency seems to be upward. We note an advance in the lower grades of mackerel, and in Halifax herring, and quote as follows:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 5.50
Trout, ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ℔ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.50 @ 4.60
Codfish—Dressed	8 @ 8½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.50 @ 6.75
Herring—Holland, ℔ keg	1.15
Herring—Scaled, ℔ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9¼@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Citron was again advanced, and is now quoted very firm, at 21@22c. There were no other price changes, the general market being steady and firm. Trade was quiet at the quotations given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7½@ 7¾
Do, new	9¼@ 10
Raisins, layers, new	2.35 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.50 @2.60
Zante currants, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	21 @ 22

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8 @ 8½
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	9½@ 10½
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	11 @ 11½
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 10
Pecans	8 @ 11½

FURS—Were in fair demand. The receipts continue light, the season having been too mild for a large catch of animals:

	Northern and Northwestern.	Western.
Mink, No. 1	$ .80@$1.00	$ .40@$ .50
Mink, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	.05@ .35	.05@ .35
Muskrat, fall	.06@ .07	.07
Kittens	.03	.02
Opossum	.10	.08
Raccoon, No. 1	.70	.40
Raccoon, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	.10@ .45	.10@ .30
Skunk, black	.75	.75
Skunk, striped	.10@ .50	.10@ .50
Bear, black	6.00@10.00	....
Bear, cub	3.00@ 6.00	....
Bear, grizzly	4.00@ 6.00	....
Beaver, prime, per lb	1.50@ 1.75	1.40@ 1.50
Red fox, No. 1	1.50	1.50
Gray fox, No. 1	.70	.70
Cross fox, No. 1	2.00@ 4.00	1.50@ 3.00
Wild-cat	.15@ .35	.15@ .35
Prairie wolf, No. 1	.70	.70
Mountain wolf, No. 1	2.25	2.00
Deer, per lb	.30@ .35	.30@ .35
Otter, No. 1	6.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.00
Lynx, No. 1	1.50@ 1.75	....
Fisher, No. 1	6.00@ 8.00	....
Wolverine, No. 1	3.00@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.50
Kid fox, No. 1	.35	.35
Marten, No. 1	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 1.75
Badger, No. 1	.80	.80

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were firm under a good inquiry. The European crop of lemons and oranges is reported to be light this season. Apples are weak under rather large supplies, which holders want to reduce, as the winter is too mild for carrying stock successfully:

Apples, ℔ brl, in lots	$2.50@3.00
Cranberries, ℔ brl	7.00@8.00
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@5.50
Valencia oranges, ℔ case	8.00@9.50
Messina oranges, ℔ box	3.75@4.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—Little change was observable in the position of this market. Only a moderate business is in progress, but the prevalent feeling continues firm, all the leading staple articles being held with confidence. Rice is advancing, and sirups and molasses also are stronger. Cloves were again lower, the price dropping off to 38@40c. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@8
Louisiana	7 @7¾
Rangoon	6¾@7

COFFEE.

Java	24 @29½
Rio, prime to choice	18 @18¾
Rio, good	17¾@18
Rio, fair	16½@17
Rio, common	15½@16
Rio, roasting	14½@15

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@11
Crushed	10½@10¾
Granulated	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
A standard	10
A No. 2	9¾@ 9⅞
Extra C	9¼@ 9½
C No. 1	9 @ 9¼
Yellow	8 @ 9
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds	7¾@ 8
New Orleans prime to choice, do	8¼@ 8¾

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	46 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @45
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @40
Blackstrap	28 @35
Choice New Orleans molasses, new	50 @58
Prime do	46 @48
Fair do	42 @44
Common do	38 @40

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	38 @40
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	$1.00@1.05

HAY—Was steady with a moderate inquiry. Considerable hay is arriving in a heated state, it having been pressed during the damp weather. This hay has sold at a loss:

No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, ℔ ton	13.00@13.50
Mixed	11.50@12.50
Upland prairie	11.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	10.00@10.50
Slough	9.00

HIDES—Dealers were buying at the late decline. The receipts are liberal, and tanners are not taking much stock:

Green-cured hides, light, ℔ lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	9¼
Calf, ℔ lb	14½
Dry salted, ℔ lb	13 @14
Dry flint	17 @18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	45

HORSES—Dealers report quite a demand for big draft horses, fine geldings, fine coach teams, fine roadsters, fine business horses, good streeters, street-car horses, and big mules. The following are some of the recent sales effected by Messrs. Fisher & Taylor:

	Age.	Hight.	Pounds.	Price.
One brown horse	5	15¾	1,030	$135.00
One gray horse	7	16	1,100	150.00
One pair blacks	6 & 7	15¾	2,300	280.00
One black mare	6	15¾	1,050	125.00
One bay horse	6	16	1,125	110.00
One bay horse	6	16	1,150	110.00
One sorel horse	6	15¾	1,125	125.00
One gray horse	8	15¾	1,150	110.00
One bay horse	9	16	1,200	160.00
One pair grays	4 & 5	16	2,500	250.00
One bay horse	6	15¾	1,200	125.00
One bay trotting mare	12	16	1,000	250.00
One bay horse	6	15	925	175.00
One bay horse	8	16	1,000	122.50

LUMBER—Was quiet and unchanged. The stock, though larger than usual, is firmly held, and dealers anticipate an active trade early in the spring. The sleighing is excellent in Northern Michigan, and lumbermen are securing plenty of logs. Across the lake the snow has melted away, and work is consequently prosecuted at a disadvantage and greater cost. The Saginaw and Mississippi districts are also nearly bare of snow, and some lumbermen talk of a marked reduction in the log crop. Quotations:

First and second 1¼@2 inch	$ 42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	41.00
Third clear do	36.00
First and second clear dressed siding	19.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	30.00
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@36.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@26.00
Fencing, 1st quality	14.00@15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	12.50@14.00
Common boards, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@12.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.35@ 2.60
Shingles, standard	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, choice	2.55@ 2.75

OILS—Turpentine declined 2c. There were no other changes. Trade was reported quiet, with most lines steadily held:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 13¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17¾
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	21¾
Lard, extra winter	70
Lard, No. 1	62
Lard, No. 2	58
Linseed, raw	75
Linseed, boiled	78
Whale, winter bleached	62
Sperm	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	71
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	61
Bank oil	42
Straits	44
Turpentine	48
Miners' oil	60@ 63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	14
Gasoline, 87 degrees	20¼

POTATOES—Were quiet at 45@55c in cars, and sales were reported from store at 55@65c per bu.

POULTRY—Was in light request and easy under rather free offerings, with the weather mild. Some nearly worthless chickens sold at 1½c per lb. Quotations were as follows: Chickens, dressed, 7@8c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c per lb; ducks, dressed, 7@9c per lb; geese, dressed, 5@8c per lb; venison, 5@7c per lb.

RAGS AND OLD METALS—Country mixed rags are quoted at 3@3¼c per lb, mixed copper at 13c, and brass at 12c per lb; wrought iron at $30.00, heavy casting at $15.00, and stove-plate at $10.00 per ton.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active, opening steady and weakening later under larger offerings of store lots. Sales were reported at $2.80@2.90, prime closing at about $2.88. Clover was quoted dull at $4.50@5.00. Prime was about $4.85. Pure flax was firmer, selling at $1.57, and millet brought 86c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy ℔ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.70
Liverpool fine (brown sacks)	1.55
Liverpool ground alum	1.25

WHISKY—Was active at Thursday's decline. Sales were 500 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.09 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady with light sales to Western mills. The stock is firmly held. The San Francisco *Merchant* gives the production of wool in California last year at 46,903,360 lbs. The clip promises to be considerably larger in 1880. Following are local prices:

Washed fleece, medium choice	48@51
Washed fleece, medium common	46@48
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	42@47
Medium unwashed	35@37
Fine do	29@33
Coarse do	29@32
Tub-washed, choice	53@55
Tub-washed, common to good	40@44

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	4,260	11,835	394
Tuesday	7,439	26,736	1,886
Wednesday	5,647	33,806	2,171
Thursday	4,649	36,620	2,168
Friday	2,843	38,157	2,816
Total	24,838	147,154	9,435
Same time last week	16,989	81,928	4,547
Shipments—			
Monday	2,782	852	....
Tuesday	1,197	1,010	732
Wednesday	3,788	2,061	829
Thursday	3,214	3,515	1,436
Total	10,981	7,438	2,997

CATTLE—It was not a very satisfactory market day, trade dragging more or less throughout, while prices were not thoroughly sustained. For choice grades and the descriptions usually taken by canners and butchers there was no appreciable decline, but for medium to good grades of shipping cattle it was difficult to effect sales at 5@10c "off" from Thursday's quotations. The demand at best was not at all sharp, and, as it was chiefly centered in fat shipping steers and butchers' stuff, holders of medium qualities found it up-hill work to realize, except at a greater sacrifice than they were willing to make; consequently a considerable number of that class of stock had to go over unsold. Light and medium weights—other things being equal—sold relatively better than heavy cattle. The quality was not as good as on the preceding days of the week. There were only a few bunches of extra, and the proportion of choice grades also was less than for some days previous. Common to good steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs, comprised the bulk, and sales were principally within a range of $3.50@4.50. The extreme range of sales was $2.00@5.32½. The local trade secured most of their supplies at $2.50@3.30. Stockers were in demand at $2.50@3.40.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing, 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.90@2.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	2.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,509	$5.05	17	1,151	$4.12½
16	1,526	5.05	17	1,220	4.12½
30	1,370	4.85	16	1,037	4.10
30	1,550	4.80	14	1,101	4.10
68	1,396	4.65	21	1,114	3.90
18	1,316	4.62½	87	1,306	4.07½
14	1,423	4.60	18	1,348	4.05
17	1,330	4.60	19	1,094	4.00
16	1,350	4.55	19	1,043	4.00
30	1,322	4.55	18	1,222	4.00
18	1,418	4.50	46	1,174	3.90
17	1,339	4.35	18	1,148	3.90
15	1,293	4.35	20	1,124	3.80
69	1,222	4.30	25	1,042	3.75
19	1,248	4.35	15	1,294	4.00
18	1,279	4.40	16	1,228	4.00
75	1,280	4.30	42	1,036	3.40
34	1,392	4.30	17	983	3.35
16	1,280	4.30	21	1,080	3.25
64	1,223	4.30	23 stockers	756	3.10
18	1,314	4.30	15	999	3.00
75	1,202	4.25	19 cows	975	2.90
56	1,160	4.20	18 cows	927	2.85
16	1,221	4.10	24 cows	889	2.60
15	1,302	4.10	27 cows	784	2.40
32	1,249	4.15	21 cows	850	2.25
17	1,306	4.15			

HOGS—Trade in this branch of the market opened very dull, and continued without much animation during the greater part of the forenoon, buyers insisting upon a further reduction. Early sales were at 5@10c off from Thursday's figures, and at that decline the market remained steady down to the close, ruling active after about 11 o'clock. Packers were the almost exclusive buyers, the total number taken by shippers not exceeding about 3,500. The quality was as good as on any day of the week, and was much superior to that usually seen in the market at this time of year. Sales ranged from $3.50@4.00 for skips and culls, to $4.75 for fancy lots,—droves averaging 400 lbs and upward. The market closed at $4.25@4.40 for light, and at $4.30@4.70 for heavy. Not many were left over unsold.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	430	$4.75	39	299	$4.40	60	180	$4.35
30	435	4.75	57	285	4.40	55	185	4.35
39	405	4.75	41	277	4.40	70	183	4.35
21	400	4.75	88	345	4.45	56	205	4.30
64	382	4.65	55	301	4.45	55	178	4.30
94	361	4.65	71	255	4.45	28	181	4.30
50	380	4.60	92	275	4.40	93	240	4.30
63	415	4.60	50	287	4.40	46	277	4.30
41	416	4.60	51	188	4.40	83	261	4.30
54	360	4.60	84	291	4.40	79	179	4.30
50	364	4.60	18	253	4.40	53	259	4.30
46	334	4.60	55	303	4.40	74	170	4.30
43	404	4.60	131	214	4.40	112	190	4.30
46	404	4.60	49	288	4.40	73	198	4.30
155	288	4.60	112	319	4.40	71	195	4.30
92	401	4.60	76	297	4.40	89	271	4.25
55	329	4.55	42	260	4.40	45	188	4.25
264	328	4.55	59	285	4.40	112	251	4.25
61	337	4.55	25	345	4.40	26	177	4.25
111	334	4.55	27	305	4.35	48	171	4.25
131	308	4.50	26	225	4.35	38	168	4.25
138	280	4.50	294	265	4.35	81	177	4.25
60	335	4.50	66	223	4.35	56	200	3.90
98	340	4.50	42	250	4.35	21	180	3.75
58	344	4.50	54	183	4.35	49	222	3.75
55	344	4.50	153	243	4.35	17	222	3.65
43	320	4.50	45	291	4.35	26	183	3.65
192	271	4.50	67	223	4.35	30	159	3.65
57	197	4.50	18	225	4.35	30	159	3.50

SHEEP—There was no abatement in the demand, and prices again ruled strong. The best flock seen in the yards for a long time was sold by George Adams, Burke & Co. at $5.85. They averaged 132 lbs, and were fed by George E. Patrick, Wheaton, Ill. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
111	85	$4.25	99	102	$5.30	32	94	$4.50
160	131	5.75	80	104	4.95	78	78	4.12½
168	108	5.50	116	78	4.35	235	113	5.70
80	122	5.75	74	133	5.85	81	104	4.75
101	81	4.12½	169	111	5.60	103	96	4.90
91	92	4.80						

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 612 cars; last week, 545; the usual style and quality. The markets opened with good feeling, more buyers, and, though consignments being large, a trifle better prices obtained than were realized last week. After the bulk of the demand had been supplied, the market fell back, and closed quiet at last week's prices. Export orders small, but business made up the sales by New York speculators.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 119 cars; last week, 107. Sheep in fair demand and steady at $5.25@6.00. Lambs quiet; only two lots of New York stock sold at $6.75@7.05. Receipts to-day large. The market closed weak.

DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet and dull at $5.75@6.00.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] or 1,466 more than last week; average quality fair to good; market nominally unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 119 cars, against [illegible] last week; prime Western sheep, $5.25@6.00; lambs [illegible] at $6.75@7.05.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,652. Market quiet, and buyers and sellers apart, tending [illegible] sales early in the day of choice heavy at [illegible] good shippers, $4.45@4.75; mixed butchers' [illegible] closed with a continued downward tendency.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,200; market dull; prices 10c to 15c lower; run heavy; fair to good Western sheep, $5.00@5.50; fair to choice Western lambs, $5.50@5.90; 8 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,050 head; market dull, weak, and lower; heavy receipts depressed the market; sales of a few good to choice Yorkers at $4.55@4.65; heavy and medium, $4.60@4.82½; 1 load of extra at $4.87, the market closed weak; 18 cars unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,328. Market weaker, and ¼c lower for all grades, except prime and extra, and several car-loads unsold. Dry cows, 7@7¼c ℔ lb; common to good steers, 7¾@9¾c; prime and extra, 10@10½c, with a few selected steers at 11c. Exporters used 600 fat steers, for shipment dressed, exclusive of 10 car-loads fine cattle, for shipment alive to London alive. Shipments to-day, 1,200 quarters. To-morrow's steamers take out 660 quarters and 320 live.

SHEEP—Receipts, 560; prices fell off a fraction. The market closed heavy at $4.50@6.50 ℔ 100 lbs for sheep and $6.25@7.62 for lambs. Shipments to-day, 160 carcasses mutton and 250 carcasses go out to-morrow.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,400; market dull for live at $4.90@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Demand active and the light supply cleaned out quickly; shippers the principal buyers; a drove of fancy steers, averaging 1,660 lbs, brought $5.40; other grades firm at previous quotations; receipts, 900; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—Supply fair and consisting of high grades, which brought $4.50@5.25 for good to fancy; receipts, 1,300; shipments, none.

HOGS—Unchanged; light shipping, $4.10@4.30; packing, $4.25@4.50; butchers to fancy, $4.50@4.65; receipts, 10,300 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 236; shipments, 326; steady; native shippers, $3.30@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.40; native cows, $2.25@3.25; Colorados, $2.80@3.20; Texas, $2.20@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,217; shipments, 882; lower; choice heavy, $4.15@4.20; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.60@4.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—HOGS—Dull; common, $3.50@4.20; light, $4.25@4.40; packing, $4.35@4.50; butchers', $4.50@4.60; receipts, 10,600; shipments, 1,400.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—HOGS—Quiet at $4.30@4.50; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 4,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s 4d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 7d; No. 2, 5s 5½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Easier at 7¼@7⅜d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Lower; California white wheat, average 10s 6d@11s 4d; club, 11s 3d@11s 8d; red Western spring, 10s@10s 10d; red Western winter, 11s@11s 4d. Flour, Western canal, 10@12s. Corn, Western mixed, 5s 6d@5s 7d.

PEAS—Canadian, 6s 10d.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, the past three days, 160,000 qrs; American, 122,000.

YARN AND FABRICS—At Manchester firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—At 32s 9d@33s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—18¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@12s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 6d@11s 5d; spring, 10s@11s; white, 10s 8d@11s 5d; club, 11s 5d@11s 9d. Corn—Old, 5s 7d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1:30 p.m.—Weather wet. Breadstuffs—Small business; lower. Flour, 10s@12s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 4d@11s 4d; spring, 10s@10s 10d; white, 10s 6d@11s 4d; club, 11s 3d@11s 8d. Corn, 5s 5½d; old corn, 5s 7d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 160,000 centals, 122,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—12 m.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 8d; No. 3 do, 9s 3d; California declined 1d. Corn—Not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather dull; red winter and No. 2 spring declined 6d and California 1d. Corn—Not much doing; American mixed declined 3d. Arrived—Wheat rather worse feeling. Corn quiet and steady. To arrive—Wheat dull; California declined 6d; No. 2 spring 1s. Corn dull. Pork—Western P. M., 60s. Lard, 40s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short clear, 38s 6d. Tallow, 37s. Cheese, 71s. Beef—P. M., 88s. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn dull and heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California, 10s 6d@10s 7d; white Michigan, 11s 3d; red winter, 11s 2d; spring—No. 3, 9s 3d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn quiet and steady. MARK LANE—Wheat very heavy. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow; but there is a Continent demand. Fair average of No. 2 spring, 53s 6d; fair average red winter, 55s; fair average California, 53s. Corn quiet and steady; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 54s; nearly due, 53s. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 51s. Country markets for wheat—English generally cheaper; French quiet. Cargoes off coast on sale—Wheat, between 3 @20s; Corn, less than 10s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Winter wheat again decidedly brisk, but unsettled as to values, opening heavily at a reduction of fully 1@2c per bu under renewed pressure to place supplies, but rallying very sharply through the afternoon, recovering about 2@3c from the lowest figures of the day, leaving off firmly at an improvement. Speculative dealings toward the close quickened, and the whole market was probably strengthened by the materially increased demand for early delivery from the export interest, which ran mainly on the grade of No. 2 red and ungraded stock, chiefly red, though white met with a fair share of attention. Spring wheat more sought toward the close, mainly for early delivery on export demand, leaving off more firmly; bids for options advanced at the extreme close about 2@4c per bu without leading to important transactions. Cable advices toward the close were represented favorable to the export movement; 16,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.44¼@1.47¾, closing at $1.47¾ afloat, against $1.46 yesterday; 360,000 bu do, February options, $1.46¼@1.49¾, closing at $1.49¾; 12,000 bu Milwaukee spring in store, $1.41. Corn more freely offered, and quoted generally lower, in most instances ¼@⅝c per bu, on a moderately-active business, closing somewhat irregular; mixed Western ungraded, 56@61½c; No. 2 rye dull; No. 2 Western afloat quoted at 93½@95c. Oats in moderately-active demand, but at a further reduction of about ½c per bu, on free offerings, closing weak; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 47½c asked.

PROVISIONS—Home products moderately active, opening a trifle easier; closing stronger; mess inactive for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $12.50@12.87½ for ordinary to choice; in option line more moderately sought; closed very firm at $13.40@13.50 new, January; $13.50@13.60 February; $13.60@13.70 March; $13.70@13.80 April. Cut meats quiet. Bacon more active; long clear, 7¼c. Western lard in more request for early delivery, quoted at the close firm; in option line quite brisk, opening weaker, closing more firmly; January at close, $7.92½@7.95 for new; February, $7.95@7.97½; March, $8.05@8.07½; April, $8.15@8.17½.

TALLOW—Quiet; 40,000 lbs at 6¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugars quiet at former prices.

WHISKY—Yet quoted at $1.15 asked.

FREIGHTS—In berth freight line comparatively slow movement at irregular, and, in several instances, shade easier rates. In charter contracts, business unusually tame; for Liverpool, 1,200 brls of flour, mainly at 1s 9d; 8,000 bu corn at 3¾d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Dull at 13½@13⅝c. Futures easy; January, 12.84c; February, 12.95c; March, 13.17c; April, 13.38c; May, 13.56c; June, 13.72c; July, 13.82c; August, 13.93c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 17,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.80@5.25; common to choice extra, $5.60@5.90; good to choice, $5.90@8.25; white wheat extra, $6.25@6.75; extra Ohio, $5.75@7.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 41,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.33@1.35; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41 store; Sheboygan spring, $1.42; ungraded spring, $1.44; ungraded red, $1.38@1.45; No. 1 white (sales 23,000 bu) $1.42@1.43; No. 2 red, January (sales 104,000 bu), $1.44@1.47¼; February (sales 296,000 bu), $1.48@1.49¾; March (sales 552,000 bu), at $1.49@1.52½. Rye—Western, 92@93c. Corn heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; ungraded, 56@61½c; steamer, 57½@58¼c; No. 3, 56@56½c; No. 2, new, 60¼@60½c; old, 61@61½c; steam white, 61½c; No. 2 white, 66c; steam yellow, 58c; No. 2, January, 60½c; February, 58½@59c; March, 58@58½c; May, 57½c. Oats—Moderate trade; receipts, 25,000 bu; mixed Western, 46½@48c; white Western, 47½@49c.

HAY—Firm at 75c.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c. Molasses steady, with fair demand. Rice active and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 85¼c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm at 6¾@6 13-16c.

RESIN—Steady at $1.65@1.65.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 43@44c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 18@19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $12.50@12.62½. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, $7.25; short do, $7.50. Lard easier; prime steam, $7.92½@7.95.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western, 10@14c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.25¾ bid cash; $1.28@1.28 January; $1.32½@1.30½@1.31⅜@1.30⅝ February; $1.34@1.33@1.33⅝ April. Corn weak; 33⅝@33¾c cash; 33½c January; 32⅝@33@33⅝c February; 37⅝@37¾c March; 41c May. Oats higher; 37@37¼c cash; 37@37¼c January; 37¼c February. Rye dull; 70c asked. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.00 cash; $13.00@13.25 February; $13.12½@13.17½ March. Dry salt meats quiet; car-lots, $4.00@4.10, $6.45@6.55, $6.60@6.70. Bacon unchanged; loose ribs, $7.15@7.20. Lard dull at $7.40 asked, $7.30 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and heavy; Western superfine, $4.75@5.25; do extra, $5.50@6.25; do family, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, weak, but fairly active; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1.39¼; February, $1.41¼@1.41¾; March, $1.43½@1.46; April, $1.48@1.48¾; May, $1.49@1.49¾. Corn—Western lower and dull; Western mixed, spot, January, February, and March, 55@55¾c; April, 55@55½c; steamer, 55@56c. Oats quiet but firm; Western white, mixed, 46@47c; Pennsylvania, 48@49c. Rye dull at 80@85c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17.00@18.

PROVISIONS—Easier and in buyers' favor. Mess pork, new, $14.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 7¼c; do packed, 5¾@7¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8¼c. Hams, 10½@11c. Lard, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 26@27c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Dull at 14@15c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude nominal; refined, 7½c bid.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, 14@16½c.

SUGAR—Firm; A soft, 9½c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, dull; cotton, 5-16d; flour, 1s 8d; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,850 brls; wheat, 38,200 bu; corn, 6,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 104,800 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 234,400 bu; corn, 113,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Dull; Indiana superfine, $4.50; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6.37½; good, $6.50; choice, $6.62½; fancy, $6.75; St. Louis fancy, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.87½@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; rejected, $1.33; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.40½; No. 2 red, January, $1.40½ bid, $1.41½ asked; February, $1.42 bid, $1.42¾ asked; March $1.44 bid, $1.44½ asked. Corn dull; sail, yellow, on track, 58c; do afloat, 58c; sail, mixed, January, 57½c bid, 58½c asked; February, 57c bid, 57½c asked; March, 56½c bid, 57½c asked. Oats dull and lower; stained, 46½c; mixed, 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady; prime mess beef, $12.00. Mess pork, $14.00. Hams—Smoked, $10.00@11.00; pickled, $8.50. Lard, $8.00@8.25.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 18c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 13½@13¾c; do good, 13@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 102,000 bu.

WOOL—Firm and unchanged; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 50@55c; extra, 50@54c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 50@53c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48@50c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 48@50c; washed, combing, and delaine, 50@55c; tub-washed, 53@60c; unwashed, combing, and delaine, 40@45c; pulled, 45@55c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Market dull; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.50@5.75; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.50@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady with good demand at 55@58c. Oats firm at 54c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm at $2.45@2.50.

HAY—Market dull; prime, $22.00@23.00; choice, $25.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00@13.25. Lard dull, weak, and lower; tierce, $8.00; keg, $8.50. Bulk-meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose, 4.37½@4.62½; clear rib, $6.75; clear, 7c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c. Hams, sugar-cured, dull; canvased, 9@10c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½@17¼c. Sugar steady, with good demand; inferior, 5@6c; common to good common, 6½@6¾c; prime to choice, 7¾@7¾c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses—Common, 29@31c; fair, 33@35c; centrifugal, 27@35c; prime to choice, 38@45c; cistern bottom, 35@40c; fermenting, 30@35c lower than the above quotations. Rice—Market dull at 6¼@7¼c.

BRAN—Steady at 75c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange, $1.00 per $1,000 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and declined ¼c, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.31½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.23; January, $1.23; February, $1.23½; March, $1.24½; No. 3 do, $1.08½; No. 4, $1.00½; rejected, 90½c. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 38½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c. Rye unsettled and lower; No. 1, 75c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, 73c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork quiet at $12.90 cash; $13.00 March. Prime steam lard, $7.60 cash; $7.70 March. Live hogs active and firm at $4.25@4.60. Dressed hogs steady at $5.00@5.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu; barley, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,700 bu; barley 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.29; February, $1.32; March, $1.34½; April, $1.37½; May, $1.40; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.11. Corn dull; high-mixed, 41c; No. 2, spot, 40½c; January, 40½c; February, 40½c; rejected, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime, $4.60; No. 2, $4.30.

Closed: Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.31; January, $1.31; February, $1.34½; March, $1.37½; April, $1.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $5.00@5.25; Wisconsin extra, $5.75@6.50; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.75@7.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, winter wheats, $7.50@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; new 60@63½c; old, 64@66c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 52@55c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 47½@49c. Rye, 95c@$1.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; corn, 32,000 bu; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; corn, 44,000 bu; wheat, 36,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—COTTON—Firm, at 12¼c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $6.10@6.25; fancy $6.40@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.27@1.30. Corn dull and lower at 41@43c. Oats firm at 39@41c. Rye dull at 88@89c. Barley firm at 78@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.25. Lard firm at $7.40@7.45. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $4.25; clear ribs, $6.87; clear sides, $6.95. Bacon firm; shoulders, $5.25; clear ribs, $7.37½; clear, $7.62½. Hams, 9@10c. Green meats—Weather unfavorable; no transactions.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 75c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—COTTON—Firm at 12¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.28. Corn quiet; white, 46c; mixed, 45c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 41c; mixed, 40c. Rye—Market easier at 88@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.00. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, $8.50; do keg, $9.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $4.50; $6.70@6.90. Bacon quiet. Hams, sugar-cured, 9½@10½c.

WHISKY—$1.08.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 8,889 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu; No. 2 cash, $1.15; January, $1.15; No. 3 cash, $1.04½; January, $1.04½. Corn—Receipts, 26,006 bu; shipments, 41,988 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 28½c; January, 28½c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 37@37½c; mixed, 36½@37c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 79½@80c; 10,000 bu March sold at 82½c.

HIGHWINES—Steady; sales, 200 brls finished goods at $1.08.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.28@1.29. Corn weak at 38@38½c. Oats weak at 38½@40½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn steady; Western mixed, 57@58c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 62,000 bales; American, 48,000, of which the speculators took 4,000 and the exporters 5,000; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 21,000; actual export 7,000; total receipts, 58,000; American, 41,000; total stock, 504,000; American, 363,000; amount afloat, 290,000; American, 268,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—COTTON—The weekly statement is as follows: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 130,000 bales; same time last year, 111,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,461,000; same time last year, 2,917,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 108,000; same time last year, 120,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,911,000; same time last year, 1,661,000; stock at all United States ports, 901,000; same time last year, 841,000; stock at all interior towns, 208,000; same time last year, 152,000; stock at Liverpool, 501,000; same time last year, 424,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 268,000; same time last year, 213,000.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; crude lower at $1.13¾ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7¾c Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with oil offered at $1.10, declined to $1.08¼, advanced to $1.09¾, declined and closed at $1.08¼ bid for spot. Shipments, 65,000, averaging 45,000; transactions, 233,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Cotton goods in better demand and very firm, with an upward tendency; medium and light fancy prints in good request, and shirting prints active and firm. Piques and quilts in good demand. Spring woolens, for men's wear, quiet; but there is more inquiry for heavy cotton warp and all-wool cassimeres by the clothing trade.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 40½c.

Carrying Pistols in Arkansas.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

A man was arraigned in Little Rock on a charge of carrying a revolver.

"Haven't you got better sense than to carry a pistol like this?" asked the Judge, holding up a pepper-box pistol.

"Yes, sir."

"Don't you know that the law says you shall be fined $25?"

"Yes, sir; but I didn't know it was any harm to carry such a pistol."

"But it is, sir. Any man that would carry such a pistol ought to go to the Penitentiary for life. Suppose you were to get into a fight, having such a pistol. While you were trying to shoot, the other fellow would run away. You may go this time, but if I ever hear of you carrying such a worthless pistol again I'll get up a petition to the Governor and have you hung. No wonder we are slandered at the North when such trifling men as you are carrying pistols that would only hurt a man by lying on his stomach and refusing to digest."

PARIS.

A Bibliomaniac's Paradise—The Arches of the Odeon.

Old Books and New Books—Bookstalls, Booksellers, and Bookworms.

Rambles Along the Quays and Down the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince—The "Bouquinistes."

Illustrated Publications, Reviews, and Newspapers—A Comparison Between American and French Papers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—A young poet, writing for the columns of a Paris paper, compared this city to a man, and the Quartier Latin to the man's head. However fanciful the first part of his idea may have been, the last part was reasonable enough. The Quartier Latin is the centre and hot-bed of French intellectual activity. All the great schools, colleges, and lecture-rooms lie together in a cluster around the stately walls of the Pantheon. Here are the College de France, the Sorbonne, the Schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Medicine, the Chief Lycees, the School of St. Barbe, the Library of Ste. Genevieve, and the Odeon. Here live many of the rising men of letters, the poets, thinkers, dreamers, inventors, doctors, lawyers, and statesmen of to-morrow. Here lived many of the thinkers and the actors in the drama of to-day. The whole neighborhood of the Pantheon and the Boulevard St. Michel is delightfully redolent of literature and learning.

BOOKS

meet the eye at every turn, in shops and on the shelves of "bouquinistes"; books old and new, rare and common, worthless and priceless; books bound in vellum and bound in cloth, in paper and morocco,—many not bound at all; some torn and tattered, others mildewed and moth-eaten; books of all kinds and all nations, from the last novel of Zola or Daudet to the well-thumbed volume of the Tauchnitz series, and the cabalistic parchment of Turkey and the Far East. Librarians and publishers flourish in the Quartier Latin. The Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine and the Rue des Ecoles is full of them. They monopolize whole blocks on the Boulevard St. Germain. And the Galleries of the Odeon are an immense bookstall. The pleasantest lounge in Paris for an idle man is, I unhesitatingly assert, under the Odeon arches. When I say an idle man I do not mean exactly any man who happens to be idle, but the idler,—the "flaneur,"—the rambler,—the man who has nothing very particular to do with the daily, practical battle of business, and who has a good deal of time on his hands. He may or may not be literary; but at all events he must love reading. To such persons the Odeon bookstalls are

AN UNFAILING RESOURCE

in all moods and weathers. Many and many a pleasant hour have I spent under those incomparable arches. The hours seem to fly there. You pass from the newest volume published by Charpentier or Calmann Levy to a curious reprint of some half-forgotten medieval monk. From these you go on to heaps of fresh-smelling papers and reviews. When the reviews are exhausted you may turn to a dainty bibliophilist's edition of Musset or Beranger, and dip into the pages of Christmas books, all gold and scarlet, travels by Jules Verne, scientific romances by Flammarion and Louis Figuier, fairy-tales of the ever-green Perrault, and moral tales by the pious purveyors in ordinary of the Bibliotheque Rose. You can rummage to your heart's content, quite unrestrained and unmolested, in long rows of blue-and-yellow-clad novels by Dumas, Balzac, and Paul de Kock; skim the opening chapters of Renan's last contribution to the History of Christianity; and, if you are so minded, you can very comfortably get through the whole of one of Coppée's comedies,—always providing the leaves of the book are cut. Nobody bothers you. The shopman don't look on you with suspicion, even if you are threadbare and poor.

YOU CAN DO WHAT YOU PLEASE,

in reason, with the whole delightful stock in trade; and I am not sure that any one would protest if you were a non-purchasing customer of the stalls every day in the year. The Galleries of the Odeon are an institution. If they were to disappear, many a student and idler would be at a loss for his daily recreation; and I, at least, should feel as if the very pleasantest feature of the Quartier Latin had been swept away. From morning till late in the evening the Odeon arches are thronged. Venerable professors there meet on terms of fellowship and equality with graceless pupils. Penniless Bohemians elbow well-to-do bibliomaniacs. Journalists, poets, and novelists jostle each other here, and are not envious.

But the Odeon is not the favorit haunt of real, serious bookworms. These affect a fine disdain for the crowded arches. Their literary walks are the Quays, the old streets running from the Boulevard St. Germain to the Seine, the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, and the Rue Soufflot. At the Odeon the majority of the books are new and clean. It is different at the Quays. There a new book is an almost unfindable article.

GREASY, MUSTY, DUSTY TOMES

are the rule; tomes free from worms and corruption are the exceptions. For a good couple of miles, at the least, the stone parapet bordering the river is covered by the stalls and boxes of the "bouquinistes." Two miles of dog's-eared philosophy and rotting science, moldering history, and fly-blown romance! A Bibliomaniac's Paradise! Each "bouquiniste" has his regular place on the parapet, which he takes possession of early in the morning, and leaves when the shades of evening begin to make business difficult. Once upon a time "bouquinistes" were, they say, ignorant and guileless. You had a chance of picking up valuable manuscripts and rare editions at about a twentieth part of their proper price; and could, when driven into a corner by want of money or the indelicate remissness of a friend, dispose of your own superfluous volumes at a figure relatively respectable. This, however, was long before I knew them. The "bouquiniste" of the present generation is

AN ORDINARY MAN OF BUSINESS,

who buys his goods dirt-cheap, and sells them as dearly as possible. The habit of chaffering with the customer, the constant and disheartening increase of the number of bibliophilist explorers, and, perhaps, the utilitarian spirit of the Age, have spoilt him. I defy you to buy a book worth 20 francs for anything less than 10 now. Rare editions are become so rare on the Quays that you never, or hardly ever, see any; and, as to getting a decent offer for any works you may want to *sell*, why, the very notion of such a thing is ridiculous. The honestest bookstall-keeper I know in Paris (he may be found not a hundred miles from the Rue Corneille) gives you half the rightful value of the book—and instantly after labels it for sale at double what he pays you. The most dishonest (you may find *him* not a hundred inches from the corner of what was the Rue St. Arnaud) offers you a fifth part of the real value of the book—and coolly sells it back for 50 per cent what it cost when new. But I should explain that this villain deals almost exclusively in foreign wares.

I have come across bargains now and then in the Rue Soufflot and the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince. Odd volumes of Hazlitt and Coleridge can occasionally be picked up there for much less than you would be asked for them in the Strand or Holywell street. But I fancy the rapid disappearance of these authors, whenever they put in an appearance on the shelves of the booksellers, is beginning to be noticed. In a year or two the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince will be demoralized, like the rest of the literary streets, and the bargain-hunter will be at his wits' end.

NEW BOOKS,

of the lighter order at least, are cheaper here than in London. For instance, a new novel, no matter whether the author be Octave Fuillet or the merest scribbler, costs you nominally three francs and a half, and really, after deduction of discount, two francs seventy-five centimes; that is to say, a trifle over half a dollar. The odious three-volume system does not exist here. Reprints of most standard French novelists cost from a franc to a franc and a half the volume. Georges Sand's works are dearer; but Dumas', Murger's, Balzac's, Eugene Sue's, Stendahl's, and Paul Feval's are to be had for a franc. So are Paul de Kock's now, and Champfleury's. Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, Theophile Gautier, Merrimée, and Victor Hugo are sold at from two francs to three and a half a volume, in paper covers. Zola, Daudet, Flaubert, De Goncourt, and the great mass of living novelists cost the usual two francs seventy-five centimes. Plays acted at the leading theatres are priced at two francs apiece; operatic libretti at from one to one and a half francs. Rénan is quoted at the aristocratic figure of seven francs and a half; but there is a popular edition of his "Vie de Jesus" at a franc. As for the classics, from Montaigne to Rousseau and Chateaubriand, any of them can be purchased in yellow paper for the reasonable sum of one franc seventy-five centimes; while, if you don't mind ruining your eyes and spoiling your temper, you may get the same in badly-printed pocket-volumes at twenty-five centimes apiece.

The French are proud, and justly proud, of their

EDITIONS DE LUXE.

The Elzevir editions, and some others issued by Charpentier and Lemerre, are marvels of typographic and artistic finish. But they are dear. American wood-engravers are, I think,—judging from their contributions to the magazines,—in advance of their European rivals; but, in steel engraving, and in the artistic applications of photography, France outdoes all. I was looking at a collection of French illustrations, at the Odeon, the other night (taken, I believe, from the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*), which seemed to me finer than anything of the kind I had ever seen before. Equally undeniable is the superiority of the French in the department of comic and satiric illustrated literature. If the London *Vanity Fair* and *Punch* be excepted, there is no satiric publication in the world to be compared, artistically speaking, to *La Vie Parisienne*, the *Journal Amusant*, the *Petit Journal pour Rire*, and *Charivari*. But there is a sad falling off directly on turning to the political dailies and the reviews. You get used to having only four badly-printed pages of information for fifteen or twenty centimes, after a while; but at first

YOU CANNOT READ THE FRENCH PAPERS,

if you are Anglo-Saxon, without discomfort. American and English papers seem no less absurd to French people. They are constantly amused at the size and shape of our journals. "Oh, mon Dieu! how on earth do you find time to read the whole of them?" is a remark I have made me over and over again. I have tried to explain that, as a rule, we do not go bang through the advertisements when we take up our morning paper; but I dare not say I have convinced anybody by my explanations. It does not occur to the Parisians that they really read far more newspaper-matter than we do, while they are in the cafés and brasseries. But somehow French newspapers are very much like French dishes. You may take a lot of them without feeling much the heavier. The sauce is the best part of the meal in each instance; and, let me tell you, good sauce, literary or other, is a thing not by any means to be despised.

HARRY MELTZER.

THE TAY BRIDGE HORROR.

Looking from the Window of a Cozy Room on the Flashing-Down of the Train.

The London *Telegraph* of the 30th ult. contains this description by an eye-witness of the Tay bridge disaster:

"Enjoying the cozy comforts of my own parlor fireside on Sunday night, I listened to the fierce clamor of the storm without, and felt a deep sense of gratitude for the security I possessed, mingled with a feeling of compassion for the poor sailors on the sea battling with the storm. The children had gathered around me for their usual Bible stories, and with an instinctive sense of fear they nestled close to my side as they heard the wild efforts of the blast to batter in the casement of the window. I chose the story of St. Paul's shipwreck on the Island of Melita, thinking that the storm without might help me to impress upon their young minds the terrible nature of the dangers to which the Apostle was exposed as the ship lay riding helplessly upon the waves, with four anchors between it and certain destruction. While thus engaged a blast of wind more furious than before had caught the chimney-tops of a house almost opposit my parlor windows, and brought them down to the ground with a thundering crash that startled every one of us to our feet. Stepping over to the casement I gazed out upon the street, and just then a blaze of moonlight lighted up the broad expanse of the Tay down below, and the long, white, sinuous line of the Tay Bridge came into view. I looked at my watch, and saw that it was exactly 7 o'clock. 'The Edinburg train will be due immediately,' I exclaimed to my wife; 'come and let us watch to see if it will attempt to cross on such a night.' So saying, I turned down the gas in the parlor and prepared to await the appearance of the train. The light by this time had become most fitful. Great masses of clouds were sweeping across the expanse of the heavens, at times totally obscuring the light of the full moon. 'There she comes,' cried one of the children, and at that moment the slowly-moving lights of the Edinburg train could be distinctly seen rounding the curve at Wormit, and passing the signal-box at the south side, entering upon the long, straight line of that portion of the bridge. The train once on the bridge, seemed to move along with greater swiftness, and when the engine entered the tunnel-like cloisters of the great girders my little girl exactly described the effect of the lights as seen through the lattice-work when she exclaimed, 'Look, papa, isn't that like lightning?' All this takes some time to write down, but to the eye it seemed as if almost simultaneous with the entrance of the train upon the bridge. A comet-like burst of fiery sparks sprang out as if forcibly ejected into the darkness from the engine. In a long visible train the streak of fire was seen till quenched in the water below. Then there was absolute darkness on the bridge. A silence fell upon our eager group at the window. Then, with stunning force, the idea broke upon my mind. 'Heavens!' I cried, 'I fear the train is over the bridge!' With a growing horror I watched the curve at the north side to try if I could see the train pass that point, but as several minutes passed and no moving object broke the continuity of the bridge at that point, I snatched up my hat and hurried down and across the Magdalen Green, to meet several individuals all bent upon the same errand as myself.

"The terrific nature of the gale at this time may be inferred from the fact that, descending the slope of the green, I had to crouch down upon the grass to prevent my being blown bodily away. It seemed as if the wind had become a solid compelling power. One gentleman was blown against another on the green, and both tumbled together. The massive signal-post beside the signal-box on the north end of the bridge was bent by the wind like a willow wand, and, on entering upon the esplanade, the sand and pebbles were dashing about with such force that the hands and face were positively sore with the violence of the impact. My hands held behind my back for a minute were completely filled with the drifting sand and pebbles. Looking towards the river nothing clearly could be made out. The water from the broken Newport water-pipe on the bridge was pouring into the river, and, being caught in its descent by the wind, was lashed into a misty spray that helped to veil the gap that had by this time been made in the iron highway.

"A number of gentlemen having now collected below the bridge on the Esplanade, one of them climbed up into the signal-box above and there learned from the man stationed less than a mile from the scene of the great catastrophe that he knew nothing more of what had happened than that the train signalled to him as having entered upon the bridge fully fifteen minutes before had never reached his station, and that all telegraphic communication with the other side had ceased. What had in reality happened the public know now as well as they will ever be likely to know. An entire train with its living freight had been swept into the bosom of the Tay. The rest was left to the imagination. In the clear sunlight of this morning I have again visited the spot, but so calmly was the river then rolling onwards towards the sea that, save for the incontestable evidence of the great gap in mid-river, it was difficult to think that the significant scene of last night was other than a horrid nightmare."

New York Life and New York Prices.

G. A. Sala in London Telegraph, Jan. 1.

I suppose that luxurious life in New York is at the present moment about the most expensive of any life in any city in the world. Paris, during the Exhibition season, was costly enough, in all conscience; but the Cafe Anglais, Bignon's, and the Maison Doré were cheap when compared with the first-class restaurants of New York. The city is dearer than St. Petersburg, dearer than Madrid. I am constrained to have a private sitting-room in addition to a bed-room, as I have a great deal of writing to do, and I pay $7 a day, or 28 shillings, for accommodation which I could certainly obtain at the Hotel d'Angleterre at St. Petersburg for six roubles, or 15 shillings, and at the Fonda de los Principes at Madrid for an Isabellino, or 20 shillings, per diem. Yet the cities on the Neva and the Manzanares are proverbially quoted as phenomenally expensive capitals. Good wearing apparel here is frightfully expensive. Two dollars and twenty-five cents, or nine shillings, are charged for a pair of Dent's kid gloves, which you could purchase in Piccadilly for four shillings and sixpence. Ladies' gloves are proportionately costly. You cannot get a Havana cigar worth smoking for less than nine pence, and 18 pence is thought to be quite a moderate price for a Regalia Britannica. There is no drinkable champagne under $3, or 12 shillings, a bottle. Claret is equally dear. In fact, so far as my experience goes, I have found that the purchasing power of the dollar in New York does not exceed an English florin, just as in analogously expensive Holland the tourist finds, to his dismay, that the Dutch guilder does not go further than an English shilling.

THE COURTS.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

The argument of the motion for injunction in the case of A. M. Palmer vs. Samuel Villa, of the Villa-Wallace Combination company, came up again before Judge Drummond yesterday afternoon. The case came up on a motion for injunction to prevent the defendants from playing "A Banker's Daughter" or "A Celebrated Case" in Indianapolis or elsewhere in Indiana, and was brought here from Indianapolis, where it was begun. Notice of the motion was given the defendants by telegraph, but no opposition was made to the motion. Palmer claims to have the sole right to represent these two plays except the license he has given to the Collier company, and he charges the defendants are infringing on his copyright. After the reading of the bill and affidavits by Mr. Hardy, Judge Drummond granted the injunction asked under a bond for $5,000. The papers were sent down last night to Elkhart and will be served to-day.

ITEMS.

Judge Gary will hear motions in his common-law room this morning.

Juge Jameson will hear divorce cases at 2 p. m. to-day.

Judge Smith will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial.

Judges Barnum and Tuley will hear divorce cases to-day, and Judge Rogers submitted cases.

In the libel suit of Lorenz Brentano vs. Richard Michaelis and the Chicago *Freie Presse* judgment was yesterday entered on the verdict before Judge Moran. The verdict was for $50.

The hearing of the patent suit of Graham vs. McCormick was concluded yesterday before Judges Drummond and Dyer, and taken under advisement. It will be decided a week from to-day.

The habeas corpus case of J. Charles Haines, in jail for alleged contempt of the Probate Court in not paying over certain moneys, will be heard to-day by Judge Moran.

A discharge was issued yesterday to Charles H. Hall and David Van Winkle.

The trial of the suit of Thomas Tilley against the City of Chicago was continued all day yesterday and postponed to to-day. The prosecution got through their evidence, and the defense began putting in testimony. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

DIVORCES.

Josie Rowlins filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from her husband, William J. Rowlins, on account of his impotency.

Elizabeth Long asked for a similar decree against John F. Long on account of his alleged drunkenness and cruelty.

STATE COURTS.

Samuel R. Johnson, T. C. Bruner, W. F. Sweesy, O. S. Wood, J. H. Budd, E. A. McClure, and M. Cummings, all of Omaha, filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against Charles H. and Marcia F. Sedgwick and Charles H. Hapgood to reform a trust-deed. They state that in October, 1875, Charles H. Sedgwick was elected County Judge for Douglas County, Nebraska, and gave a bond in the sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, they going on his bond as sureties. In order to secure them from any loss he gave them a mortgage securing $2,500 on Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Block 6, in Frazer's Subdivision. The notes were made payable to his order, and by some mistake he failed to indorse them. By another mistake also, it was recited that the notes had been indorsed by complainants as accommodation indorsers. The sureties now ask that the mortgage may be amended by striking out this clause about the indorsement; that the notes be treated as though properly indorsed, and that the mortgage may be foreclosed.

Jabez C. Crooker began a suit in attachment against John Adrianson, claiming $1,850.

The Union National Bank brought suit for $8,000 against H. Winston Walker, and another for the same amount against A. M. Walker.

John Higgins filed a bill against Simon and Lizzie Higgins, Mary Griffin, Annie A. Shannahan, the Seminary of the Sacred Heart, John Murphy, Thomas Murphy, and John McCaffrey to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000 on the undivided interest of the defendants in Lots 1 and 7, in McCaffrey's and Murphy's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, 38, 13.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charles L. Wall et al., minors, the new bond of Edward Quinlan, the guardian, for the sum of $4,300, was approved.

In the estate of Margarete G. Jacobson et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Hedwig Margarete, and his bond of $4,000 was approved.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions. No call until further notice.

JUDGE SMITH—149, 154, 198, 204, 209, 218, 227, 228, 234, 238, 241, 242, 250, 252, 254, 255. No preliminary call. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions at 9 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case term No. 1,519, Higgins vs. Monroe, and old calendar Nos. 330, 336, 340 to 346 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—208 to 220, inclusive, except 211 and 216. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases; same call as Friday.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Louis Hullison vs. Schooner Orkney Lass; decree, $308.21.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Louis Sievers vs. Emil G. Metelmann, $384.31.—S. K. Oliver vs. Louis and Gilbert Hardisty, $136.23.

JUDGE SMITH—Frederick Kasten, Administrator, vs. John Slattery, $229.14.—Matthew Kiely et al. vs. J. C. McFarland and Isaac N. Price, $268.40.—R. E. Jenkins vs. John M. Stephens and Richard Duwall, $238.—Joseph Sherwin vs. Franklin P. Duyer and Daniel Sweeney, $4,479.17.—J. A. Ward et al. vs. Jacob Lansing and Norman and Chester Tucker, $380.50.—Philip Best Brewing Company vs. Edward E. Mooney, verdict $404.25, and motion for new trial.—C. J. Miller et al. vs. Ira Couch, $1,072.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Nicholaus Schottler vs. Joseph Mehrer, $3,608.88.

A Kentucky Dog's Traits.

Lexington (Ky.) Press.

There is a 4-months'-old pup in this county that has such a fondness for music that he will make an effort to join in when any one commences to whistle or sing near him. A concert of voices is his delight, and when allowed he will take a position in the crowd, sit upon his haunches, elevate his head, shut his eyes, and howl in unison with the song, modulating his voice as near as possible to the notes of the music. Under the influence of instrumental music he becomes wild with delight, and will frequently break off from his wild vocalization, seize his tail between his teeth, and go whirling round and round as if engaged in a wild dance. Since he was four weeks old he has given evidence of peculiarity in this respect.

A Snake Story.

Montague (N. J.) Special to New York Times.

Mr. Decker Coykendall owns a farm near Libertyville, Sussex County, N. J. Last spring, while passing through a piece of wood adjoining his residence, he discovered a small hole in the ground, from which he saw a huge black snake emerge, and afterward saw another put its head out. Being satisfied that it was their den, he took a gun which he was carrying, and watching the hole a short time shot ten large snakes as they came out. He then decided to let the nest alone until cold weather. A few days ago, in company with two other men, Mr. Coykendall went to the den armed with a pick and shovel. He commenced digging, and, after having got about twelve inches, he came to the snakes. The hole in the ground where they entered was not over two inches in diameter, and at no place did the den measure over two feet in depth; but several holes ran off in different directions from the spot where most of the snakes were discovered. There were no stones in the hole, and the reptiles were simply embedded in the clay. The snakes when found were in a torpid condition, and pulling them out one by one, Mr. Coykendall filled a one-bushel corn-basket and part of a bag with them. He carried them home, and, after washing them, placed them in a wooden box. There were eighty-eight snakes in all, seventy-six being the common black snake, and twelve the ordinary milk snake. Among the black snakes are several that measure nearly seven feet, and some of them weigh nearly four pounds. This is believed to be the largest capture of snakes ever made at one time in Sussex County, if not in the State.

OKOLONA.

Howls from the Representative of the Solid South.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

If we can't have Repudiation, we won't have rag money.

No more pandering to the rag-money rabble of the Western wilds.

When you have found us a white blackbird, we will find you a darky Democrat,—perhaps.

The South and East will enter the next Presidential Convention of our party together, and will disgruntle the Western Democracy, world without end, Amen!

If there had been no Democratic party, there would have been no Secession. Three cheers for the Democratic party, and a tiger for Secession!

The King-killers are making things hum in the Old World.

One of 'em has just tried his hand on the adolescent Alfonso of Spain.

But wait till Grant sticks a tiara on his top-knot,
If you want to see sport.

"The shotgun will have 103 majority in the joint ballots of the next Mississippi Legislature."—*Detroit (Mich.) Post and Tribune.*

Bully for the shot-gun, boys, and bully for its trigger!
Its rule is better for the land than rule of knave and nigger.

When the Stalwart superintendents set their sigils to an official document declaring that "'T is is a Nation," they will find the
Ropes ready,
The bullets molded, and
The knives whetted
That will send them gallivanting to glory.

There is one right that the States of this Union will never relinquish.
That right is
The right of Secession,
And the day is not distant when it will be asserted through the throats of artillery,
Unless the General Government slinks back into its proper kennel like the pitiful cur that it is.

The Solid South is still misrepresented by a few Congressmen of the Conservative mold.
They were nominated that the nigger vote might be scooped in;
But the nigger vote has been
Summarily squelched,
And the retirement of these Conservative Congressmen will be one of the results.

We feel to believe that there isn't a Democratic darky in the Solid South.
The last one of 'em is a muscular Republican in the honest recesses of his heart,
And would vote for Grant, IF he could get a chance.
But that is a thundering big IF you know!

Those Northern Democrats don't know beans when the bag's open.
Why in Jerusalem-my-happy-home don't they hornswoggle the darkies in their latitude out of the ballot,
On the Mississippi plan?
We of the South have nullified the atrocious amendments, so far as our own commonwealths are concerned.
Let our friends of the North follow suit, and thereby capture Ohio and other States in which the sable suffrage-slingers hold the balance of power.

"All these professions from the South of a desire for Grant on the part of the Democrats are hypocritical, and this Union can never be cemented or the people pacified by the arts of the hypocrits."—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

If you hear a Democrat say he favors Gen. Grant for President in 1880, you may set him down as
A nump or
A ninnyhammer,
A slink or
A slubberdegullion,
A pap-sucker or
A place-beggar,
A half-breed or
A hypocrit.
If you will study his character (providing he has a character) you will find that one of these epithets will describe him to a dot.

"Remember Andersonville! and remember its hellish horrors."—*Stalwart Ex.*

Well! remember or forget them, just as you see proper.
It is all one to us.
But,
If the grand Confederate Government had sent a minie-ball
Whistling
Through the
Black,
Brutal,
Bloodthirsty
Heart
Of the last prisoner at Andersonville, it would have served the rake-belly ruffian right.
They ought to have been shot down like the dogs that they were.
They came here to
Shoot,
Burn,
Steal,
And perpetrate the most damnable and devilish crimes in the catalog of Hades. They thereby forfeited the protection of all human and heavenly laws, and their corpses should have been cast pell-mell to the graveworms of Georgia.

What Three Boys Said.

Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday afternoon a boy about 8 years old was slowly walking down Cass avenue. A boy about 10 was hiding at the corner of Bagg street to catch and thump him. A third boy, two years older, was going up the street.

"Revenge is sweet!" muttered the boy behind the fence as he peered out.

"Speed is a great desideratum!" observed the small boy as he saw the trap and started on a run.

"To the victor belongs the spoils!" chuckled the third as he picked up a hat and a foot-ball and made for an alley.

"Nothing succeeds like success," remarked the small boy as he gained his back dooryard.

"Put off 'till to-morrow what you cannot do to-day," reflected the second as he slowly sauntered back.

"No path can lead straight on," sighed the big boy as he dropped the plunder and crawled through a fence at sight of a policeman coming up the alley.

Costume in Liberia.

Mayor Leone, of Monrovia, Liberia, prints the following advertisement in a local newspaper: "Municipal Notice.—Whereas, there has been a great laxity in observing the law providing that all persons coming into the City of Monrovia be clothed, this is to require all magistrates and conservators of the peace to immediately proceed to its rigid enforcement twenty days from the date hereof. Pantaloons reaching to the knee and native shirts or loose gowns are to be considered sufficient clothing within the meaning of the ordinance."

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,
Baltimore, Light, and German-sts., Baltimore, Md.
Rates reduced to $3 and $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest-built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1879.

COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cts.
E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

LEGAL.

HORATIO L. WAIT,
Master in Chancery, Room 20, 97 Clark-st. State of Illinois, County of Cook ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery: Jeremiah Terwilliger et al. vs. The Great Western Telegraph Company et al. Public notice is hereby given that by an order heretofore entered in the above cause by said Court the same was referred to me the undersigned, to take proofs and report to said Court thereon, as to any and all claims against said Company by reason of ownership of bonds claimed to have been issued by the said Company in the year A. D., 1874.
Now, therefore, in accordance with said order the undersigned will on January 12, A. D., 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, Room 20, 97 Clark-st., Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, proceed to hold said examination and take said proofs, and close same on February 11, A. D. 1880. And all such claims and proofs thereof should be presented before the last-mentioned date.
Dated Chicago, Illinois, January 12, 1880.
HORATIO L. WAIT,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

SYR: HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP: FELLOWS.

The Only Really Reliable Remedy for Wasting and Nervous Diseases.

After numerous experiments, Mr. Fellows succeeded in producing this combination of Hypophosphites, which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of every other disease emanating from loss of nerve power, and consequently muscular relaxation, viz.:

Aphonia, Apparent Agonia, Anæmia, Angina Pectoris, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Dyptheretic Prostration, Epileptic Fits, Fever and Ague, Leucorrhea, Marasmus, Mental Depression, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Whooping Cough, Congestion of the Lungs, Emaciation, Palpitation of the Heart, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Melancholy, Fear of Child-Birth, Dangers of Child-Birth, Liability to Miscarriage, Hypochondriasis, etc.

Diseases produced by overtaxing the mind; by grief and anxiety; by rapid growth; by child-bearing; by insufficient nourishment; by residence in hot climates or unhealthy localities; by excesses, or by any irregularities of life.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MINERAL WATER.

LIVES

SAVED

THE SILURIAN MINERAL WATER is the only known CURE for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. It is NATURE'S MARVELOUS REMEDY for all Kidney diseases, Urinary disorders, Constipation, Dropsy, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Thousands live to testify to the speed and permanency of its *cures*. It is extolled by Physicians, Literary Men and Ladies, wherever used. *Suffer no longer*, but buy a gallon for 40 cents and *drink it at home*. Pamphlet mailed free. Do not permit *any* other water to be substituted for SILURIAN. If your druggist does not keep it order direct from the *Silurian Springs*, ANDERSON & HASLAGE, Propr's, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Chicago Office 161 LaSalle Street, Room 58. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner and *other first-class druggists who are supplied with printed directions for use.* Price per ¼-barrel, $3; ½-barrel, $5; barrel, $9.

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MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
London Joint Stock Bank, London.
Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS,
12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Stocks bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange on 3 per cent margin. Puts and Calls secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

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BOURNIQUE'S
SCHOOLS FOR DANCING,
WEST SIDE—504 and 506 West Madison-st.,
SOUTH SIDE—128 and 130 Twenty-fourth-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.
New Pupils received at any time.
For particulars send for Circular.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, Pa. Reopens Jan 7. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't.

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$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper on bottle has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by proprietor, J. P. MILLER, M. D., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa. Advice free.

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BIRDS GERMAN CANARIES,
And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria.
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Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

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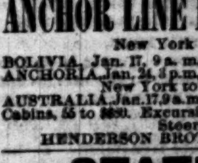
Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.
For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, B. Joucla....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 a. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle.........Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent,
55 Broadway, New York.
W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Sole Agent for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
BOLIVIA..Jan. 17, 9 a. m. | ETHIOPIA..Jan. 31, 8 a. m.
ANCHORIA..Jan. 24, 3 p. m. | CIRCASSIA..Feb. 7, 2 p. m.
New York to London direct.
AUSTRALIA..Jan. 17, 9 a. m. | ELYSIA....Jan. 24, 3 p. m.
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

FOLDING BEDS.



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Burr's Parlor & Cabinet Folding-Bed,
The most Compact, Elegant, and Substantial made. Best Steel Spring Mattrass for "Solid Comfort." *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.* Mf'd, sold by
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 & 197 WABASH-AV.,
Mfrs of Artistic Household Furniture, West Madison, etc.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

MEN Cheever's Electric Belt cures Nervous Debility, Impotency, Weakness, and all troubles of the Generative Organs. Price, $6 best; $5 2d quality. Circulars free. See extended adv. in Saturday's Times. Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington-st., Chicago.

CATARRH CURE.

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CATARRH
Cure. A Speedy and Certain Antidote for Catarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-Relieving agents for Man and Beast.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	†9:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	*8:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§9:00 p m	§6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	§9:00 p m	§6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	*4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Sixteenth and Canal-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	*7:25 a m	*7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	*9:30 a m	*4:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p m	*6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	*7:50 a m	*7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p m	§7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	*9:00 a m	*3:40 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§9:00 p m	§7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	*3:00 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§8:50 p m	§6:45 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§9:30 p m	§6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	*4:30 p m	*6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 a m	*6:50 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:20 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Fast Line	§9:10 p m	§6:30 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:50 a m	*5:40 p m
Fast Line	§9:40 p m	§7:05 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 a m	*8:10 p m
Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:10 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:40 a m	*8:00 p m
" Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*8:25 a m	*4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	†7:30 p m	‡7:25 a m

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CHARITY.

Endowed Charities and Pauperism In Great Britain.

Is the Effect of Charitable Endowments Wholesome or Unwholesome?

Facts Showing the Unfavorable Workings of the Present System.

Useless and Even Mischievous Character of Most of Its Forms.

Pauperism Increased, and Thrift, Manliness, Independence, and Self-Respect Destroyed.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Charity is a word of uncertain or at least of varying signification. The meaning differs according to the point of view of the different persons who use it. To the divine it represents the highest, the most comprehensive, and the most enduring Christian grace. In the mind of the philanthropist it is connected with the relief of any or all the forms of physical distress or destitution. The mendicant or needy recipient recognizes it simply in the concrete, and identifies it with the bread, or coal, or blankets, or piece of current coin, which benevolence, official or spontaneous, delivers into his hand. And as our law makes charity a much-embracing term, so the influence of many streams of benevolence, real or affected, issuing forth through a long succession of years, has covered the land with an irrigating flood, with respect to which opinions differ as to whether it makes the places on which it rests

A FERTILE FIELD OR AN UNWHOLESOME SWAMP.

The object of this paper includes a partial discussion of this question. It will not be foreign to this object to state briefly, for the information of some to whom the facts may be less familiar, the total amount of endowments subject to the Charitable Trusts acts, the chief heads under which those endowments fall, and the amounts applicable under each head. The main authority for these details is the recently-completed digest of endowed charities, the work of years, compiled in the office of the Charity Commission, in obedience to an order of Parliament, from materials derived from the reports of previous Commissions, the reports of Inspectors of Charities, and other sources accessible to the Commissioners. From this digest it appears that the total yearly income of the charities dealt with is £2,198,463. Of this aggregate sum £1,443,177 is derived from the rent of land and houses; rent-charges produce £115,073, and the income of personal estate is £640,213.

The collective area of the real estate is 524,811 acres, about equal to that of the County of Hereford; and the personalty and the rent-charges together would be represented by rather more than £24,000,000 of consols.

The Charity Commissioners, in their twenty-fourth report, arrange these endowments under the following principal heads:

	Income.
1. Education	£666,863
2. Clergy and lecturers	90,843
3. Church purposes	112,895
4. Nonconformists	38,832
5. Parochial and other public uses	66,875
6. Medical hospitals and dispensaries	199,140
7. Apprenticing and advancement in life	87,865
8. Almsfolk and pensioners	552,119
9. Distribution among the poor	383,029

An exhaustive inquiry into the bearing of endowed charities on pauperism would make it necessary to refer to all, or nearly all, these varieties of charitable endowments,—for they all operate in a greater or less degree, for good or ill, to bring about the existing social and economical condition of the country.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS,

for instance, have no raison d'être unless they conduce to the advancement of education; and education again is generally regarded as one of the most obvious and effective remedies against that ignorance, helplessness, thriftlessness, dullness, and animalism out of which pauperism is for the most part generated. As a matter of fact, in time past educational endowments have in many cases not been so administered as to advance education, and thereby to reduce the amount and lessen the chances of pauperism. There is evidence enough in the report of the Schools' Inquiry Commission to show that, paradoxical as it may seem, the possession of a valuable endowment has been the obstacle which has hindered many from having an efficient and suitable school. And, where this extent of evil has not prevailed, yet it has often been found that the educational results were far from being commensurate with the funds employed to produce them. But it would be out of place to enter further into this question on the present occasion, and it is the less necessary to do so because the state of things referred to is passing away.

The charities, then, with which we are now chiefly concerned as being more directly related to the question of pauperism, are those which have a

DISTINCTIVELY ELEEMOSYNARY CHARACTER,

and are applicable to the material sustentation and comfort of the poor.

Passing over medical hospitals and dispensaries,—which, though quite capable of being abused, and not altogether free from abuses, are amongst the noblest and most beneficent institutions in the country, productive of a good that far outweighs any accidental evil that may attend upon it,—we may concentrate our attention for present purposes on the last three varieties of charities in the list previously given. These are:

1. Apprenticeship and advancement in life;
2. Almsfolk and pensioners;
3. Distributions in money or kind.

Now, of all these it may safely be said that their professed object—putting it on the lowest ground—is to prevent pauperism, to rescue individuals from the danger of falling into the pauper class, to relieve the poverty resulting from age, infirmity, or adverse circumstances. If they are not found to be doing this in any adequate measure, or if in any cases they are found to be doing exactly the opposit, and increasing the evils they were intended to diminish, then it is hard to see how their existence in its present form can be justified, or how, in view of the axiom, Salus populi suprema lex, they can much longer insist on immunity from a "sweeping reform."

AS TO APPRENTICESHIP-CHARITIES,

a few words will suffice. They have no doubt been useful in the past. By means of them many persons have been lifted out of the class of paupers, have "learnt to labor truly and get their own living," have been substantially advanced in life, and sometimes raised to a position of competence or wealth. The most prevalent opinion, however, now is, that apprenticeship-charities, as at present constituted, are obsolete, and that the trusts under which they are administered are adapted to a state of things which has passed away.

But, even if apprenticeship-charities are practically dead in the letter, they may still be made to live in the spirit. All they need is adaptation to the change of times. Then they may at once benefit the class for whom they were designed, and improve the national industries. A great deal is said about the need of technical education. Here are funds of a partially educational character, which, without any real violence to founders' intentions, might be employed to promote it. There is a fear that the spread of education among the masses will tend unduly to increase the supply of candidates seeking employment as clerks and writers in mercantile houses, or in the offices of professional or business men. Such a reform of apprenticeship-charities might be effected as would counteract this tendency, by providing opportunities and encouragements for youths from public elementary schools to become skilled artisans, or to acquire such practical knowledge as would qualify them to assist in, and sometimes to improve, the processes of arts, mining, and manufactures.

We pass now to

CHARITIES FOR ALMSFOLK AND PENSIONERS.

These are numerous in most parts of the country. It has been stated they have an income of £552,119 a year. They commend themselves greatly to popular sympathies. Assuming that they are reserved for those who are at once aged, destitute, and deserving, it would seem difficult to speak of them otherwise than as beneficial institutions. They offer to the poor who are within reach of them an alternative preferable to the necessarily frigid and unsympathizing hospitality of the workhouse. The almsman in his assigned and proper cell, with his weekly allowance, has a sense of independence and proprietorship which gives to his life a warmth of color unknown to that of his pauper neighbors and acquaintances.

EDISON'S LATEST ELECTRIC LAMP, ACTUAL SIZE.

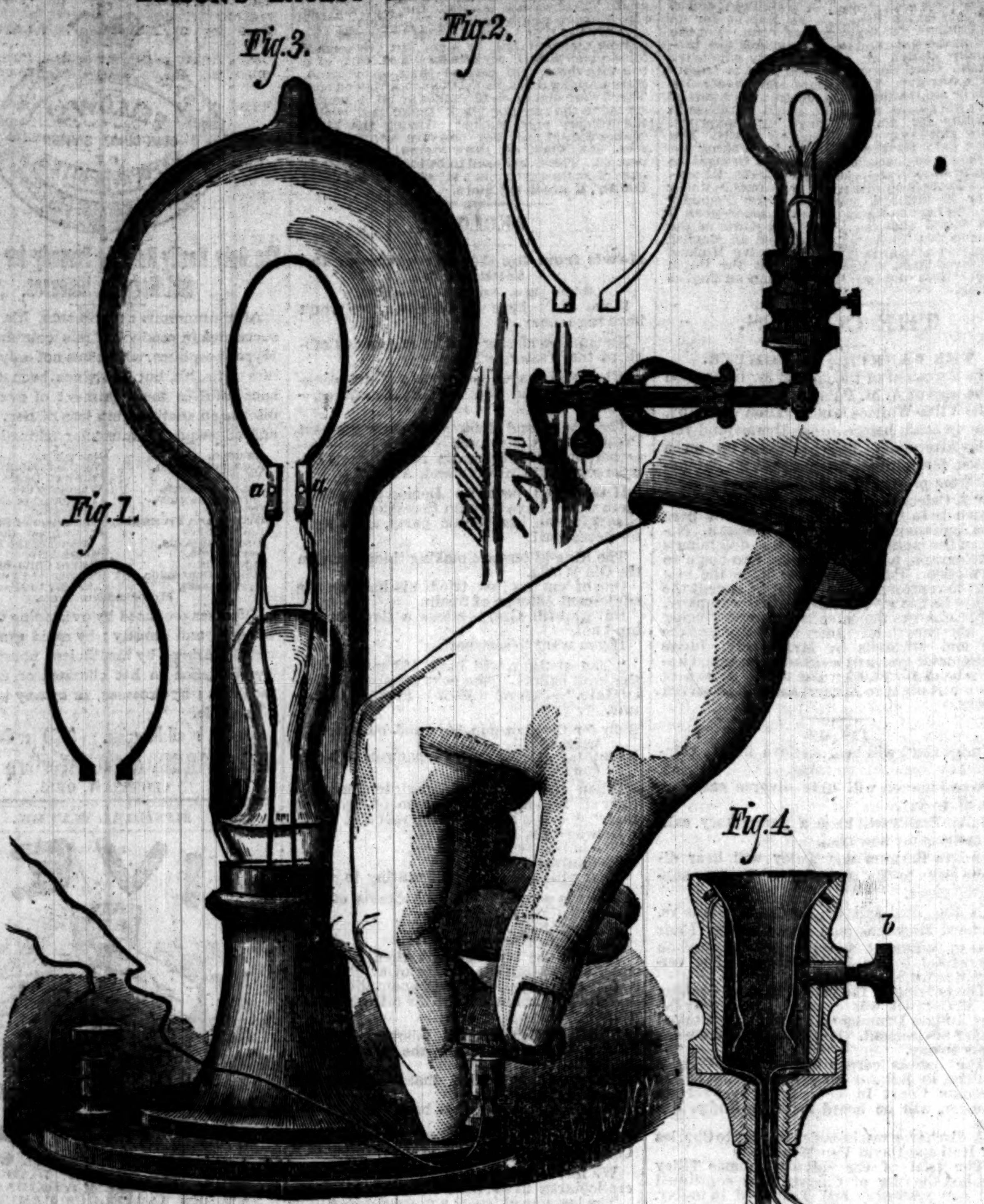

Fig. 1. The completed carbon "horseshoe" ready to be fixed in the lamp, as shown in Fig. 3, and which becomes luminous by electricity passing through it.

Fig. 2. The paper "horseshoe" before it is put into the intense heat of the furnace to be carbonized. Also, the electric lamp, as attached to ordinary gas-fixtures.

Fig. 3. The electric lamp, actual size for ordinary house use as it appears ready for lighting. *a*, *a*, platinum vises supporting the carbon "horseshoe."

Fig. 4. Apparatus for lighting and extinguishing the light and controlling the electricity.

But, after all, it is to be feared that many of the favorable prepossessions with respect to almshouses must yield to the uncompromising "logic of facts." There is a sort of secular monasticism about the system which is

NOT CONDUCIVE TO GOOD MORAL TONE.

The residents in those picturesque groups of buildings with which we are all familiar are often by no means models of contentment, thankfulness, and virtue. Experience acquired in the inspection or administration of these institutions has led many to advocate the abolition of residence, and the conversion of almsfolk into outpensioners. A reform of this kind, with a proper discretion in the awarding of the pensions, would probably do much to increase the beneficent character of such foundations.

Meantime, what is their bearing on pauperism? It would seem obvious that they must at all events tend to reduce the amount of the poor-rate. The men and women who are maintained in almshouses would—if the almshouses were not there—in many, if not in most cases, have to be maintained out of the rates.

But, even if the poor-rate in the aggregate is thus relieved, it does not necessarily follow that it is proportionally relieved where relief might most be expected,—in those places, namely, where almshouses exist.

The truth of this view may be illustrated by an extract from the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the charities of the Brixworth Union in Northamptonshire.

This report speaks of almshouses as, "in truth, nothing more nor less than foundations for the

RECEPTION AND ACCOMMODATION OF PAUPERS;

and, as such, appear to afford unusual opportunity for the personal localization of outdoor paupers in the union."

Important light is thrown on this question by a report on Sir John Port's Hospital at Etwall, Derbyshire, made some years ago by the late Mr. Martin, then Inspector of Charities, and afterwards a Charity Commissioner.

"The hospital," says Mr. Martin, "supplies the place of the union. During thirty years only eleven decayed old men have died at Etwall proper without having been admitted into the hospital."

Surely, then, we might expect to find that in Etwall the poor-rate was substantially relieved.

But what is the fact as stated by Mr. Martin? And it must be remembered that his observations refer to the state of things before the days of union rating.

The population of Etwall was 636, and the poor-rate amounted to 4½d in the pound. The average rate in certain surrounding parishes was 51-12d. Thus it appears that though sixteen men and eight women, presumably of the pauper class, were taken off the rates by the hospital, the amount levied for the relief of the poor was within a penny in the pound of the average of the district. The explanation of this may perhaps be found in the following statement, taken from a pamphlet printed in Derby in 1824:

"The establishment which Sir John Port intended for the relief of his native village had been the means of drawing to that village the poor of all the neighborhood, and of retaining its own in the hope of this provision for their age."

It remains to deal with the third variety of charity on our list,—that which consists of

DOLES TO THE POOR,

either in kind or money. And it is on this variety that the question as to the merits and demerits of charitable endowments in relation to pauperism mainly centres. This part of the subject, therefore, calls for more lengthened and elaborate treatment. It has been mentioned that a sum of £383,029 is year by year thus distributed amongst the people of this country. It is given in the form of articles of food or clothing, or in small money payments.

The administration is for the most part in the hands of local trustees, generally self-elective, but sometimes including the parish officers. These select the objects on whom the benefits are to be conferred, and exercise such discretion in the disposal of them as the particular trusts allow.

These charities are very widely diffused. There are some parishes—fortunati nimium sua si bona norint—which are without them, but the majority possess a greater or less amount.

Now, it cannot be denied that there is a very general consensus of opinion as to

THE USELESS OR EVEN MISCHIEVOUS CHARACTER

of these charities. The eminent Dr. Chalmers, writing more than half a century ago, said:

"There must be a mockery in the magnificence of those public charities which have not to all appearance bettered the circumstances or advanced the comforts of the people among whom they are instituted beyond those of a people where they are utterly unknown."

He further speaks of public charities as "an adhesive nucleus round which the poor accumulate and settle, misled by vague hopes of benefit from the charities, which they fail to confer."

He adds that they "cause a relaxation of the relative duties of parents, children, and relations."

The following expression of opinion is taken from the report of a Poor Law Commission of 1834:

"In some cases these [charitable foundations] have a quality of evil peculiar to themselves. The majority of them are distributed among the poor inhabitants of particular parishes and towns. The places intended to be favored by large charities attract, therefore, an undue proportion of the poorer classes, who, in the hope of a trifling benefit to be attained without labor, often linger on in spots most unfavorable to the exercise of their industry. Poverty is thus not only collected, but created, in the very neighborhood where the benevolent founders have manifestly expected to make it disappear."

Mr. Erle, for many years Chief Charity Commissioner, stated before the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, as the result of his long official experience, that, in his opinion, "small pecuniary distributions in towns

WERE POSITIVELY INJURIOUS."

Mr. Cumin, in his report on endowed charities made to the same Commission, has the following observations:

"It is a striking fact that they [doles] do not diminish indigence. Applicants multiply as the charities increase. At Draycolt, in Somersetshire, I have myself seen a small village created, in fact, by a charity."

Abundant additional testimony to the same effect might be adduced did time and space permit.

But indeed these conclusions might almost be arrived at from a-priori considerations. These distributions are of very small amounts,—quite insufficient appreciably to aid those in really necessitous circumstances. Like Christmas, they come but once a year. They are apportioned amongst as many persons as possible, to avoid invidious distinctions and to minimize discontent and grumbling. Yet, numerous as are the recipients, the applicants are manyfold more so, with the proverbial result of making in each case for one person who is grateful half-a-dozen who are dissatisfied.

The selection of objects is made by trustees, who, by the process of self-election, have for long years, as it were, "bred in and in," and so have come to be very much like one another,—very much of the same way of thinking, with similar political, religious, and social views. Hence the

DIFFICULTY OF EXERCISING A SOUND DISCRIMINATION;

the temptation to use the charity, almost unconsciously and without a suspicion of mala fides, as a means of patronage, with a view to popularity and personal influence, or even for political or sectarian ends.

Inferences thus drawn from the nature of the case will be conclusively established by the diagnosis of particular charities.

There is a charity at Canterbury, known as Lovejoy's, reported on by Mr. Martin. A sum of about £250 is distributed yearly amongst 500 persons, subject to the condition that the same persons shall not receive it for two consecutive years, and that no persons in receipt of poor-law relief shall participate.

Out of these 500 persons in a particular year, Mr. Martin discovered that

145 WERE IMPROPER OBJECTS.

Of these 145 persons, four were brothel-keepers, eighteen were confirmed drunkards, thirty-six were regular and eighteen occasional paupers, and fifty-seven were not needy.

As to 132 of the remaining 355, no information was forthcoming: the rest were presumably fit subjects.

There are rich charities at Fulborne, in Cambridgeshire. These also were inspected by Mr. Martin with very instructive results.

There are two parishes in Fulborne, to one of which (All Saints) most of the charities belong; while the other (St. Vigors) is less liberally endowed. When cottages fell down in St. Vigors they were not rebuilt; all new cottages were erected within the confines of All Saints. One of these All Saints' charities is known as the Bread and Sixpence Charity. In the course of the year 6,289 loaves are given away, and Mr. Martin says, "with few exceptions, the whole laboring population receive." Another All Saints' charity is a money dole, distributed on a graduated scale according to the number in a family.

A single woman gets 3s.; but, if she has an illegitimate child, she is excluded from receiving for one year, and in subsequent years receives only 2s 6d. But this slight expression of virtuous indignation is compensated for by the fact that, for every child of which she has the misfortune to become the mother, she receives an additional shilling. Hereupon Mr. Martin makes an arithmetical calculation. The woman who has three illegitimate children gets 2s 3d for herself, and 1s for each of her offspring,—total, 5s 6d. A virtuous girl gets 3s.

BALANCE IN FAVOR OF IMMORALITY, 2s 6d.

At Easthampsted, in the County of Berks, loaves of bread to the amount in value of £1 4s. weekly are distributed to those who attend church. All married laborers in the parish get this dole, and, as one member of a family can receive for all the members, the attendance at church of one only for each household is necessary. The effect, as a curate of the parish said, is that "one person does the religion of the family."

In the City of Worcester a sum of more than £300 is given away in doles of 2s each. On a certain occasion one of the distributors obtained from London a number of new florins for the purpose of distribution. On the day after the dispensation of the charity he sent round to the various public-houses in the city and got his florins back, to be ready for the following year. Here is tolerably conclusive evidence of "the way the money goes" in the working of these benevolent foundations. Speaking of this and other dole charities, Mr. Bryce, in his report to the Schools Inquiry Commission, says:

"I can scarcely remember a single instance in which any one who was asked what was his experience of their working did not answer that they demoralized those who received them, were a vexation to those who contributed them, and

CREATED MORE WANT THAN THEY RELIEVED."

The City of Lichfield enjoys some notoriety in connection with its charitable endowments. About £1,000 a year are distributed in doles; and though the rule that none in receipt of relief can participate has the effect of apparently keeping down the poor-rate, yet the charities themselves are said to fill the city with large numbers of the pauper class. Mr. Hare reports that, "By the testimony of the most intelligent inhabitants, the charities produce a vast amount of beggary, idleness, lying, and profligacy, and destroy the feelings of self-respect and independence; and they are great instruments of demoralization in Lichfield."

Let us glance at another cathedral city. Mr. Hare shall state the result of his inquiries at Salisbury: "Notwithstanding all the charities, the great mass of the poor in Salisbury

ARE NOT IN A BETTER CONDITION,

either physically or morally, than in other places where the endowed charities, if any such exist, are insignificant in amount. As far as I can ascertain, there are few places in England in which the sum raised by rate for the relief of the poor has commonly been or is higher, in proportion to the population, than in Salisbury. . . . The expenditure for the relief of the poor for the last twenty years has fluctuated from £4,400 to £4,600 a year, or from about 10 shillings to 14 shillings a head on the whole number of the inhabitants, besides the fund afforded by the charities, which would make the sum per head 3 shillings to 4 shillings higher."

There is testimony to the same effect with reference to the Town of Shrewsbury, where there are extensive and important charities. A vestry clerk of one of the parishes of that town, officially concerned, and therefore presumably conversant with the subject, stated "that the effect of the gifts was to increase pauperism; that the sturdy and importunate get the most. Rejected candidates constantly came to the Board of Guardians, saying that persons who did not want had had charity; and that, if they were refused, *they would have it out of the parish*. At the time of the distribution of the charities, the applications for casual relief were doubled in consequence of these refusals."

Descriptions have been furnished of the

VERY LIVELY AND ANIMATED CHARACTER

of the proceedings incident to the actual distributions of the doles or gifts. Robinson's bread-dole at Isleworth was at one time entitled to eminent distinction in this respect. Five hundred loaves of bread were given away at the grave of the founder of the charity. This arrangement brought together a great mixed multitude, who filled the churchyard and swarmed into the church, climbing over pews, trampling over graves, clustering on tombs and monuments, scrambling, shouting, expostulating, hustling, fighting. The thing became at last too strong even for the nerves of trustees, and so a change was made whereby the main part of the distribution was to be done by tickets—a hundred loaves only being reserved for distribution at the grave, so that the ghost of the pious founder might not be vexed by too violent a disregard of his testamentary direction.

Most people have heard of the charity of Henry Smith. If the current opinion as to dole-charities be sound, this one is

A GREAT OFFENDER.

It is very widely extended. Every parish in Surrey is believed to participate in it. A sum of about £5,580 is distributed yearly amongst 23,000 persons in amounts of 4s 10d each. At Hartlepool, in the County of Durham, £200 goes yearly in doles, with what advantage we may judge from the testimony of a hospital surgeon in the place. "It is my opinion [he says] that the funds distributed by Smith's charity trustees only tend to increase the number of paupers in this neighborhood, and I believe it is generally known here that the pawnshops receive a great portion of the articles thus distributed."

When it is desired to adduce a sovereign instance of the mischief that a charitable endowment can do, the case of Jarvis' charity is commonly cited,—and not unreasonably. This charity was bequeathed by the founder at the close of the last century, not so much, it is to be feared, from motives of philanthropy, as because he wished to do

A SHREWD TURN TO HIS OWN DESCENDANTS,

with whom for some reason he was offended. The beneficiaries are the inhabitants of three villages in Herefordshire, with a collective population of about 1,280 persons. The endowment was little short of £100,000 in the 3 per cents; and the trusts were for the better support and maintenance of the poor inhabitants, by gifts of money, physic, provision, clothes, etc. Surely these three Arcadian parishes of Letton, Bredwardin, and Staunton-on-Wye were exceptionally blessed in having fortune descend on them in a shower of gold. It might be thought that, with such appliances for their well-being, ignorance, poverty, disease, and all attendant ills would be banished from the confines.

But listen to the sober and piteous truth. It shall be related in the words of an Inspector of Charities, who has recently made a report on the case.

"No sooner was the charity established than the poor flocked in from all directions, and of the most worthless class,

EVEN THIEVES AND PROSTITUTES.

Illegitimate children, too, very soon increased in number. There was a block of three small cottages that housed no less than fifty-seven people. Most of the cottagers took lodgers. The rent of a small cottage rose from £3 to £5 and £6 a year.

Surely the fate of these villages was like that of the unhappy gentleman who was said to have been ruined by having a fortune left to him.

Jarvis' charity has been dealt with by an act of Parliament and a chancery scheme, with the effect of somewhat mitigating the nuisance; but even now there is urgent need of reform, and the problem is still unsolved how to use the funds without pauperizing and demoralizing the recipients.

And now what conclusion must be drawn from the opinions that have been quoted, and the examples that have been brought forward?

Is it possible to contend that the charities we have been more particularly considering contribute in any appreciable degree to the social or moral elevation of the people; or that, except in the most casual and imperfect way, they increase their physical comfort or well-being? But must we not go much further, and say that, while their benefits are for the most part illusory,

THEIR OPERATION IS OFTEN MISCHIEVOUS,

eating like a canker into the spirit of thrift, manliness, independence, and self-respect?

Practically, then, that which should be for the nation's wealth becomes to it an occasion of falling.

And yet these ample endowments—equal to the revenue of a petty principality—might surely be turned to a good account,—might, while relieving want and succoring misfortune, do something to diffuse amongst the masses more provident habits and a higher appreciation of the conveniences and proprieties of life.

H. G. ROBINSON.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Dairy Matters—Jersey Butter—Races at the State Fair—Permanent Location—An Unprofitable Orchard—Busy Bees—Feeding Swine—Seasonable Work—Care of Harness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 13.—Dairying is yet in its infancy in Central Illinois and a great many other parts of the West; and many people supposed that it had got its growth in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, when, less than a year ago, cheese was selling for six cents per pound. Now that the product has doubled in price, a new stimulus has been given the business, and the cheese-factory "boom" has struck several sections of our State. Making butter and cheese is probably like other business,—it has its up and downs, and is not likely to make any one suddenly rich. Perhaps, with more factories and a better article, people will begin to use cheese; but that there will be any very great demand for it, except as a luxury, at present prices, is out of the question. Dairymen who live within a reasonable distance of Gilman, Ill., should not forget the convention there on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst.

JERSEY BUTTER.

Almost every periodical that we take up has something to say about the superiority of "Jersey" butter. Western people, except perhaps a favored few, know very little about it. Jersey stock has not yet got very far into the country, the cows being in demand for city use. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

Three-quarters of the highest-priced butter used in New York and New England to-day is made from Jersey cows; it brings from 40 to 80 cents per pound, and the demand is greater than the supply. The bulk of the butter-dealers do not handle this, and it is not known to the newspaper market-reports. As a rule it goes once or twice a week directly from the dairy where it is made to the dwelling-house, or club, or hotel in which it is eaten; it has less than one-quarter of an ounce of salt to the pound, and thus none of the finer and more aromatic odors are lost. It is made from the milk of healthy Jersey cows, who eat only the sweetest food, drink the purest water, and breathe the cleanest air; are carded, and brushed, and carefully bedded, and are always treated with gentleness. It is made from milk which is immediately removed from the stable, though the stable is daily sprinkled with gypsum, and has no manure-cellar under or near it; it is made from cream which has risen in less than thirty-six hours, in clean tins, and a clean atmosphere; it is granulated and brined or washed in the churn, and worked with the greatest care; it is always kept cool, but never touched with ice, even on the table. The cows, the milk, the cream, the salt, the tins, the butter, are all kept clean and in an odorless atmosphere.

It will be some time before people realize the full importance of cleanliness in butter-making, and it is a subject that will bear frequent reiteration.

RACES AT THE STATE FAIR.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its late session, virtually admitted that races are necessary to make even the State Fair a success. It is a good many years since a regular "hors"-race has been seen on our State Fair grounds. We do not believe that the addition of races to the program will realize the Association a dollar. Many people will stay away, and the class that usually follow horse-races are not at all desirable. There is more to be seen at a State Fair than can be intelligently investigated in the four days allowed for that purpose. The work in the exhibition-ring consumes all the time, so that we do not see where the races are to come in. Perhaps Saturday will be devoted to "sport." If the race-horse has ever benefited any one besides breeders of fast stock, we have yet to have pointed out where it has done so.

PERMANENT LOCATION.

The Board of Agriculture also has under discussion the question of selecting some place for a permanent location for the State Fair. If this is done, unless Chicago should be selected, we predict that in five years the present magnificent fairs will dwindle down to the size of an ordinary county fair. Exhibitors want to show their goods to as many people as possible,—therefore they desire that the audience be occasionally changed; and the audience, on its part, wants something new. Let the State Fair act as a public educator, and, if necessary, travel from Freeport to Cairo and back again. People will not go very long distances to visit a fair, especially where hotel-conveniences are not abundant. There must be something besides to attract. In a city like Chicago there are hundreds of other things to interest the observer, and the fair might perhaps be a success if located there.

AN UNPROFITABLE ORCHARD.

BOODY, Macon Co., Ill.—What is the best winter apple for Central Illinois, for productiveness and market? (1.) Eighteen years ago I planted about 200 trees on the prairie, and they now average ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Not over 25 per cent of the varieties are of any commercial value, being mostly summer and fall varieties, which are unsalable. (2.) These trees stand where I want my orchard; now, would it be better to graft over these or plant new ones? (3.) How would it do to plant a young tree in the centre of the squares, and in a few years cut away the old ones, leaving enough of the summer and fall varieties for family use? (4).

D. F. B.

(1) The Ben Davis is beyond any question the best winter variety for market, profit being the object sought. (2) We should advise you to grind your apples, and make them into vinegar. (3) The grafting over of an old tree is not an easy matter. If you decide to do it, saw off a portion of the branches at various lengths,—though the closer to the body of the tree the better,—and let the new shoots that it will throw out grow one season, taking care to thin them so that the top will not be too thick. Then graft these the next spring, and the year after serve the balance of the top the same way. At any rate, we should say plant new trees if you have the land to spare. (4) You will never make a success of planting young trees among old ones, especially where the ground is already occupied.

BUSY BEES.

Only a few short years ago one of the claims urged in favor of the superiority of the Italian over the common black bees of the country was their docility. They could be handled like lambs, and never stung unless hurt. Since the Italians have become common to every village, and the market for queens has died out, something superior must be found to take their place. This has been found in the "Cyprian" bee, which is stronger, larger, more active, and as docile as a sucking dove. A few years ago one who charged the Italians with being cross would be denounced and the purity of his bees would be questioned; but, in a recent number of the *Beekeeper's Magazine*, its editor, once the strongest advocate of the Italians, says, in answer to a query as to the temper of the Cyprians: "I cannot see that they are crosser; in fact, they have appeared to me to be less easily aroused. Although I have handled both full hives and nuclei without smoke frequently, I have not been stung once by them, while my Italians have punished me repeatedly during the same time." It is probable that the climate has something to do with temper, and doubtless the Cyprians will become cross as they become common. There is lots of humbug afloat about the bee business.

FEEDING SWINE.

Although the breeding and fattening of hogs for market is as common to every Western farmer as the most simple and necessary operation of the farm, yet there is a great deal of uncertainty as to which is the proper way to feed them in order to get the most profit for the least expense. A few years ago we went wild over agricultural steamers for cooking feed; but these soon played out. Experiments are costly; require accurate weighing, a great deal of time, and also regular feeding; hence very few farmers ever make them. A number of New England farmers recently, however, made an experiment in feeding which gives some definit results. We condense from the *New England Farmer:*

Nine thrifty shoats were divided into three lots. No. 1 was fed clear meal and water; No. 2, corn and cobs ground and water; No. 3, unground corn and water. These rations constituted their entire food from March 31 to June 6.

Now for the result, which, while not being conclusive, points to the fact that raw corn-meal is the most profitable way of feeding corn:

Of the shelled corn and meal fifty-nine pounds were allowed for a bushel, while of cob-meal seventy pounds was reckoned a bushel. The following statement, in tabular form, shows the results of the experiment, so far as it goes:

	Lot No. 1.	Lot No. 2.	Lot No. 3.
Live weight at commencement	453	467	556
Live weight at slaughtering	760	761	689
Gain in live weight	307	294	233
Gain per bu in live weight	13.598	15.121	11.462
Dressed weight	615.5	593	582
Net gain of pork	249	230	196
Shrinkage	19	22	16
No. pounds fed	1,232	1,361	1,192
No. bu fed (59 of corn and meal and 70 of cob-meal)	22.57	19.44	20.2
No. of pounds pork per bu	11.09	11.829	9.802
Amount received from a bu of meal and corn, at 6 cents for pork	66.175	70.977	59.214
Per cent of pork	18.691	19.965	16.442

It will be seen from the above that Lot No. 1, which weighed the least at the commencement of the trial, and was fed on clear meal, weighed the most at the end; that Lot No. 2 ate of cob-meal twenty-nine pounds more weight than Lot No. 1, and yet gained but 230 pounds, against 249 in the clear meal pen. Also, that the experiments throughout show decidedly against the use of whole corn, unless the cost of grinding, carrying to mill, etc., will offset the gain from ground feed. By further calculation, the Committee found that it took four and one-third pounds of clear meal to make one pound of live hog. Of unground corn on the ear it took, after reducing it to clear corn of fifty-nine pounds per bushel, 5.037 pounds for a pound of live hog. Of cob-meal it took 4.629 pounds for a pound of live hog, and a fraction less than six pounds to make one of dressed meat; but, by reducing this also to clear meal, it took but 3⅞ pounds for one pound of live hog, and five pounds for one of dressed pork. All the meal was mixed with cold water at the time of feeding.

SEASONABLE WORK.

While the ground is thawed or frozen, according to the location, is a good time to trim orchards or hedge-rows,—especially the latter, if it is the intention to "plash" the hedge, which may be done now or later in the season. Haul and pile the brush in some convenient place for burning as fast as trimmed. If it is left to some future time, the probabilities are that it will still be there when the ground is wanted for other purposes.

CARE OF HARNESS.

This is a proper time to attend to the repairs on harness. See that new parts are purchased to replace those worn out, and do not wait until some of the metallic portions are worn through before providing new ones. The iron links at the collar, the tug-buckles, and the cockeyes should be thrown away as soon as worn half through. They always give out when you are in a mud-hole or away from home,—just the time when they are most needed.

RURAL JR.

WHAT SAITH THE SEA?

What saith the Sea—the great, dark Sea—
The Sea so full of mystery?
What does it sigh to the Summer-Star
That lies on its breast? Ah! broken spar,
You heard it whisper of the balmy breeze,
And the coral caves of deep-blue seas,
Where the mermaids play
In the shadowy spray.
Sweet Star, on its breast
How softly you rest,
And never dream how the billows white
Hide many a form away from our sight,
Who, yielding to its treacherous charms,
Forever sleep in its icy arms,
Far, far below in the waters blue,
While peaceful waves sing low to you.
How fair, O Sea, is thy white cloud-wraith;
But we know 'tis a ghost of broken faith.
And thy "pallid mist," it drops like tears
On upturned faces you've held for years.
O spectral, airy, white-winged clouds,
You've wrapped my heart in a dripping shroud,
And clasped it so close to your throbbing breast
That it ever echoes your wild unrest.

GRANT PARK, Ill. MRS. O. B. HEWETT.

An Evening with Bismarck.

New York Mail.

A prominent officer who returned from Europe recently tells of an evening he spent with Bismarck. "I thought," said the officer, "that I had seen hard drinkers, but I found during this evening with Bismarck that the drinking men I had met with were tipplers in comparison to this great man. Bismarck had invited no guest for that evening save myself," continued the officer. "After a few moments spent in pleasant chat, Bismarck called the servant and ordered him to bring in brandy and glasses. The glasses were of the smallest size, the same size as the glass we call a pony. I saw there was no water or sugar brought, and when Bismarck poured two glasses full of the brandy I saw it was white, so I concluded that it was a milder drink than the French cognac, and thought if he could drink it clear I would not be outdone. I took a sip of it, and never in my life did I experience such a sensation. It was the most fiery stuff I ever tasted. I gasped and strangled a little, but seeing Bismarck toss it off as so much water, I made as little fuss as possible. By slow, careful sips I managed to drink the glassful, but declined to take any more. Well, I staid during the evening, probably until 12 or 1 o'clock. Bismarck continued tossing off the brandy, one glass after another, and when I left not a drop remained in the pint-bottle which had been brought in full at the beginning of the evening. His capacity for drinking must be something wonderful, for, with the exception of his face getting very red, no one would have suspected that he had been drinking at all. His conversation was as clear and his manner as quiet as at the beginning of the evening."

FEAR NOT THE MORROW.

Tell me not, with mournful accent,
That thy heart is sore with grief;
That thy daily life's a burden;
That thou canst not find relief;

That the morrow's without promise,
And to-day is dark and drear;
That the morning is beclouded
With some undefin-ed fear.

Rather, let thy voice be cheery;
Let thy pulses throb with mirth;
Let thy daily life be filled with
Deeds of kindness and of worth.

For the morrow, trust the Power
That has kept the stars in place,
Since the morn of Time's beginning,
In the regions vast of Space.

Think not that the sun is darkness;
That the clouds are filled with hate;
That the thunder's roar is threat'ning
Thee with cruel, evil fate.

Fear not longer for the morrow;
Let thy brow be bright with hope;
Trust the God that yet has kept thee,
And no more in darkness grope.

Ope thine eyes, and see the brightness
That is all around thee spread;
Ope thine heart, and know the Goodness
That yet gives thee daily bread.

MADISON, Wis. THEO. B. CONOVER.

Celluloid.

Journal of Industry.

Celluloid is one of the most remarkable of modern inventions, and bids fair to be not less extensively or variously used than vulcanized rubber. It is produced by mixing gum camphor with a pulp of gun-cotton, and subjecting the combination to a high degree of pressure and heat. The result is a hard product of extraordinary toughness and elasticity. It can be made plastic again and molded into any required form. Any color can be given to it by the use of coloring matter during the process of manufacture. The uses to which celluloid is put are numerous, and are constantly increasing. It is extensively used as a substitute for ivory, which it resembles so closely that it is sometimes difficult to detect the difference. It is said to equal ivory in strength and elasticity, and not to warp or discolor with time. It has proved a good material for piano and organ keys, billiard-balls, backs of brushes, looking-glass frames, handles for knives, forks, umbrellas, and many other articles. It is much cheaper than ivory, and is claimed to be better for decorative purposes. It is also used with much success to imitate tortoise-shell, malachite, amber, pink coral, and other costly materials. In imitation of tortoise-shell, it is made into combs, napkin-rings, match-boxes, card-cases, etc. Imitations of pink coral jewelry are made and sold at prices much below those of the genuine. The same is true of imitations of malachite and amber. Mouth-pieces for pipes, cigar-holders, etc., are common. It is also used as a substitute for porcelain in making dolls' heads. The frames of eye-glasses, opera-glasses, and spectacles are made of it. More recently it has come into use in combination with linen, cotton, or paper, for shirt-bosoms, cuffs, and collars. The material has a hard, glistening surface, like that of newly-laundried linen; is elastic and impervious to moisture, and when soiled can be renovated with a moistened sponge.

Yachts.

Great Britain has 2,000 yachts, with a tonnage of 92,000 tons, whose prime cost was at least $18,400,000, and assuming a fourth of them to be in commission during the summer months, the sum expended in their maintenance would, at a rough estimate, amount to nearly $3,750,000. The money spent on yacht building and repairs is some $750,000, and 5,000 men—one-twelfth the number of the British naval force—are employed.

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